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## THE ROLE OF MODALITY CATEGORY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Annotation

This article is devoted to reveal all the peculiarities of modality in two different languages. English and Uzbek linguistic studies show, that modality is one of the most important parts of this field and analyzing some extracts from distinctive materials in both languages gave us some conclusions about the expression of modality in language.

**Key words:** Modality, linguistics, objective, subjective, languages, English, Uzbek, category, utterance, linguistic tools, discourse.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA MODALLIK KATEGORIYASINING O'RNI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola tilshunoslik sohasida anchagina olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan, qiziqishga sabab bo'lgan modallik kategoriyasining tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Dunyo hamda o'zbek tilshunosligida ham yetarlicha olimlarning nazariga tushgan hamda bu borada bir qator ilmiy ishlar yaratilishga ulgurilgan modallik kategoriyasining ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tadqiqiga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Modallik, lingvistik, obyektiv, subyektiv, tillar, ingliz, o'zbek, kategoriya, gap, lingvistik vositalar, diskurs.

## РОЛЬ КАТЕГОРИИ МОДАЛЬНОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена раскрытию всех особенностей модальности в двух разных языках. Английские и узбекские лингвистические исследования показывают, что модальность является одной из наиболее важных частей этой области, и анализ некоторых выдержек из различных материалов на обоих языках позволил нам сделать некоторые выводы о выражении модальности в языке

**Ключевые слова:** Модальность, лингвистика, объективное, субъективное, английский язык, узбекский язык, категория, речь, языковые средства, дискурс.

**Introduction.** We all know that, Linguistics is such a large and multifunctional branch of science, that freshly created ways of learning linguistic categories, and discovering new methods that can be used in further researches are in the main list of linguistic scientists. If we speak about the origin of the notion of "Modality", we should certainly link it with the name of Aristotle who was characterized as the "father of subjects". Before fully revealing linguistic features of the category of modality, it is important to define the content and meaning of this term. Modality (from the Latin "modalis" - measure, method) is a functional-semantic category that expresses different forms of the relationship of thought to reality as well as different forms of subjective classification of things. Uzbekistan National Encyclopedia, 6-vol, 2000:38)

**Literature review.** Looking into the analysis of the literature review of the category of modality gave us some understandings that this concept of linguistics is highly researched and worked on by both east and west scientists.

One of the most prominent European scientists, Martin J. Andley defined modality with such expressions: "The simplest way to explain modality is to say that it is related to the attitude of the speaker to the situation in which the word is spoken" (J. Andley, 2010). Another western linguist expressed the following views about the modality: "Modality is considered as one of the important linguistic categories. It's a language whose meaning belong to the world of other language possibilities" (Portner, 2005). Palmer described the category of modality as follows: "I think there is no more important and equally complex part of English grammar than the system of modals" (Palmer, 1979). Relying on the relationship between modality and modals, he considers that, the association between them is similar to the correlation of form and meaning. For that reason, they are considered as inseparable concepts. Additionally, he says: "In English, the modality seems to refer to the words that mean time

and volition such as wanting, wishing, hoping than the meanings of necessity, opportunity and obligation expressed by the auxiliary words shall and will, and in its turn, these words are more appropriate and characteristic of lexical English than grammatical English". (Palmer, 1979) From the above given points, we can understand that, Palmer believes that the foundation of modality lies in obligation and probability. Modals are part of the lexical category, and we can conclude that the meaning of modality is inextricably linked with modal verbs and modal auxiliaries. According to one of the flamboyant scientists in the field of linguistics, M.K. Halliday, "Modality is an important functional feature of communication, an interpersonal function, a form of speaker's expression who is conducting a conversation." (Halliday, 1976)

In Uzbek linguistics, we can see a number of scientists who researched and studied in this field of science. In the works of J.A. Yakubov, S. Boymirzaeva, U. Yusupov, N. Turniyozov, A. Mamatov and M. Jurayeva special attention was paid to the study and interpretation of this category. J.A. Yakubov, devoted his research work to reveal the semantic peculiarities of the modality by connecting logic and linguistics.

Considering the complexity of the meanings expressed by modal verbs, O'. Yusupov tried to explain them through Uzbek language translations and cited Uzbek alternatives of modal verbs. (Yusupov, 2011)

As we talk about the classification of modality category, we can see distinctive types of works, dissertations, articles and monographs done by numerous linguists. Both European and Asian scientists divide modality mainly to objective and subjective ones. Objective modality is the type of modality that expresses the main content of the utterance, and subjective modality often reflects speaker's attitude, thoughts and personal aims.

According to A.Martirosyan, initially, analyzing a sentence requires clarifying modality types and understanding the difference between them according to their meaning whether the speaker is expressing his opinion in the sentence, or a fact about reality. Before determining whether the sentence belongs to any type of modality, it is recommended to verify whether there are relations of subjectivity or objectivity in the structure of a sentence. (Martirosyan, 2022)

Analyzing above given facts, opinions about the category of modality gave us some conclusions that, this category of linguistics should be considered as one of the main parts of the speech, central concept in the mutual relationship, and as the soul of conversation among people.

**Materials and Methodology.** In our research we used descriptive, discursive analysis and comparative methods in order to analyze texts founded in English and Uzbek fiction materials. In Uzbek language I chose the books of O'tkir Hoshimov "Nur borki soya bor", and Mirmuhsin "Me'mor" in purpose of finding the category of modality expressed with different linguistic tools. In English language I preferred to chose the novel of Jane Austin, "Mansfield Park".

**Results.** Analyzing and looking through English and Uzbek texts gave us some conclusions about the expression of modality within the context. As we stated above, the category of modality is mainly expressed by modal verbs, auxiliary verbs, introductory words and etc. Let's consider some examples from Uzbek literary extracts:

... "Jigari kasal bo'lsa kerak" negadir Sherzodning xayoliga eng avval shu fikr keldiyu, o'rnidan turib, salom berdi. (O'. Hoshimov, "Nur borki, soya bor")

In this example we can see modality in the form of "...sa kerak" that serves to express the uncertainty and supposition of the hero. In Uzbek daily conversations such expressions are observed frequently and mainly used to formulate people's suppositions and guesses in the situation. With the help of this expression they convey that "something is possible, but not surely..." or "something may occur, but not certainly". These statements can be understood from this type of utterances in the speech.

"O'x-o! Dimog' masalasi juda baland-ku! Kun bo'yi joyini saqlab turishgani bejizmas shekilli". – Sherzod miyig'ida kulib qo'ydi. (O'.H, "Nur borki soya bor")

In the above given extract from the novel, as the reflection of modality we can see the introductory word "shekilli" that adds the sentence uncertainty and suppositional meaning.

Sayfi Soqiyevich Sherzodga bir qoshini baland, bir qoshini past qilib qarab qo'ydi. Chamasi u bunaqa "yosh bola" bilan hamxona bo'lib qolganiga ko'pam xursand emasdi. (O'.H, "Nur borki soya bor")

This statement shows the uncertainty of the author with the help of introductory word "Chamasi" and in this sentence the usage of word phrase "ko'pam xursand emasdi" are reflecting the supposition and the degree of this guessable situation.

"Meditina sohasida kadrlar tayyorlashga ayniqsa ehtiyot bo'lish kerak. Yomon shifokorning qotildan farqi yo'q. Rosti, uquvsiz doktorlar ko'payib ketyapti." (O'.H, "Nur borki soya bor")

Here we can observe the attitude of the hero to the reality with the words "bo'lish kerak" with the meaning of necessity and the word, "rosti" is also determining the subjective modality of the novel's hero.

"Qiziq, odamning umri shuncha qisqa-yu, tipirchilashi olamni tutadi. Go'yoki dunyoga ustun bo'ladigandek...." (O'.H, "Nur borki soya bor")

The introductory word "Qiziq" is used in this sentence in order to show the person's thoughts and opinions about the situation, and gives subjectiveness to the statement with the usage of "Go'yoki" and the particle "–dek".

"...Bunaqa paytda odam deraza oldiga kelib tashqarini tomosha qilishni yaxshi ko'radi- deb o'yladi u, ataylab sekin yurib borarkan.-Demak, meniyam tomosha qilishyapti. Ichlarida masxara qilib kulishayotgan bo'lsa kerak" (O'.H, "Nur borki soya bor")

Above given extract from the novel is totally expressing modality with the help of the words "Demak", which reflects the conclusions and personal summaries of the hero from the ongoing situation, and the usage of "bo'lsa kerak" is adding somehow possibility and uncertainty to the sentence. From that, we can see that, even if the hero is thinking that something is happening really in this situation, it is not exactly like this and so on. The person himself is not sure or certain in this situation.

"...Ularga negadir najot ko'zi bilan qaradi- nahotki amirzoda, qolaversa, Xudodbekning otasi- ustod Qavom bu ishga aralashmay, uning otasini bu kulfatda yolg'iz qoldirsalar? Bunday bo'lishi aslo mumkin emas! Akasi Nizomiddin, ehtimol, beboshlik qilgandir, yoqalashgandir.... Ehtimol, biron mansabdorni so'kkandir, ehtimol.... Ehtimol... Buning uchun Ixtiyoriddinga olib ketmoqlari shartmi? Bu ishda, darhaqiqat, yo xusumat, yo anglashilmovchilik bor! (Mirmuhsin, "Me'mor")

The example we have read above shows also subjective modality type which expressed with the help of introductory word nahotki, in the meaning of surprise and undesirable situation. The word "qolaversa" is also showing modality of the sentence, giving it the meaning of sequence of opinions and expressing the order of thoughts. In the sentence "Bunday bo'lishi aslo mumkin emas!" we can observe the subjective modality expressed with the help of "mumkin emas!". That's strictly disclaiming of the above mentioned thoughts of hero by herself and it is emphasized with exclamation mark in the end and the particle aslo in the sentence.

The introductory words ehtimol, darhaqiqat and the repetition of the word ehtimol three times in one statement is conveying the meaning of uncertainty and supposition. The word darhaqiqat which is usually used to reflect certainty and exactness is used here in the meaning of possibility and somehow adding the utterance little sureness of the hero.

Tavba! Ne kun boshimga tushdi,- Me'mor oh tortib, boshini kaflariga qo'ydi. (Mirmuhsin, "Me'mor")

The word "tavba" here is showing the speaker's surprise and astonishment Uzbek people frequently use this word in their everyday conversation to show their surprise, unwillingness, and is also used in the utterances conveying the unexpected moments.

In English language the category of modality is expressed with modal words, tense, intonation and other lexical and grammatical devices. Analyzing some excerpts from English novel "Mansfield Park" written by Jane Austin, gives us the opportunity of observing true reflection of modality in the language.

"This is not a very promising beginning" said, Mrs Norris, when Fanny had left the room. "After all that I said to her as we came along, I thought she would behaved better; I told her how much might depend upon her acquitting herself well at first. I wish there may not be a little sulkiness of temper-her poor mother had a good deal; but we must make allowances for such a child-and I do not know that her being sorry to leave her home is really against her, for, with all its faults, it was as her home, and she cannot as yet understand how much she has changed for the better; but then there is moderation in all things." (J.A, "Mansfield Park")

These statements are also enriched with linguistic tools of modality. For instance, in the sentence "I thought she would behaved better", the speaker is showing her guesses and expectation by using I thought, and possible change of the girl's behavior with modal word would in the form of past tense.

Another type of possibility and probability is represented with modal word might, and the word construction I wish there may not be is also representing the speaker's attitude expressing evidentiality and possibility. In the following sentence, the usage of modal words must and cannot is also giving the meaning of necessity and according to the speaker's judgement, inability of the girl to understand the changes in her life is reflected by the usage of the modal word "cannot".

"You have robbed Edmund for ten, twenty, thirty years, perhaps for life, of more than half the income which ought to be his." (J.A, "Mansfield Park")

The above given excerpt shows the modality with the word "perhaps" meaning maybe and showing the speakers' attitude towards interlocutor and from the situation in the

utterance we can observe that speaker has negative attitude towards his interlocutor, besides it, we can see the usage of “ought to”-one of the modal words is expressing that the speaker's belief and who should actually have owned the income.

“I shall not ride tomorrow, certainly,” said Fanny; “I have been out very often lately, and would rather stay at home. You know I am strong enough now to walk very well.” (J.A, “Mansfield Park”)

This excerpt from the novel includes modal word “shall not” with the word “certainly” that serve to show the speaker's certainty and confidence about the future, and the usage of “would rather” is giving the meaning of that it is probably better staying at home for the speaker, and shows the girl's preference.

**Discussions.** The comparative analysis of the fictional works of two languages indicated that in both English and Uzbek people frequently use modal constructions, lexical tools which express modality in their utterance. In English society the usage of modal words like shall, will, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, should, would rather, had better are more common in representing speaker's attitudes towards the reality. They use these kind of modals as to show the meaning of ability, thoughts, necessity, obligation, probability and possibility in various situations. These meanings are often comprehended by the utterance and context. The special words like certainly, possibly,

probably, likely, perhaps, maybe are also used in speech to give modal meanings. Generic phrases like “I am sure”, “I expect”, “I think”, “I suppose”, “I guess”, “It's likely that..”, “It is probably that...”, and others are used to reflect subjective modality type in the sentence.

In Uzbek language, modality is expressed with modal words, introductory words such as, albatta, chamasi, shekilli, taxminan, qiziq, darhaqiqat, haqiqatdan, demak, and modal verbs like mumkin, kerak, zarur, darkor, lozim in the sentence. Uzbek people are more likely to say ehtimol, chamasi, shekilli when they are expressing their possible thoughts and probability, and when they are sure or certain in some situations they use albatta, to'g'ri, darhaqiqat, ayni muddao in their utterance.

**Conclusion.** Taking all things into consideration, the category of modality in the English and Uzbek linguistics, has already been placed in priority order among other linguistic categories. Learning it from different angles, approaches gives us to reveal all the opportunities of modality that present to the speech the best way of showing one's attitude to the reality and the meaning of the uttered speech. Researching linguistic tools that serve to reflect modality in different contexts, works, discourses has great role in developing this field of linguistics in both languages.

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