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CATEGORY OF MODALITY: RESEARCH AND INTERPRETATION

Abstract: Human language is extremely complex, and it is extremely difficult to imagine all its aspects as a whole and at once. Nevertheless, centuries-old experience in the history of world linguistics shows that representatives of different movements considered the most optimal way to study the language and devoted their whole life to visually show the object of study and its essence.

Key words: history of world linguistics, science, problems of language, artistic rhetoric, primitive principles, extraordinary phenomena, phraseology, word formation, morphology.

Language: English

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Introduction

Linguistics studies in detail all the changes that occur in the language. Any science, in turn, arises and develops as necessary. In order to ensure its own development, society has always paid special attention to the development of science and the study of its problems. Indeed, “The role of social sciences in society and in its development is unlimited. They have a great influence on the mental improvement of a person.” [1.]

“The problems of language, in particular divine and artistic rhetoric, attracted the attention of the first researchers who tried, albeit on primitive principles, to study the essence and laws of extraordinary phenomena in nature and society. Although these enlightened minds have tried a thousand and one ways to determine the essence of language from primitive times to our times, they have not been able to fully understand its content” [2.]

II. Literature review

Modality is one of the essential functional features of spoken language. The category of modality is considered one of the most complex and substantial aspects of the language. This category is one of the problems of interest not only to scientists in the field of natural and social sciences, but also to linguists. At the same time, it is also widely used in lexicology,

phraseology, word formation, morphology, cognitive and textual linguistics.

“The category of modality is a complex of semantic values of the functional-semantic categories of modality (affirmation-negation, real-normal, question, motivation, time, reason, purpose, comparison, condition, intention, order, result, place, denial, affirmation, existence, situation, advice, requirement, opportunity, etc.) that are formed, developed, attached to the intricacies of various meanings, create a broad functional-semantic field that expresses the speaker's attitude to objective reality and the expression p implementation of communicative communication between the speaker and the listener” [3.]

According to sources, Aristotle was one of the first to introduce the concept of “modality” into science. Since then, modality has been the main theme of much philosophical, logical, and linguistic knowledge. Aristotle, based on the essence of the category of modality, divides it into two aspects: “the possibility (probability) or impossibility of the present implementation of the action of the movements of objective reality”. Speaking about the essence of modality, the scientist says: “These are the highest logical concepts, reflects the main and important signs of an objective being in categories, other concepts are formed on their basis. Since they are connected with the material world, categories expressing the

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connection between objects of nature and their relationship represent the essence of sentences.” [4.]

Sh.Bally introduces into the composition of modal meanings “subtleties of will” and “feelings and desires” characterizing the category of modality as “heart and soul of sentence” 9. It is expressed by verbs, moods, intonation, forms of questions and orders: a modal action (gesture), incentive words, a pronoun and a number of other tricks”[5.]

According to M. Halliday, “Modality is an important functional feature of communication, an interpersonal function, a form of expression of a speaker who participates in a dialogue” [6.]

III. Analysis

Modality can be objective and subjective. “Objective modality reflects the ratio of expressed thought to reality (real and unreal, possibility and impossibility, necessity and probability) and is expressed by grammatical and lexical means (mood, modal word, load, intonation). Subjective modality reflects the speaker’s attitude to the expressed thought (confidence or disbelief, agreement or disagreement, expressive assessment) and is characterized by word order, intonation, lexical repetition, modal word, load, motivation, introduction, phrase and introductory sentences [7.]”.

According to M. M. Bikel, modality is not an objective or subjective concept in terms of content: “Modality is an understanding of reality from the point of view of the subject“ I ”- the speaker, but this point of view is generalized through the language’s own means for the current state of the language“ first and last time. [8.]”.

According to T.I. Krasnova, the categories of objective and subjective modality are inextricably linked: “The categories of objective and subjective modality are interconnected and can only be distinguished through a theoretical approach” [9.]

If we refer to encyclopedic dictionaries, the categories of objective and subjective modality are expressed as follows: “Objective modality expresses the relationship of thought transmitted through modality to reality (real and unreal, possibility and impossibility, necessity and probability) and is manifested through grammatical and lexical means (mood, modal word, load, intonation). It was noted above that “subjective modality reflects the speaker’s attitude to the expressed thought (trust or disbelief, agreement or disagreement, expressive assessment) and is expressed in word order, intonation, lexical repetition, modal word, load, motivation, introduction, phrase and introductory sentences[7].

When analyzing the relationship of a language to the most complex and comprehensive category of modality and the expression of this category, the number of diverse relationships to it becomes clear.

According to V.V. Panfilov, “There is no such complex and contradictory category in a language as

a category of modality, whose individual meanings are interpreted in such a diverse way” [10.]

Based on the principle of “from meaning to reason” existing in linguistics, F.Bruno analyzing how modal concepts such as desire, assumption, trust, request, denial are expressed divided modality into two classes: real and eventual (possible).

According to F. Bruno, “The means expressing the category of modality include intonation (request, hatred, affirmation, surprise, joy, necessity, refusal, permission, etc.), tenses (modal verbs, modal additions: adverb, adverb, compound or compound sentences), word order and verb moods [11].”

G. Huck substantiates the generalization in relation to the talking-informant on the modal type. According to W. Huck, “Modality is divided into three stages: 1) in accordance with the nature of the information delivery - declarative (Jedisque Pierreviendra) and performative (J’ordonneque Pierrevienne); 2) in accordance with the nature of awareness of reality - reliability (jesais) and (Jesuppose), (incomplete reliability); 3) depending on the nature of the relationship - desire (jeveuxquilvienne), (unwillingness and consent) and disagreement are associated with the expression (awakening) of the subject’s feelings [12.]”.

E.E. Cordy offers four functional types of speech as part of the modality category: “1) motivation 2) question, 3) command, 4) desire [13].”

Z. A. Getman and T. P. Arkhipovich studied two types of dialogical texts and international documents in the text of the category of logical-grammatical modality. In these texts, the category of modality is analyzed as a general text category in materials of English and Spanish that are not related. Instead of language materials, they used United Nations human rights documents in English and Spanish and analyzed the modality of the text at five levels: “The category of modality as a general text category is divided into five types:

1) modality motivation - remittance of modality (sender of information) and respondent of modality - recipient of information;

2) modality artifact - providing communication (materialization) using text;

3) cognitive modality - a system of cognition of the world;

4) an impressive modality - an attack (brain) on the respondent’s consciousness;

5) emotional modality - understanding of the text by both communicators and its expressive assessment [14.]”

S.U. Boymirzaeva studies the problem of text modality based on the material of the Uzbek language. Defines communicative-pragmatic features of the category of modality, indicators of activation in the cognitive and spiritual field of the text. He tries to distinguish and describe the semantic types of modality of the text.

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Analyzing the modality of the text, the scientist focuses on the implementation of the types of subjective modality in the text: "... subjective modality is divided into the following types: emotional, epistemic, deontic and axiological [15.]".

M.A. Abdurazakov explains deontic modality by three components: a) the nature of modality; b) the content of the modality; c) modality condition. The linguist describes each type of modality as follows: "The nature of the modality is expressed in terms of language norms in which the action must be performed (with the verb *devoir*), it is possible to perform (with the verb *pouvoir*) or impossible to perform (*ne pas pouvoir faire*). The basis of the meaning of modality is the participant in the situation, i.e. a modal subject representing desire [16]."

The founder of phenomenology, the logologist Leibniz, who created the history of the origin of languages in linguistics, genealogical classification, developed the doctrine of the origin of names, based on his views on the science of logic, logically expresses his attitude to the category of modality: "The modality system includes modal categories of affirmation, possibility, necessity and negation. On this basis, the modal identity of the general affirmative, some general negative and some affirmative sentences is explained in arithmetic using natural numbers[17]."

D.P. Lopareva also promotes the idea that a category of modality based on logic and psychology creates a broad concept and that the idea expressed is a text. She focuses on creating a modality with a subjective device: "Any text has a modal frame, the modality of a subjective device is semantic operators with emotional, epistemic, deontic and composite properties, since they serve to express subjective relationships and reflect their attitude to the meaning of the text [18]".

In his research, Y.A. Yakubov tried to identify the semantic features of the modality category by linking logic and linguistics. According to the scientist, "Although the category of modality is analyzed on the one hand in connection with the logic of logic, on the other hand, this semantic category in linguistics is expressed through linguistic units. The current relationship between logic and language shows that the compatibility of theoretical concepts in these two disciplines is an important factor in the development of different languages [19.]" The scientist analyzed existing scientific works by the category of modality in linguistics, systematized the theoretical views of scientists and divided the expression of the semantic categorization of modality through language tools into the following nine groups:

1. The goal, attitude or communicative function of the speaker's thoughts in the sentence. A feature of this semantic assessment is that all sentences from their function are divided into a communicative group (affirmative, interrogative, imperative). This complex

of meanings includes the following linguistic means: morphological (verbal moods) and syntactic (speech models).

2. The speaker's assessment of the meaning of speech from a real and unrealistic point of view. These modal meanings are represented by mood forms, verb tenses, as well as some conjunctions and prepositions.

3. Assessment by the speaker of the realities expressed in the sentence (perhaps - probably, necessary - need, hope - desire) with the help of the subject. These semantic meanings are given using modal verbs and language devices.

4. Relations, signs and realities that mean a real action in a sentence, expressing a state of existence or non-existence between objects that represent affirmative and negative meanings. If we compare two semantic meanings, the first has no markers (indicative signs), the second has special markers, which are represented by grammatical, lexical means or prepositions.

5. Evaluation of two types of semantic meanings: a) the speaker's assessment of reality (possible, necessary, or desired); b) the degree of faith that speaks of delivered reality. Both ratings can be expressed in different languages using modal adverbs, introductory words, compound sentences or compound sentences, as well as using modal verbs (possibly necessary) and infinitive devices.

6. The expression of the emotional and personal qualities of the speaker in the context of speech. These semantic concepts are conveyed using incentive words, lexical words (good, bad, wonderful, bashful, scary, terrible, etc.) and through intonation.

7. Modality is an objective and subjective category expressing the relation of the content of speech to reality. The grammatical category of the verb, which is the main means of expressing objective modality, is realized through declension, while the subjective modality is expressed by lexical means, which include modal words, modal verbs and prepositions.

8. Expression of connotative modal meanings: to love, caress, respect, reduction, humiliation. This type of modality in the modern Uzbek language is characterized by such affixes and affix-like as *gina* (-kina, -qina), *-cha*, *-choq*, *-chak*, *-loq*, *-jon*, *hon*, *oh*, *-voy*, *-lar* which are characteristic for the Uzbek nation, they are forms of subjective assessment that express modal relationships to objective reality with one's own speech.

9. Modality is not a separate language category. Inclination accuracy does not express the modal category [19.]

IV. Discussion

In linguistics, in the expression of this category in the relationship between the speaker and the subject, the main role is played by tone. The main purpose of communication is to influence the psyche

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of the listener and the change in his emotional state. Therefore, emotional interaction is an important factor in creating text, choosing language units. In addition, the essence of modality manifests itself in the text and contributes to its interpretation as a cognitive-discursive phenomenon.

In this we cannot agree with V.V. Vinogradov: "The modality in the text is connected not only synchronously, but also on the diachronic level. The category of modality should be discussed as a universal category, because it manifests itself in

different forms of different language systems"[20]. In addition, the main function of the language is to ensure mutual communication and communication of people.

In the expression of the category of modality, such moods of the verb as certainty, order, desire, obligatoriness, moods of the verb expressing the relation of action to reality are combined with the category of modality in revealing various features of the language. This can be seen in the following examples:

Table 1.

In French	In Uzbek	In English
Elle n'est pas revenue. Elle <i>serait partie</i> .	U qaytib kelmadi. U <i>ketgan bo'lsa kerak</i> . (taxmin)	He did not return. Perhaps he has already left. (assumption)
<i>Pourvu que</i> le supermarché soit ouvert.	<i>Ishqilib</i> , savdo markazi <i>ochiq bo'lsinda!</i> (istak)	Hope the mall is open. (a wish)
<i>Qu'elle prenne</i> le livre à la bibliothèque!	U kitobni kutubxonadan <i>olsin!</i> (buyruq)	Let him <i>get</i> a book from the library! (order)
Nous sommes contents que vous <i>soyez heureux</i> .	Biz sizni baxtli <i>ekanligingizdan mamnunmiz</i> . (real)	We are <i>glad</i> that you <i>are happy</i> . (real)
Vous <i>devriez</i> lesaider.	Siz ularga yordam <i>berishingiz kerak edi</i> . (tasdiq)	You <i>must help</i> them. (statement)
<i>Il est possible</i> que nous partions demain.	Biz ertaga <i>ketishimiz mumkin</i> . (mumkin)	We can leave tomorrow. (possible)
Le professeur <i>veut que</i> nous écrivions sans fautes.	O'qituvchi xatosiz <i>yo'zishimizni xohlaydi</i> . (taqiqlash)	The teacher <i>wants</i> us to <i>write</i> without mistakes. (prohibition)
<i>Je doute</i> qu'il fasse beau demain.	Men ertaga ob-havoning yaxshi <i>bo'lishiga shubhalanaman</i> .	I <i>have doubts</i> that the weather <i>will be</i> good tomorrow.

The presence of such a wide range of possibilities in the manifestation of the category of modality, of course, indicates that this category is a universal phenomenon and that its study is of great importance for understanding the essence of language construction.

"The implementation of the modality category at each level of the language once again proves that the units of the language system have a wide range of possibilities" [15].

In this regard, we agree with the statement of Y.A. Yakubova that "The reason for such serious attention to the category of modality is, firstly, the extreme complexity and breadth of the object of study, and secondly, one of the constant problems of linguistics is one of the manifestations of the relationship between language and thinking"[3]. In addition, the inextricable link between linguistics and thinking determines the essence of language and

brings it as close as possible to logic. Of course, this takes into account the specifics of each language.

In our opinion, the listed language features form a system of modal logic and are actively involved in determining predicates. Communication of various contents serves to live-up the information, accurately and economically expose it, form a lexical, semantic, grammatical category and occupy a higher level than the category of mood.

Based on the above ideas about the expression of the category of modality, summarizing the existing scientific and theoretical views in world linguistics, we can express the following attitude to the category of modality: modality is considered the most complex, multifaceted and substantial, language object that has scientific significance and represents the rich communication aspects of communication; the category of modality plays an important role in expressing the speaker's attitude in reality; types of

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categorical units within the framework of modality, cases of intersection of similar and differential symbols in the semantic field, as well as the relationship of modality with other semantic categories are of great scientific importance; in determining the function, means of expression, conditions of occurrence, originality of the category of modality, it is necessary to pay special attention to the category of person and time; the modality of the text plays an important role in the analysis of texts, the identification of their linguocognitive and linguocultural features;

The categories of modality and evaluation are inextricably linked and the study of this issue is very relevant in the context of a literary text; the study of the category of modality in a comparative aspect, that is, in the process of comparative analysis of various structural languages, helps to identify their similarities and differences, describe the specific features of the internal language and national features of the world landscape; the role of phraseology in expressing the modality of the border; approaching the arguments in linguistics from the psychological linguocognitive and linguocultural points of view, the categories of modality can be divided into 5 groups:

1) knowledge and understanding;

- 2) thinking and expression of thought;
- 3) communication and interaction;
- 4) emotion;
- 5) desire.

To reveal the grammatical aspects, it is important to separately study the category of modality, in particular, pay attention to the expression of verb moods as a grammatical means.

V. Conclusion

If we characteristically generalize the category of modality from the point of view of linguistics and literary criticism: "Modality is a whole universe, an endless and deep sea, a huge forest, an endless desert, an endless cosmos, a fertile field, an unquenchable fire, a majestic mountain, a mysterious cave ..., - a conditional language unit expressing the relationship between objects and sentences, serving to express many modal meanings, one of the most complex, multifaceted and substantial categories of language, which has scientific significance, deeply expresses the rich content aspects of communication. Human factors require timely revision and modification of traditional views in the functional status of various language events. Looks in the modality category are no exception.

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