

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 02 Volume: 106

Published: 28.02.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Mukhammad Khodjakhonovich Khakimov
Fergana state university
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Fergana, Uzbekistan

Mahliyo Rasuljon kizi Gulmatova
Fergana state university
2st year student of master's degree,
Fergana, Uzbekistan

THE EXPRESSION OF THE MODUS IN THE TEXTS OF SCIENTIFIC STYLE

Abstract: This article provides information on the expression of the modus in the scientific text. Issues related to the study and classification of the modus phenomenon, the specific features of objective and subjective modality are discussed.

Key words: modality, modus, scientific method, objective modality, subjective modality, means of expressing modus.

Language: English

Citation: Khakimov, M. Kh., & Gulmatova, M. R. (2022). The expression of the modus in the texts of scientific style. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (106), 620-624.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-106-66> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.02.106.66>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics, modus issues are studied as one of the grammatical categories, but at a time when modus is considered as a semantic structure in world linguistics, its traditional study is not enough.

The fact that modus is an independent pragmalinguistic phenomenon, the general and different aspects of modality and modus phenomena are being studied by scientists. At the heart of the mode lies critical attitude, analysis, evaluation, and subjective reasoning. In the paradigmatic classification of modality, first of all, traditional and modern modality are distinguished. It is known that the modal structure of language has been studied in existing textbooks and manuals under the names "modal word" in morphology and "introductory parts" in syntax. Modal structure has also been studied as an integral part of the predicative category. However, the concept of modality has been proven to be used today in a broader sense than the content of this meaning, based on the traditional approach.[10, 176]

Main part

The issues of manifestation of the mode in the texts of scientific style have not been studied in Uzbek linguistics. The scientific text is formed on the basis of the author's personal scientific views and opinions of other scientists, his attitude to scientific conclusions. "In any speech, the author reports on an object, an event, and at the same time his personal attitude is reflected in this opinion. The author's attitude to the opinion expressed is determined by his position.[3, 122] Therefore, the mode is also expressed in scientific texts.

The linguistic content of modality is due to the versatility of the cases of reflection of reality in our minds and the conceptual linguistic phenomenon formed in the process of logical activity, the diversity of subjective assessments of these concepts.[5, 7]

In the sources, modality is classified differently based on different principles. For example, G. A. Zolotova studies the relationship of modality to reality and divides it into three types based on the functional-syntactic features of the sentence: predicative

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

modality, subjective modality, modal attitude of the speaker to action.

G. A. Zolotova uses the term "predicative modality"[8, 93] instead of the term objective modality. This suggests that the modality category is a primary feature of predicative. Unlike objective modality, subjective modality, i.e., mode, is not always observed in every sentence that exists in a language. This means that the subjective modality, the mode, has an optional character. Modus expresses the speaker's assessment and attitude to the subject of speech, to the events in existence. This is the most fundamental difference between the concepts of modality and modus.

In Uzbek linguistics, as in the system of different languages, there are objective and subjective modalities. Uzbek linguists believe that objective modality is related to the speaker's direct statement of a situation in reality without any reaction to it (*He wrote a letter.*), while subjective modality is related to the speaker's "objective state" (*Perhaps, he wrote a letter.*) occur.

"Since modality means different meanings of a sentence related to the subject, first of all, it is expedient to divide these meanings into two groups: 1) objective (ontological) and 2) subjective modality. The first of these reflects the nature of the existing objective connections in a particular event to which the act of knowing is directed (possibility, reality, necessity). The second is the speaker's attitude (assessment) to the level of knowledge of these connections." [2, 88] In addition, it should be noted that "... objective and subjective modality are two mutually exclusive aspects of a single category. They are interrelated, but do not intersect at one point, because the meaning of objective modality is preserved in any structural updates of speech structures." [5, 7] For example:

He bought a book.

Maybe he bought the book.

I think he bought the book.

He bought a book yesterday.

The given statements express an objective modality, even though different propositions have been given about the purchase of the book.

It is well known that modality, which is called traditional modality in linguistics, is a predicative category in which the relation of the content of a sentence to reality is expressed. Until the 1990s and early 20th century, the term modality encompassed not only the relationship of sentence content to reality, but also the personal attitude of the speaker expressed through speech. It follows that the modality category is not perfectly classified. Any modal meaning expressed by a sentence is considered to belong to the category of modality. The development of anthropocentric theory in linguistics, on the other hand, combined the study of the phenomenon of modality with the subject of the speaker, combining

modal meanings expressing the speaker's desires, personal opinions, emotions, and state of mind under the term subjective modality. Modal meanings, which connect the content of a sentence with reality, are called objective modality in modern linguistics as its opposite. Such a modern interpretation and classification of modality in linguistics is based on the views of the Swiss scholar Charles Ball on "dictum" and "modus".

The phenomenon, which in our linguistics is called modality, is now considered a modus in foreign linguistics. Modal words, introductory passages, verb imperatives, prepositions, prepositions, sentence order, etc. it is now observed that the speaker expresses his or her attitude, thoughts, and feelings toward the subject of conversation, the interlocutor, and the communicative situation. Whether the content of the sentence corresponds to reality can be described as an objective modality. Thus, the objective modality is expressed in the dictum part of the sentence, in other words, in the proposition. Proposition is interpreted in the scientific literature as "a semantic structure that can relate to any type of communicative goal mode (i.e., goal-oriented speech act verbs), a structure that can be part of a modal framework." [11] Therefore, proposition is a logical-necessary part of speech that can be expressed as an objective modality.

The compositional composition expressed in any sentence or context is complicated by the axiological structure. The expansion of the composition of the proposition with the axiological structure is the basis for the formation of the modern mode. The modus phenomenon is a broad concept as a semantic category, which includes a predicative category, one of the forms of expression. The mode is expressed by phonetic, lexical-grammatical means and serves to expand the content of the proposition. N.A. Selezneva states that "... the concept of modus has a broader meaning than the concept of modality, and along with the category of modality, it also includes such categories as axiological assessment, emotive-expressive assessment, social assessment" [11, 152]. Hence, modus gives rise to a different kind of attitude of the subject of speech towards proposition, which cannot express modality. Hence, the composition of proposition consists of a modal structure, which is complicated by modus structures such as axiological and emotional assessment, while the modus encompasses the modal structure of language.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the issue of modus began to have its own new interpretation as a stylistic-semantic and pragmatic category. J.A. Yakubov [4] studied the category of modality in the field of logic and linguistics, in which he explains the history of the formation of the category of modality from the semantic point of view of modality in these disciplines. The scientist was one of the first in Uzbek linguistics to provide information about the objective and subjective types of the category of modality and

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

used the term *modus* in relation to subjective modality. A. Nurmanov, recommending the use of the term *modus* in linguistics in relation to the subjective type of modality, commented on the nature of *modus* as follows: "... *modus* is the main part of the sentence, and a sentence that does not express the *modus* cannot reflect the modality". [6, 276]

The functions of mode in text formation also vary according to speech styles. It is difficult to say that there is a mode in the structure of texts created by Uzbek linguists in all popular, scientific, formal and artistic styles. Of these, artistic and conversational styles are the most diverse speech styles in expressing mode. Since the formal-administrative style is a style that requires clarity and objectivity, the personal assessment of the author, his views are not reflected in the text.

Although the scientific style is close to the formal style in some respects, it can be observed that the text reflects the author's personal views to a certain extent. The basis of a scientifically created text is to discuss the problem that needs to be solved, to enrich it with arguments and to express a personal opinion about them. In this case, following the norms of scientific method, the researcher expresses and substantiates his views on the issue. This indicates that subjective modality is expressed to some extent in the scientific text. Providing intellectual coherence in a scientific text means that it follows, apparently, that with the help of introductory passages, the researcher draws conclusions from the ideas presented in the text and expresses his or her personal views. [7, 176] For example,

But the main reason is that linguists only talk about syntax, and from a psychological point of view, the problem becomes more relevant, and it is clear that the ability of our linguistic geniuses to say something about these problems is becoming increasingly limited. (Sh. Safarov "Pragmalinguistics", pages 33-34)

In the given example, the *modus* and *dictum* parts of speech are clearly shown. The scientist makes the problem more relevant and clearly expresses his subjective attitude through the introductory pieces. The aim is to fully convey the student's ideas.

Of course, proposition is the basic unit of expression, but it seems that proposition can also be expressed in smaller units than sentence. (Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language, p. 68)

In this example, of course, the author's attitude to his opinion is expressed through the introductory passages. If the idea is first confirmed in the sentence, then the apparent introductory part is used to provide additional information to it.

Also (find out, consider) ... is appropriate, through the necessary expressions the researcher expresses his point of view on the subject of research and substantiates it with scientific evidence.

It should be noted that if the compound sentence becomes a simple sentence as a result of the weakening of the feature of the excerpt, and this content is preserved, there will undoubtedly be a mismatch of form and content. But even if the feature of the colloquial sentence is weakened, and the sentence retains the compound sentence, of course, the form and content of the sentence will also be preserved, only the classification status of the compound sentence will change. (Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language, p. 143)

In this context, it should be noted that, of course, the *modus* is expressed through the *so-and-so*. The expression of the mode in scientific texts serves to make it understandable and to express ideas clearly. The scholar's reaction to each of the theoretical ideas presented in this example made the text convincing and clear.

Another factor that determines the scientific level of texts belonging to the scientific style are these citations. Quotes are the most important means of expressing mode in scientific works. They ... in his opinion, ... expressed their opinion as follows, ... emphasizes, ... acknowledges, are introduced into the text through sentences such as. Exact citations represent a *modus* because they contain subjective ideas that are specific to one author and are not found in other literatures. [10, 143] The use of quotations in the text creates another subjective view, which increases the number of *modus* meanings. I. B. Khlebnikova answers the question of what modality is: "Modality is a semantic category, ... a different representation of meanings in a language." I. B. Khlebnikova also raises the idea that the modality category is a semantic category, but it is not a syntactic category. Of course, we cannot agree with this opinion. [4, 223]

Mr. Kinch may be a master of irony, but as a linguist I cannot fully digest the scholar's opinion. I, too, have every right to say, "Dear psychologists, your thoughts on the phenomenon of meaning are full of confusion, and they are often disproportionate to each other." (Sh. Safarov "Pragmalingvistika", page 34)

The given example is not seen as a scientific text in the mind of the reader at a glance. However, in today's age of globalization, science in the world is evolving in interaction. The structure of the text in this way, in our opinion, was formed as a result of the scholar's extensive reading of scientific works in English and German. This is because scientific texts in these languages are much more freely structured. Their main purpose should be not only a book of scientific works, but also practical. Professor N. Mahmudov points out, the American writer K. Vonnegut once said, "If a scientist can't explain to an eight-year-old what he's doing, he's a jerk." But there is a truth behind such exaggeration, because the value of a mental product will not be high if the scholar's

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

dialogue, the scholar's scientific discourse, the content of the scientific text is not understood by the reader sufficiently and without unnecessary tension. [9, 74] For this, scientific texts must be carefully prepared. In the example above, the modus was reflected more strongly than the dictum. The scholar expressed emotionally his subjective attitude to the denial of the idea expressed in the quotation.

Of the idealist philosophers Kojibsky, Khayyakawa, Lee Chase, polysemy makes it difficult to exchange ideas; economic hardships, political turmoil, international tensions. They come out under the name of "general semantics" and fight against ambiguity. R. Karnap, a member of the "academic semantics" movement, also claimed that polysemy interferes with machine translation. The linguist-mathematician E. Delavenay understood this correctly and preferred to study the ambiguity of words objectively. (Mirtojiev M. Semantics of the Uzbek language, 2010, p. 159)

This text quotes the author's subjective attitude to the work done before him. In this case, the mode

was mainly manifested in predicates. It can be difficult, we can make a claim, we can get an approval, and so on. It is well known that the logical sequence of ideas in scientific style texts is important. In this example, this aspect of scientific style was clearly demonstrated.

Conclusion

Thus, in a scientific text that acquires qualities such as objectivity, logic, modus meanings perform the function of creating a concept and at the same time represent the subjective views and scientific approach of the scholars and the author expressing an opinion on the research issue. Hence, objectively stated scientific information consists of the subjective views of the author and other researchers. This is interpreted in the scientific text as a way of objectivity and subjectivity.[10, 143] The study of the expression of the mode in the scientific text serves for the further development of linguistic areas such as methodology, textology, pragmatics.

References:

1. (1955). *Balli Sharl. Obshaya lingvistika i voprosi frantsuzskovo yazika.* – Moscow.
2. Nurmonov, A., et al. (1992). *O'zbek tiling mazmuniy sintaksisi.* (p.88). Toshkent: "Fan".
3. Hakimov, M.X. (1993). *O'zbek ilmiy matnining sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari. Nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi.* (p.122). Toshkent.
4. Yakubov, J.A. (2006). *Modallik kategoriyasining mantiq va tilda ifodalanish xususiyatlari. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha fan doktori dissertatsiya avtoreferati.* Toshkent.
5. Boymirzaeva, S. (2010). *Matn modalligi.* (p.7). Toshkent: "Fan".
6. Nurmonov, A. (2012). *Tanlangan asarlar.* 3 jildlik. (p.276). Toshkent: Akademnashr.
7. Hakimov, M. (2013). *O'zbek pragmalogiyasining asoslari.* Tashkent: Akademnashr.
8. Zolotova, G.A. (n.d.). *Modalnosti v sisteme predikativnix kategoriy: O'tazky slovanski syntaxe III.* (p.93). Retrieved 11.0.2019 from https://digilib.phil.muni.cz/bitstream/handle/11222.digilib/120833/SpisyFF_180-1973-1_13.pdf?sequence=1
9. Mahmudov, N. (2019). *Ilmiy matnda shaxs, daraja va zamon. uzbek tili va adabiyoti,* 5-son, 47-bet.
10. Yigitalieva, Z.M. (2020). *Tilning modal strukturasi va modusning ifodalanishi.* Fil.fanlari bo'yicha fal.dok.diss.. (p.176). Farg'ona.
11. Selezneva, N.A. (2009). *pragmaticheskaya semantika modalnoy ramki.* Retrieved 16.11.2020 from https://www.pglu.ru/upload/iblock/dbf/uch_2009_ii_00012.pdf
12. Hakimov, M., & Gaziyeva, M. (2020). *pragmalogiyasining asoslari.* – Farg'ona.
13. Gaziyeva, M. (2020). *The Scientific Paradigm Of Acoustic Phonetics.* AcademicLeadership (Online Journal).
14. Gaziyeva, M., & Burxanova, M. (2020). *Urgu prosodikaning asosiy elementi. So 'z san'at buyumlari jurnali,* 1-son, 2 yil.
15. Gaziyeva, M. (2021). *The pragmatics of the prosodic means. International Scientific Journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science,* Philadelphia, USA, Volume – 7, Issue – 5, May 30, pp.229-234.
16. Khakimov, M., & Burkhanova, M. (n.d.). *On the essence of the concept of performatives.*
17. Khakimov, M. K., & ugli Melikuziev, A. L. (2022). *The History of Paralinguistic Researches. International Journal of Culture and Modernity,* 13, 90-95.
18. Ibragimova, E. I., Zokirov, M. T., Qurbonova, S. M., & Abbozov, O. Q. (2018). *"Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi Respublika*

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	PIHII (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

ilmiy-amaliy internet-konferensiya materiallari: Ilmiy ishlar to'plami. (p.113). Farg'ona: sahifa.

19. Khamrakulova, S., & Zokirov, M. T. (2022). Phraseological units expressing old age of a human being in the English and Russian languages. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 1*(105), 280-283.
20. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). Actual Problems of Bilingualism in a Multi-Ethnic Environment. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 13*, 17–23.
21. Turdaliyevich, Z. M., & Ergashevna, S. S. (2022). About the “Space” and “Time” Philosophical and Language Categories. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 13*, 96-100.
22. Zokirov, M. T. (2021). To typology of language situations. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11* (103), 706-710.