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MODALITY AND ITS ELEMENTS IN SENTENCE

Abstract: This article discusses modality, its elements and types. For instance: subjective, will and epistemic, as well as the means of expressing modality in English and Uzbek languages. These examples helped to show the importance of modal means in expressing the meaning of a sentence.

Key words: categories of modality, subject, expression of will and epistemic modality, syntactic construction, modal particle, modal phrases.

Language: English

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Introduction

According to the opinion of the researchers working on the general theory of system: "system is the collection of interconnected elements", "it is the all types of the assembly of elements and their interrelation", "is the complex unity of elements that can be divided into particles and which have the structure that has the scheme of interconnection between the elements" [1]. From these views we can see that the academics have differing opinions about the concept of system. Whereas some assume the system to be the connection between the parts of language, others understand it as the unit and the relations between the parts. When the focus is about the topic of linguistics, the structure of the language, units of language, and system the concept of interconnection between these units is understood. There is unity where there is relation and connection. Every type of unity has characteristics of division into parts of unit. The particles or units can be different according to their role and influence, which means they can be small or large according to the unity's

direct participants, its characteristics, and the rules that are in power.

The system can be separated into natural and unnatural. Unnatural systems are made by human, they can be revised and perfected with the human intelligence and mind. For instance, radio, television, fridge are the examples for such systems [2].

The natural systems are not made on purpose with the goal in mind. They exist in nature and in society. Human learns about these systems with various ways of research because they are made without interference of human, with the laws of nature and society. The role of human is to explain this system so he or she cannot make any changes.

At first look, language is made of sounds, words, and their random unity, but in fact language establishes the perfect system [3].

The system of language appears differently in different situations. Particularly, one of them is the law of compensation (keeping the balance) that was

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1 Abu-Sharar-Hisham. Rus va ingliz tillarida modallikni ifodalashning ba'zi Grammatik va leksik o'hsha`shlik va farqlari. / /Ilmiy ishlar to'plami/MGLU 1990. Nashr 364. C. 103-107.

2 A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov.O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. // O''zbek tili va adabiyoti yo'nalishi talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanmasi/ Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent Davlat Pedagogika Universiteti.Toshkent 2007.

3 M. Irisqulov. Tilshunoslikka kirish . Respublika Xalq ta'limi vazirligi dorilfunun va pedagogika institutlari talabalari uchun qo'llanma.Toshkent. O'qituvchi.1992.

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developed by W. von Humboldt [4]. Based on this law if there is a change in any part of the word, this change will affect the other parts of the word.

Swiss academic F. de Saussure played a major role in giving deeper and more complete analysis to the topic. He described language as following: "Language is the system of elements that are put as opposites to each other", "language consists of only differentiations". This description gives the following conclusion, the relations between the elements that make the language and its systems are important before setting up such system.

When we talk about modality, it is still difficult to explain the characteristics of modality despite the large number of researches done on the topic of modal categories. In many cases in linguistics, with modality the speaker's own meaning of the sentence, the closeness of the meaning of the sentence to the truth are described. It must be mentioned when it is about the means of describing modality, due to the variety of such tools and due to the lack of one united system that identifies them, different languages have different means of describing modals. For example, according to N.Y. Shvedova, these tools include inclination, intonation, word structure, repetition, exclamation, particle, introductory words and sentences [5].

In Turkic languages, there are such modal tools-inclination, tense personal affixes, individual devices of a sentence, particle, word order, interrogative pronouns in the particle function, motivators, introductory words and sentences.

V.Vinogradov's article "On the category of modality and modal words in Russian" widely analyzed modality and largely influenced further research of modality in the soviet linguistics [6]. V.Vinogradov and following researchers united the following meanings under modality: 1) communicative types of meaning: that are identified via informative, questioning, imperative types of meaning, 2) types of sentences that are differentiated via affirmative and negative meanings, 3) speaker's relation to the meaning of the sentence and other several meanings.

R.G.Sibagatov correctly mentions that modality is primarily the description of speaker's relation to the reality. According to him, taking modality for the plan of the meaning and as the sign that unites speaker's relation will keep the union of the category [7].

Everyone admits that modality describes the relation (attitude). The relation needs the elements that interconnect with each other. In linguistics precise description of the issue of interrelated elements doesn't exist. Therefore, the relation itself is unclear until this day.

Objective modality is usually understood as the relation of the content expressed in a sentence to reality, so its scheme is as follows: the content of the sentence is reality. These are two elements that interact. By the logic of the relation, the relation is a double-valent predicate. So, it consists of at least three parts: element-relation - element. In the above scheme of objective mode, the content of the sentence participates as one of the elements entering into the relation. But the attitude (modality) itself is not reflected. The most important part - the "subject" - is missing. That is why some linguists interpret the objective modality as a relation of the content of the speech to the objective reality from the narrator's point of view, filling in the missing element.

Subjective modality, according to most linguists, includes the elements of "subject" and "content of speech." Its scheme is as follows: "subject - the content of the speech" - here, too, the main element, "object" is not reflected. Hence, the subjective modality also consists of the three-member unit "subject", "subject", "sentence content", and "object".

Every time the "object" element appears, the "subject" element immediately appears in the mind, and with the appearance of the "subject" element, the "object" elements also appear, and this at the same time a subjective processing mechanism is added to the lens. The essence of this processing is to determine the relation of what is taken as a basis to the predicate of this act of thinking.

Based on the above, we focus on the relationship between modality and the content of the sentence. E.I. Belayev divides modality into three main types: subject, free expression and epistemic modality. Epistemic modality is related to the speaker's dependence on reality and the extent to which he understands his attitude to it, which is always subjective because it is related to the end of the speaker's thought.

Epistemic modality.

In this type of modality is divided into four subtypes and shows the means of expressing modality in English and Uzbek. It includes the modality of probability, the modality of logical necessity (ending, conclusion), the modality of uncertainty (doubt), and

[4] Humboldt. On Language, On the Diversity of Human Language Construction and its Influence on the Mental Development of the Human Species. Edited by Michael Losonsky, CUP 1999, pp. 25-64 reproduced here.
[5] N. Y. Shvedova (1980) Русская грамматика Volume I & II Russian Grammar Hardcover – January 1, 1980
[6] Ostrovs'ka, Oleksandra & Poplavs'ka, Lyudmyla. (2020). MODALITY AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF EVALUATION IN DISCOURSE. Young Scientist. 2.1. 10.32839/2304-5809/2020-78.1-17.
[7] . Sibagatov, R. G. (1984) Teoriía predikativnosti : na materiale tatarskogo iázyka (Radik Galievich) / Saratov : Izd-vo Saratovskogo univ.

finally the modality of confidence. It should also be noted that there are several other means of expressing modality. For example, E.I. Belayev cited the following epistemic modal means: modal verbs, for example, modal expressions such as "I think", "According to my idea", syntactic constructions expressing modality, and others. Let's look at the type of modality: The first type of modality is the presumption modality, from the common modal words "probably" and "perhaps" in English, but their translation often depends on the style of the sentence, such as fiction or simple. , The modal words "purportedly" and "presumably" often refer to an artistic style.

- These books were purportedly the work of an anonymous group of adepts who wanted to work toward the "moral renewal and perfection" of mankind.
- The moralistic Adams was perhaps enamored of the choice facing Hercules, on one side of whom stands Virtue, exhorting him toward a rocky mountain ascent; on the other stands Sloth, voluptuously enticing him – and presumably the United States as well down the less arduous path of pleasure.

A question arises here because the basic modal word "maybe", which represents a well-known assumption, is not repeated in any of the above examples, because "maybe" and a number of other modal words used in everyday life are used in a simple manner and the examples belong to the artistic style[8].

Modal units.

The very existence of a separate class of modal units in English is a matter of debate. M.G.Polyakov singled out five basic modal units: hardly, scarcely, possibly, necessarily, needs…, but only two of them - "hardly", "scarcely" can change the meaning of the sentence, and the rest only in the sentence It is used as an enhancer of the importance of the expressed materiality," wrote E.I.Belayeva. In the following examples, the word "possibly" is used several times, but in both sentences it refers to a modality that belongs to the category of probability rather than a modal unit [9].

- Franklin's close call with death encouraged him to acquire from an unacknowledged source, or possibly to compose, his own epitaph.
- Many assume that, because Franklin and possibly Jefferson were Freemasons,

the design for the reverse of the seal represented a deliberate effort by the esoteric orders to influence our nation's destiny.

Modal expressions.

The following sentence contains modal constructions: *The authors do not appear to be familiar with the true extent of either Washington's or Franklin's participation in Masonry, nor do they seem to have much knowledge of Masonic beliefs and practices.*

The "seem" and "appear" used in this sentence are modal constructions that express insecurity and suspicion. Another example:

It now appears certain that as the surviving Templars went underground, they were assisted by, or they evolved into, the society of Freemasons.

It is noteworthy that none of the above uses the expected verb *"doubt"*.

Confidence modality.

There are many modal words in our language that signify reliability. For example: in English - "certainly", "of course", "surely" as well as completely confident - "undoubtedly".

- Undoubtedly the illustration was used by the order to capitalize on what was only a nominal membership.
- The angel proceeded to describe two more conflicts to be encountered by America, one undoubtedly meant to be the Civil War.

Among the modal expressions there are also denial constructions in which "doubt" itself is used: There can be no doubt that Washington was familiar with and admired several of these mystics and occultists, including Peter Miller who translated the Declaration of Independence into European languages.

Moreover, the phrase "needless to" has also expressed confidence and uncertainty: Needless to say, it was the inclusion of the reverse of the Great Seal on this most popular of items that has done more than anything else to impress it into American consciousness. The use of modal words and phrases helps students avoid the mistrust that exists when there is no room for doubt in speech [10].

Elements of modality are those that, although not all means are returned, are all means of expressing the speaker's attitude toward the information he or she is trying to convey.

8 Беляков М.В. Терминология дипломатии: лексикографические проблемы // Вестник Российского университета дружбы народов. Серия: Теория языка. Семиотика. Семантика. - 2012. - №2. - С. 83-92.
9 Belyakov M.V. Diplomatic terminology: lexicographic problems // RUDN Journal of Language Studies, Semiotics and Semantics. - 2012. - №2. - С. 83-92.

10 Pho, Phuong. (2008). Research article abstracts in applied linguistics and educational technology: A study of linguistic realizations of rhetorical structure and authorial stance. Discourse Studies - DISCOURSE STUD. 10. 231-250. 10.1177/1461445607087010.

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