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FEATURES OF MODAL WORDS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

ANNOTATION

The scope of the category of modality in linguistics is extremely wide and is the object of the research, reflecting the rich aspects of communication. The concept of modality is considered as a category of meaning that expresses the attitude of a speaker to the content of the spoken word, to reality, that is, the objective reality is reflected in the mind of a speaker, and it expresses its attitude with the help of various semantic categories. The category of modality is widely used in lexicology, phraseology, word formation, morphology and linguistics of the text.

Modal words are words that express the speaker's own opinion, attitude to events. This attitude is in terms of the clarity or ambiguity of an idea. With the help of modality, a meaningful connection is established between the external aspects of the expressed thought that are not related to the language, and the effectiveness of the connection with the event is achieved.

Modal words are separated by a pause in speech and a comma in writing. When modal words are reused or accompanied by an emotionally significant word, the meaning is reinforced. More than one simple word may be used in colloquial speech. Modal words and words with modal meaning are closely related, and one of the current tasks of functional grammar is to define the characteristics of each of them.

The presence of wide possibilities in the manifestation of the modal category, of course, indicates that this category is a universal

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA MODAL SO'ZLARGA XOS XUSUSIYATLAR

ANNOTATSIYA

Tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasining qo'llanilish ko'lamini nihoyatda keng. Ushbu kategoriya muloqot mazmunining boy jihatlari namoyon etadi va tadqiqot uchun muhim ob'ekt hisoblanadi.

Modallik tushunchasi so'zlovchining aytilayotgan gap mazmuniga, voqelikka munosabatini anglatuvchi ma'no kategoriyasidir. Ya'ni so'zlovchi ongida aks etayotgan ob'ektiv voqelik va unga ushbu nutq egasining munosabati turli semantik kategoriyalar yordamida ifoda topadi. Modallik kategoriyasi leksikologiya, frazeologiya, so'z yasash, morfologiya va matn tilshunosligi sohalarida ham o'rganiladi.

Modal so'zlar – so'zlovchining o'zi bildirgan fikrga, voqea-hodisalarga munosabatini ifodalovchi so'zlardir. Bunday munosabat fikrning aniqligi yoki noaniqligi nuqtai nazaridan yuzaga keladi. Modallik yordamida bildirilgan fikr-mulohazaning til bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan tashqi jihatlari orasida mazmunan aloqadorlik o'rnatilib, voqea-hodisa bilan muloqotning samaradorligiga erishiladi.

Modal so'zlar nutqda pauza, yozuvda vergul bilan ajratiladi. Modal so'zlar takror qo'llanganda yoki his-tuyg'uni ifodalovchi so'zlar bilan birga kelganda ma'no kuchayadi. So'zlashuv nutqida birdan ortiq sodda so'z qo'llanilishi mumkin. Modal so'zlar va modal ma'noli so'zlar o'zaro yaqin bo'lib, ularning har biriga xos belgi-xususiyatlarni aniqlash funksional grammatikaning dolzarb vazifalaridandir.

Modallik kategoriyasining namoyon bo'lishida

phenomenon and its study is of great importance for understanding the essence of a language construction. In this article, the author analyzes the relationships of the language to the most complex and comprehensive category of modality in English and Uzbek, as well as the expression of the category of modality. Also, the examples analyzed in Gafur Gulam's story "A Naughty Boy" clearly show the diversity of attitudes towards this category.

Key words: category of modality, modal words, modal particles, mood, category of mood, prepositional phrase, language unit.

keng imkoniyatlar mavjudligi, soʻzsiz, ushbu kategoriyani umumlisoniy hodisa ekanligidan va uning oʻrganilishi til qurilishining mohiyatini anglash uchun gʻoyat muhimligidan dalolat beradi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida tilning eng murakkab va keng qamrovli modallik kategoriyasiga munosabat hamda modallik kategoriyasining ifodalanishi oʻrganilgan. Gʻafur Gʻulomning "Shum bola" qissasidagi mazkur kategoriyaga oid misollar tahlili va ularni asoslash orqali bu sohada qarashlarning bir xil emasligi koʻrsatib berilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: modallik kategoriyasi, modal soʻzlar, modal yuklamalar, mayl, undov gap, lisoniy birlik.

INTRODUCTION

Human language is highly complex, and it is challenging to represent all its aspects as a whole and at once. Nevertheless, the centuries-old experience of the history of world linguistics shows that representatives of different trends considered it the most optimal way to learn a language and that they spent their whole lives to show the subject of the study and its essence clearly.

Linguistics studies in detail all the changes that occur in the language. The science that exists in any language, in turn, arises and develops out of necessity. Society has always paid particular attention to the development of science and the study of its problems in order to ensure its own development.

Modality is one of the integral functional features of oral speech. The category of modality is one of the most complex and meaningful aspects of linguistic communication. This category is one of the problems that of interest not only scholars in the field of natural and social sciences but also linguists, which is widely used in lexicology, phraseology, word formation, morphology, cognitive and textual linguistics.

MAIN PART

"Modality (lat. "modalis" – measure, method) is a functional and semantic category representing different forms of the relationship of thought to reality, as well as different forms of subjective classification of what is expressed" [National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2000; 38].

"As a category of modality, several of functional and semantic categories of modality are distinguished (*statement-negation, real-non real, question, motivation, time, reason, goal, comparison, condition, intention, command, result, unhindered, place, denial, affirmation, existence, situation, advice, request, requirement, opportunity, etc.*) – a set of semantic meanings expressed in the process of communication between a speaker and a listener" [Yoqubov J.A., 2007; 315].

S.U. Boymirzaeva explores the problem of the materiality of the text on the

material of the Uzbek language. She determines the communicative and pragmatic features of the category of modality, indicators of activation in the cognitive and spiritual field of the text. The selection of semantic types of text modality is aimed at their description. Analyzing the modality of the text, the scholar focuses on the occurrence of the kinds of subjective modality in the text: "... subjective modality is divided into the following types: emotional, epistemic, deontic and axiological" [Boymirzaeva S., 2010; 151].

M.A. Abdurazakov explains deontic modality with three components: a) the nature of modality; b) modal content; c) modality condition. The linguist defines each type of modality as follows: "The character of the modality is expressed in terms of the norms of the language in which an action must be performed, possible or possible to perform or impossible to perform. At the heart of the modal content is a participant in the situation, that is, a modal subject representing desire" [Abdurazakov M.A., 1985; 28].

In his research, J.A. Yakubov tried to reveal the semantic features of the category of modality by linking logic and linguistics. According to the scholar, "The category of modality is analyzed, on the one hand, in connection with the science of logic. On the other hand, this semantic category is represented in linguistics by language units. The current relationship between logic and language shows that the convergence of the theoretical concepts of these two disciplines is an important factor in the development of various languages" [Yoqubov J.A., 2010; 62]. The scholar analyzed the existing scientific works on the category of modality in linguistics, systematized the theoretical views of scholars and divided the semantic type of modality according to linguistic means into the following nine groups:

1. The speaker expressed the sentence's purpose, relation, or communicative function. A feature of this semantic assessment is that all sentences are divided into communicative groups (verbal, interrogative, command) based on their function. This set of meanings includes the following linguistic means: morphological (verb tenses) and syntactic (speech patterns).

2. The speaker evaluates the content of the speech from the real and unreal points of view. These modal meanings are represented by mood forms, verb tenses, some conjunctions and prepositions.

3. The speaker's assessment of the realities expressed in the sentence (possibly-probably, necessary-need, desire) using the subject. These semantic meanings are given with the help of modal verbs and linguistic means.

4. Relationships that signify a state of existence or non-existence between things representing affirmative and negative values, a reality representing the actual action in a sentence. When comparing two semantic concepts, the first has no markers (pointers), the second has special markers, which are represented by grammatical, lexical means or particles.

5. Evaluation of two types of semantic meanings: a) speaker's evaluation of reality (possible, necessary or desired); b) the degree of confidence of a speaker, in reality, reported to him. Both assessments can be expressed in different languages us-

ing modal forms, introductory words, additional adverbial conjunctions, modal verbs (possible, necessary) and infinitive devices.

6. Expression of emotional and qualitative qualities of the speaker in the context of speech. These semantic concepts are conveyed with the help of exclamatory words, lexical words (good, bad, incredible, shame, fear, horror, etc.) and tone.

7. Modality is an objective and subjective category that expresses the relation of the sentence's content. The grammatical category of the verb, which is the primary means of expressing the objective modality, is realized through inclination, and the subjective modality is expressed by linguistic means, which include modal words, modal verbs and particles.

8. Expression of connotative modal meanings: love, caress, respect, diminish, distinguish. This type of modality in the modern Uzbek language includes affixes and affixal derivation to the objective being of the speaker such as *-гина* (*-кина, қина*), *-ча, -чоқ, -лоқ, -жон, -хон, -ой, -вой, -улар*, which are characteristic of the Uzbek nation, refer to the objective existence of the speaker, are forms of subjective assessment, expressing a modal attitude to their speech.

9. Modality does not exist as a separate linguistic category. Clarity inclination is not an indicative category of modality [Yoqubov J.A., 2010; 62].

N.E. Aliev extensively studied the category of *мумкин эмас* and also analyzed how this category is expressed in the Russian, English and Lezgin languages: "The modality of *мумкин эмаслик* is a key structural component of the category of functional-semantic modality and acts as a modal micro field. *Мумкин эмаслик* semantics micro field describes the state of the language. This micro field forms the framework of the basic evaluative modality, which has the property of an independent unit of expression" [Aliev E.N., 2005; 102].

"The appearance of the category of modality at each language level proves once again that the units of the language system have a wide range of possibilities" [Boymirzaeva S., 2010; 151].

At this point, we agree with J.A. Yakubov that "the reason for such serious attention to the category of modality is, firstly, the extreme complexity and comprehensiveness of the object of study, and secondly, one of the constant problems of linguistics is the manifestation of the relationship between language and thinking" [Yoqubov J.A., 2005; 315]. In addition, the integral connection between linguistics and thinking determines the essence of the language and brings it as close as possible to logic. Of course, this takes into account the specifics of each language.

According to scholar M.M. Juraeva, linguistic symbols form a system of modal logic that actively participates in the definition of the predicate calculus. A message of different content expresses information vividly, clearly and economically and conveys it, forming a lexical-semantic, grammatical category, which occupies a higher level than the category of inclination.

Summarizing the current scientific and theoretical views in world linguistics, the scholars approaches the category of modality as follows:

modality is the most complex, multifaceted and meaningful, scientifically sig-

nificant, objectively comprehensive object of a language research, reflecting the rich aspects of communication;

the category of modality plays a vital role in expressing the speaker's attitude to real being;

types of categorical units within a modality, there are cases of the intersection of similar and differential symbols in the semantic field, and the connection of modality with other semantic categories of great scientific importance;

determining the function of the category of modality, means of expression, conditions of occurrence, specificity, it is necessary to pay special attention to the categories of *person* and *time*;

text modality plays an essential role in the analysis of texts, revealing their linguo-cognitive and linguo-culturological 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;

comparative study of the category of modality, that is, in the process of a comparative analysis of different structural languages, helps to identify their similarities and differences, to describe specific internal linguistic features and national features of the world landscape;

the role of phraseology in expressing modality is incomparable;

approaching the evidence in linguistics from psychological, linguocognitive and linguocultural points of view, the categories of modality can be divided into five groups: 1) knowledge and understanding; 2) think and express an opinion; 3) communication and participation; 4) emotion and feelings; 5) wish-desire [Jo'raeva M.M., 2016].

When explaining grammatical aspects, it is important to study the category of modality separately, especially to pay attention to its expression as a grammatical means in tenses of verbs.

The modality category is generally defined from a linguistic and literary point of view. "Modality is a whole universe, a vast and deep sea, an endless forest, an endless desert, an endless expanse, a fertile field, an unquenchable fire, a majestic mountain, a mysterious cave... – a conventional linguistic sign that serves to express many modal meanings denoting various relationships between objects and sentences, a comprehensive category that reflects the most complex, multifaceted and meaningful, scientifically significant, meaningful aspects of communication" [Jo'raeva M.M., 2016].

The human factor requires a timely revision and modification of traditional opinions on the functional state of various events in the language. The inclusion of views in the category of modality should also not be overlooked.

Aristotle was one of the first to introduce the concept of "modality" into world linguistics. Since then, the modality has become the main subject of philosophical, logical and linguistic knowledge. Aristotle divides the modality category into two aspects based on its essence: "possibility (probability) that an action of an objective being may take place or that it may not take place". Here is what the scholar says about the essence of modality: "These are the highest logical concepts, the categories reflect

the main, important features of objective existence, and other concepts are formed on their basis. Since they are connected with the material world, the categories express the essence of the sentence, expressing the connection between the objects of nature and their relationship" [Aristotle, translated by A.V. Kubiskogo, 1939; 25-30].

Ch. Bally includes modal meanings, "various subtleties of judgment", "intuition and desire", and describes the category of modality as follows: "Modality is the heart of the speech. It is represented by verbs, moods, intonation, interrogative and command forms: modal action (gesture), exclamation words, pronouns and several modes" [Bally Sh., 2003; 44-60].

According to M.K. Halliday, "Modality is an important functional sign of communication, a function between people, a form of expression of the speaker participating in communication" [Halliday M.K., 1976; 197].

Modality can be objective and subjective. "Objective modality refers to the relation of an expressed thought to reality (for example, real and unreal, possibility and impossibility, necessity and probability) and is expressed using grammatical and lexical means (inclination, modal word, particles, intonation). The subjective modality reflects the attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought (trust or disbelief, agreement or disagreement, expressive assessment) as it is represented by word order, intonation, lexical repetition, modal word, particles, exclamatory sentences, introduction, phrase word and introductory remarks [National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2000; 38].

M.M. Bickel, in his view, considers modality to be a relatively objective rather than an objective or subjective concept of content: "Modality is an understanding of reality from the point of view of the speaker – "I", but this point of view is generalized to the current state of the language "for the first and last time" through the language itself" [Bikel M.M., 1968; 17].

T.I. Krasnova argues that objective and subjective modality are inextricably linked: "The categories of objective and subjective modality categories are inter-related and can be distinguished from each other only with a theoretical approach" [Krasnova T.I., 2002; 189].

When we analyze the relation of a language to the most complex and comprehensive category of modality, and the expression of the category of modality, the variety of relations to this category becomes clear.

According to V.V. Panfilov, "There is no category in language as diverse and contradictory as the category of modality, and which would broadly interpret the diversity of its particular meanings in language" [Panfilov V.Z., 1963; 80].

F.Brunot analyzed such modal concepts as desire, conjecture, faith, request and denial, proceeding from the principle of "meaning to form", and he divided modality into two classes: actual and eventual. According to F.Brunot opinion, "Tone on means representing the category of modality (*please, hate, affirm, surprise, rejoice, necessity, refuse, allow*, etc.), tense (modal verbs, modal objects: adverbs, adverbial phrase, auxiliary verbs, particles, conjunctions with conjunctions), word order and verb tenses" [Brunot F., 1965; 982].

V.G. Gak argues for a generalization of the speaker-informant relation to the

modal type. According to V.Gak, “The modality is divided into three stages: 1) by the nature of reporting – declarative and performative modality; 2) based on cognition of reality – reliability and probability (incomplete reliability); 3) by the nature of the relationship – desire (unwillingness and consent) and protest are associated with the expression (awakening) of the subject's feelings” [Gak V.G., 1986; 44].

E.E. Kordi proposes four functional types of speech as part of the category of modality: “1) *verb*, 2) *question*, 3) *order*, 4) *desire*” [Kordi E.E., 2004; 53].

Z.A. Hetman and T.P. Arkhipovich studied two types of dialogic texts in the text of the category of logical-grammatical modality, as well as types of texts of international documents. In these texts, the category of modality is analyzed as a general textual category in irrelevant material in English and Spanish. Instead of linguistic material, they used United Nations human rights documents in English and Spanish and analyzed the modality of the text at five levels: 1) *modal motivation* – the modality of the transmitter (transmitter of information) and the modality of the respondent – the recipient of the information; 2) *modal artefact* – providing communication through text (materialization); 3) *cognitive modality* is a system of knowledge of the universe; 4) *impositive modality* is an attack on the consciousness of the respondent; 5) *emotive modality* is the understanding of the text by both communicators and its expressive evaluation [Getman Z.A., Arkhipovich T.P., 2006; 34-48].

G.W. Leibniz, the founder of phenomenology, the logician who created the history of the emergence of languages in linguistics, the genealogical classification, who developed the doctrine of the origin of names, logically approaches the category of modality based on his views on the science of logic: “The modal system includes the modal categories of *affirmation*, *possibility*, *necessity*, and *negation*. In arithmetic using natural numbers, the modal sign of a general assertion, some general negation, and some assertion is explained” [Leibniz G.V., 1984; 734].

D.P. Lopareva also argues that the category of modality forms a broad concept based on logic and psychology. The stated idea promotes the idea that it is a text. The primary attention is paid to the creation of the modality of the subjective device: “Any text has a modal range, the modality of the subjective device is semantic operators with emotive, epistemic, deontic and composite properties since they serve to express subjective relations and reflect their relation to the content of the text” [Lopareva D.K., 2005; 13-25].

A.D. Kaksin chose more oral speech turns as an illustrative material in expressing modality in the Khanty language. In the Khanty language, there are many modal meanings, such as *possibility*, *desire*, *intention*, *necessity*, and it observes an abundance of means of expressing the subtleties of their meaning. According to Kaksin “In the Khanty language, the meaning of *possibility* and *impossibility* is conveyed by more special means, and the content of the verb is conveyed using the main form of the infinitive, interestingly, the semantics of the most commonly used words are *pis* – ‘possibility’ and *mos* ‘necessity’. Both words are used in oral speech and serve to express completely different modal meanings. In particular, the modal word ‘*mos*’ has two different semantic meanings: 1) the speaker's word is a non-predicative state-

ment, 2) the third-person modal word ‘*mos*’ used by the interlocutor in many cases represents desire as well as a necessity” [Kaksin A.D., 2009; 56-62].

J. Muir studies the category of modality from the point of view of the English language, highlights the subtleties of modal meaning and includes them in the section on modality: “The verb forms are called inclination, and they represent modal meanings such as *affirmation, interrogation, and command*” [Moore D.E., 1993; 66-84]. Based on the oral grammar of the English language by J. Sinclair, he introduces four types of devices into the syllable: “The modality section presents devices that come with modal verbs without interrogatives, denial, commands, and verb abbreviations” [Sinclair J., 1970; 62-71].

In 1963, A. Krivonosov [Krivonosov A.T., 1963; 47] introduced the concept of “modal particles” into science. It is well known that “modal prepositions – a function of nouns, but expressing reality (modal), expressing the speaker's attitude to his opinion and idea, affirming, denying, serving to give different meanings (question, stress, amplification, subtraction, limitation, analogy, comparison) with words or sentences is an auxiliary group of words” [Boymirzaeva S.O., 2010].

Another scholar, S.I. Gorbachevskaya, analyzing the German language particles *aber, auch, doch, ja*, notes that these linguistic units are more widely used in the semantics of texts. Modal particles, along with an assessment of objective reality, are pragmatic features and play an important role in revealing grammatical meanings. The scholar evaluates the emotional and expressive nature of speech: “...semantics of particles such as surprise, desire (*aber*), uncertainty and intention (*auch*), reproach, agreement (*doch*), affirmation (*ja*) belong to the type of modal particles widely used in speech [Gorbachevskaya S.I., 2005; 21-29].

Krylova describes the functional and semantic features of modal particles in the dart language: “Modal particles are divided into three groups according to functional and semantic characteristics”:

- 1) *problematic modal particles* (*nok, vel, vist*)
- 2) *modal particles representing apyrmatic modality* (*da, jo, dog*)
- 3) *modal particles representing the actual modality* (*bare, blot, kun, lige*)” [Krylova E.B., 2009; 31-48].

In linguistics, tone plays a significant role in the relationship between a speaker and a subject when expressing this category. The main goal of communication is to influence the listener's psyche and change his emotional state. For this reason, dynamic interaction is an essential factor in the creation of a text, in the choice of language units and encourages its interpretation as a cognitive-discursive phenomenon [Jo'raeva M.M., 2016].

At the moment we agree with V.V. Vinogradov: “The modality in the text is associated not only with the synchronic, but also with the diachronic degree. The category of modality must be considered as a universal category, since it appears in different forms in languages of different systems” [Vinogradov V.V., 1998; 321]. In addition, the main function of the language is to ensure the interaction of people.

The presence of such a wide range of possibilities in the manifestation of the

modal category indicates that this category is a universal phenomenon and that its study is extremely significant for understanding the essence of language construction.

Words that express the speaker's attitude (modal meaning) to the thought being expressed are called modal words. Modal words include: *афтидан, дарҳақиқат, дарвоқе, аттанг, эҳтимол, афсус, шубҳасиз, сўзсиз, табиий, албатта, ҳақиқатдан, ниҳоят, бўпти, демак, айтмоқчи, ўз-ўзидан, бор, йўқ* and etc). For example: *Дарҳақиқат, менинг фикрим тўғри чиқди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 87) – Actually, I was right (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 74); Дарвоқе, хўжайиннинг айтгани тўғри, олди қиш, борадиган, ётадиган маконимиз йўқ. (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 81) – Actually, the boss was right. The winter was coming and we did not have any place to live (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 70).*

Modal words have the following grammatical features:

1. Modal words cannot be terms of reality (they do not mean an object, a sign, an action, etc.).

2. Modal words add additional modal meaning to the thought expressed through speech. Modal expressions perform the following functions in speech.

1) without syntactic connection with parts of speech, the introduction acts as a word. For example: *Ҳайтовур, поччанг келиб онангни тинчитиб кетибди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 19) – Then your brother-in-law came and calmed your mother down (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 15).*

2) performs the predictable function. For example: *Шу дарёнинг мурдор тўлқинлари ичида мен шўрлик нима, битта хас-чўпдек ютилиб кетишим мумкин (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 91) – I could sink in this big river (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 115).*

3) may come in the form of a predicate. For example: *Тартиб керак, интизом керак (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 5) – Keep the order (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 7).*

4) the word serves as a sentence: For example: *Пул сўрайдиган жойига етиб қолдими? – Йўқ. (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 137) – Is it reached at this time – No, they don't ask about this issue. Then your brother-in-law came and calmed your mother down (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 115).*

Modal words, as mentioned above, give different modal meanings to an idea.

Accordingly, modal words are divided into the following types according to their semantic properties:

1. Modal words that express modal meanings such as clarity of thought, confidence, approval: *албатта, шубҳасиз, ўз-ўзидан, ҳақиқатдан, табиий, дарҳақиқат*. For example: *Билет олиб кўришга, албатта, сенда нақд ақча бўлмайди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 89) – Of course, you won't have money for purchasing a ticket (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 77).*

2. Modal words expressing modal meanings such as doubt, uncertainty: *балки, ҳойнаҳой, чоғи, афтидан, мазмуни, чамаси, шекилли*. For example: *Чамаси, ювгувчи топилмай бир неча кун туриб қолган бўлса керак, анча ҳидланиб кетган эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 35) – I think he had laid there for several days because they hadn't found a person who could wash it. There was a bad smell there (Gafur*

Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 29).

3. Modal words expressing modal meanings such as goal, requirement, condition: *керак, зарур, даркор, лозим*. For example: *Энди Омоннинг ахволидан хабар олиш зарур эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 36) – Now we had cared for Omon (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 30).*

4. Modal words denoting existence and assertion: *бор, майли, ҳўн* (sometimes *тўғри, яхши, тузук* qualities are also used in this sense based on function). For example: *Майли, улгуржироқ пул топсанг, иккинчи боришда сени ҳам ҳажсга олиб бораман (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 115) – If I find much money, I will bring you to Hadj with me (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 96).*

5. Absence, denial, objection: *йўқ*. For example: *Пул сўрайдиган жойига етиб қолдими? – Йўқ (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 137) – Is it reached at this time? (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 115).*

6. Represents an approval value: *дуруст, бўлми*. For example: *Дуруст, – деду Омон (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 86) – Well, – said Omon (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 73).*

7. Concluding remarks, modal words denoting stress: *демак, ҳуллас, модомики*. For example: *Ҳуллас, мен учун бу ер шикоят қиларли даражада зериктирувчи жой эмас эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 104) – Thus, this place was not boring for me (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 88).*

8. Modal words expressing the meaning of a reminder: *дарвоқе, айтгандай, айтмоқчи*. For example: *Дарвоқе, ҳўжайиннинг айтгани тўғри, олди қиш, борадиган, ётадиган маконимиз йўқ (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 81) – Actually, the boss was right. The winter was coming, and we did not have any place to live (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 69).*

9. Sadness is a modal word that means regret: *афсус, аттанг, эссиз*. For example: *Аттанг, бебилиска пул топадиган касб қўлдан кетадиган бўлди-да! (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 58) – It's a pity that I gave away the chance to earn money (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 49).*

10. Order of thought: *аввало, охири, ниҳоят* (sometimes this problem also uses sequence numbers like *биринчидан, иккинчидан...*). For example: *Согман, ҳўжайин, ўт, аввало, ўғилхонага тушиди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 68) – I'm not crazy, my boss. First, the stable burned. (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 57).*

Grammatical features of modal words: Modal words are morphologically integral; that is, they are not divided into morphemes [Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Askarova M., Khojiev A., 1980]. For example: *Демак, Тошкентнинг қаттиқ қиши менинг учун чанада шувгандай тез ўтиб кетади (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 101) – In this manner, the winter would pass fast (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 86).*

Боринги, ҳафтада чойчақангизни ҳам бериб турай, илло бошқа пул важдидан узр... (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 81) – Each week, I'll give your money... (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 69).

Modal words are also pure and carried over from other categories:

1. Purely modal words: *керак, лозим, шарт, даркор, бор, йўқ, демак, албатта,*

ҳойнаҳой, хуллас, модомики, дарвоқе, эссиз, ҳайтовур, ажабо, ҳайрият, шукр, хўп, майли, хуллас, модомики, бинобарин, кошки, шояд, ишқилиб, таажжубки.

2. Modal words moved from another category:

a) from noun: *чоғи, эҳтимол, афтидан, ҳақиқатдан ҳам, дарҳақиқат, чамаси, мазмуни, афсус, аттанг, назарида, одатда, бахтимизга, эҳтимол, мазмуни;*

b) from adjective: *музук, дуруст, тўғри, яхши, табиий, шубҳасиз, сўзсиз, тўғрироғи, яхшиси, музук, рост, бор, йўқ;*

c) from numerals: *first, second, primary;*

d) from pronoun: *ўз-ўзидан, ҳар қалай, менимча, сенингча, сизнингча, бундан ташқари;*

e) from verb: *айтгандай, айтмоқчи, десангиз, айтайлик, кўрасизки, ишонасизми, кечирасиз, ўйлайманки, биласизми, чиқар, бўпти;*

f) from adverb: *ҳақиқатан, аввало, умуман, асосан, зотан, аксинча, тахминимча, айтишларича, очиқчасига, албатта.*

For example: *Бирламчи, Ҳақ таоло ва табораkning ўз зотидурким, қулли мавжудот унинг қудрати билан пайдо бўлибдур ва унинг амри билан жаҳонда барқарордур (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 136) – The first, with the order of God, all the nature was created (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 113); Хуллас, бечора Омон каравотни орқалаб олиб, кун бўйи сизир қувлабди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 86) – So, poor Omon held the bed and chased the cow (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 73); Албатта, мен уларни ўз чўнтагимга қайириб олар эдим. (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 124) – Of course, I put them in my pocket (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 106).*

The modal words *керак, лозим, шарт, даркор* are shorthand words used in the name of action. The action name used with these modal words is not found. If used without a possessive suffix, if used with 1st and 2nd person possessive suffixes, it is an unknown personal clause; if used with 3rd person possessive, it is part of an unknown personal sentence. Words that turn into modal words express lexical meaning within their category are part of speech. When expressing modal meaning, they lose the following properties: For example, *Чамаси, овқатлар ичида “хушҳазм” бўлган мушак сабзи ҳунарини кўрсатмоқда эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 80) – Maybe his stomach was aching because of the carrots he had eaten (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 69); У қирқ-қирқ беш ёшлар чамасидаги қорачадан келган, хушқомат, қаламқош бир хотин эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 4) – She was forty or forty-five years old. She was a beautiful woman (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 6); Чамаси, девона сизир кечаги менга қилган “ҳунар”ни икки барабар ошириб Омонга ҳам кўрсатибди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 85) – So, poor Omon held the bed and chased the cow (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 73).*

The modal words in each category are mutually synonymous: *афтидан, чамаси, шекилли, соғи, эҳтимол, ҳайтовур*. But there is no antonymic phenomenon between modal words.

Modal words perform a syntactic function but do not function as parts of speech. Although modal words in syntax enter into a syntactic relationship with parts

of speech, they do not enter into a syntactic relationship.

Most modal words serve as introductory words in a sentence: For example: *Демак, мен шу соатдан бошлаб ер кишиси эмас “Худо” маҳкамасининг масъул ўринларидан биттасига қоровуллик вазифасига тайинландим (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 85) – I decided to stay in the servant's shelter of that man (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 54);*

Modal words can also be used as verbs: For example: *Хўн-хўн, боринг, кечки обиёвгонга келарсиз, албатта? – Албатта! (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 101) – All right, all right, you can go – Of course (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 86).*

As in other categories, modal words also have an intermediate tertiary form. As in other categories, modal words also have an intermediate tertiary form. For this reason, modal words like *бор* and *йўқ* fulfil the syntactic function that a noun performs, taking on the morphological features of the equine family: For example, *Зорим бор, зўрим йўқ (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 94) – I can't do anything (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 79).*

Some categories consist of the words "yes" and "no": *борлиқ, йўқчилик, йўқла, борича.*

Modal words do not name objects, characters, actions, etc., as independent words and cannot become part of speech. Therefore, they are not syntactically related to parts of speech. *Демак, макиён экан (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 118) – Clear, it is a cock (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 101).*

Modal particles, representing the category of modality in the Uzbek language, are divided into the following groups according to their meaning: 1) interrogative particles meaning surprise: *-ми, -микан*; 2) particles indicating limit value: *фақат, -гина, -кина*; 3) suspicious, alleged particles: *-дир, -тур*; 4) particles in the sense of a request or command: *-чи*; 5) denial particles: *-на-на*, and so on. For example: *Ўзи берган тўн-ку, қайтиб сўрармикан? (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 149) – He gave it to me (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 125); Унга на Худо, на пайғамбар, на Шоҳидаёт ҳожию Орифхўжа эшон, на Олим қозию Шарифжон дума – барибир сўкаверар эди (Ғафур Ғулом. Шум бола, 4) – They humiliated everybody, even God or the Prophet (Gafur Gulom. A Naughty Boy, 6).*

In addition to linguistic units, special affixes play an important role in expressing the modality of subjective forms of evaluation in the modern Uzbek language. Here is what E. Kilichev writes about such a semantic feature: “In the modern Uzbek language, affixes and affixes like *-гина (-кина, -қина), -ча, -чоқ, чак, -лоқ, -жон, -хон, -ой, -вой* express the speaker's modal attitude to the spoken. The objective being, to his speech, is form of subjective evaluation. These forms represent connotative meanings such as love, caress, reduction, distinction” [Yoqubov J.A., 2005; 123].

CONCLUSION

The human factor requires a timely revision and modification of traditional views on the functional state of various events in the language. The inclusion of views in the category of modality should not be overlooked. The concept of modality is

widely used in world linguistics. The concept of modality as a semantic category varies depending on the nature of a particular form of expression and the combination of different meanings. In world linguistics, there is no consensus on the content and scope of the category of modality. This is due to the complete incompatibility of linguistic modality with logical modality.

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