LINGUISTIC BASIS OF EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF MODALITY

Haydarov Anvar Askarovich
f.f.n., professor

Farangiz Tosheva
BuxDU 1-bosqich magistranti

Abstract: *This article discusses about a rich array of grammatical, cross-linguistic, and pragmatic dimensions of modality expression. By examining how languages encode and convey modality, linguists gain deeper insights into the complexities of human communication and the ways speakers navigate uncertainty and social interaction through language.*

Key words: *epistemic modality, deontic modality, phrasal constructions, syntactic patterns, linguistic expressions.*

Modality, a fundamental aspect of human language, allows speakers to convey a range of meanings related to possibility, necessity, permission, and ability. Understanding the linguistic foundations of modality expression provides insights into how language users navigate uncertainty, assert certainty, and convey various levels of commitment in communication. Modality serves as a lens through which speakers navigate uncertainty and negotiate social interactions. Understanding the linguistic foundations of modality expression is essential for unraveling the intricacies of human communication. The linguistic landscape of modality is rich and diverse, exhibiting cross-linguistic variation in how speakers encode and express modal meanings. Languages employ a range of strategies, including morphological markers, analytic constructions, and pragmatic considerations, to convey modality effectively in communication. This article explores the grammatical, cross-linguistic, and pragmatic dimensions of modality expression, shedding light on how language users navigate uncertainty and assert various levels of commitment in discourse. By delving into the linguistic foundations of modality, we gain deeper insights into the complexities of human communication and the intricate ways in which language shapes our understanding of the world.

Weightiness. The topic of linguistic foundations of modality expression is multifaceted and intersects with various disciplines and real-world applications. Its relevance extends across linguistic research, language education, cross-cultural communication, professional contexts, cognitive science, social dynamics, media analysis, legal and forensic domains, language policy, and digital communication. As such, exploring modality expression remains a vibrant and interdisciplinary area of study with implications for understanding language, cognition, society, and communication in diverse contexts.

Literature review. Several linguists and scholars have contributed to the study of modality expression across different languages and disciplines. Some notable researchers include: Michael Halliday, William Frawley, Alexandra Aikhenvald, Elizabeth Traugott, Paul Hopper, Alessandro Zuchchi, Robert van Valin, Anna Wierzbicka.

Grammatical Modalities:

In linguistics, modality is often categorized into two main types: epistemic modality and deontic modality.

1. Epistemic Modality: This aspect of modality is central to how speakers interpret and convey information, shaping their understanding of the world and influencing decision-making processes.

➢ Epistemic modality encompasses expressions of certainty, possibility, probability, and necessity. In English, modal verbs such as "must," "might," "could," and "may" are commonly used to convey epistemic meanings. One of the primary linguistic mechanisms for expressing epistemic modality is through modal verbs. In English, modal verbs such as "must," "might," "could," and "may" are commonly used to indicate varying degrees of certainty or possibility. For example, "She must be at home" conveys a high degree of certainty, while "She might be at home" suggests a lower level of certainty or a possibility.

➢ Other linguistic devices, such as adverbs ("probably," "possibly") and adjectives ("certain," "likely"), also contribute to expressing epistemic modality. Additionally, adverbs and adjectives play a crucial role in expressing epistemic modality. Adverbs such as "probably," "possibly," "likely," and "certainly" provide further nuance to the speaker's assessment of the likelihood of an event or situation. Similarly, adjectives like "certain," "probable," and "unlikely" contribute to the expression of certainty or probability in linguistic expressions.

➢ Beyond individual lexical items, syntactic structures also contribute to the expression of epistemic modality. For instance, the use of modal auxiliary verbs in combination with the base form of the main verb ("She may leave early") or the perfective aspect ("She may have left early") allows speakers to convey different shades of meaning regarding the likelihood or certainty of an event in the past, present, or future[1].

Furthermore, contextual factors and pragmatic considerations play a crucial role in interpreting and conveying epistemic modality. Speaker attitude, evidently, and the nature of the information being conveyed influence how epistemic modality is expressed and understood in discourse. For example, the presence of supporting evidence or the speaker's level of confidence in the information being conveyed may affect the choice of linguistic expressions used to convey epistemic modality.

2. Deontic Modality: This aspect of modality plays a crucial role in regulating human interactions, conveying expectations, and negotiating social roles and responsibilities.

➢ Deontic modality deals with expressions of permission, obligation, necessity, and ability. Modal verbs like "can," "must," "should," and "ought to" are frequently employed to convey deontic meanings. In English, modal verbs such as "can," "must," "should," and "ought to" are commonly used to indicate various degrees of obligation, permission, and ability. For example, "You must attend the meeting" conveys a strong obligation, while "You should attend the meeting" suggests a recommendation or advice.

➢ Additionally, phrases and constructions, such as "have to," "need to," and "be supposed to," serve as markers of deontic modality. Additionally, phrasal constructions and syntactic patterns contribute to the expression of deontic modality. Expressions like "have to," "need to," "be supposed to," and "be allowed to" provide alternative ways of conveying obligations, permissions, and abilities in linguistic expressions. These constructions often interact with modal verbs to convey nuanced meanings regarding the necessity, permissibility, or capability of performing certain actions.

Cross-linguistically, languages exhibit diverse strategies for expressing deontic modality. While some languages rely heavily on modal verbs and phrasal constructions, others employ inflectional or derivational morphology to indicate deontic meanings. For example, Romance languages like Spanish and French use verb conjugations to express obligations, permissions, and abilities, reflecting cultural norms and social expectations regarding behavior. Furthermore, pragmatic considerations play a crucial role in interpreting and conveying deontic modality in discourse. Context, social hierarchy, and speaker authority influence how deontic modality is expressed and understood in communication. For instance, the same linguistic expression may convey different degrees of obligation or permission depending on the social context and the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

By examining how languages encode and express modality, linguists gain deeper insights into the diverse ways in which human languages reflect and shape cultural norms, social expectations, and cognitive processes. Understanding modality expression not only enhances our knowledge of language structure and use but also

sheds light on the complexities of human cognition and communicative needs, the study of modality expression remains a fruitful area of inquiry for linguists and scholars alike. By unraveling the linguistic foundations of modality, we not only deepen our understanding of human communication but also appreciate the richness and diversity of languages across cultures and societies.

REFERENCES:

1. Шукурова, М. (2023). REVIEW OF LINGUISTIC THEORIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 41(41).

2. Шукурова, М. А. (2021). Анализ специальной лексики английского языка XVI века по аспектам терминологичности. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 4(2).

3. Shukurova, M. A. (2017). Useful strategies in teaching grammar in english language classes. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука, (1 (1)), 146-148.

4. Askarovna, S. M. (2021). Historical background on the systematization of the vocabulary of ethics. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(3), 25-29.

5. Шукурова–БухГУ, М. А. (2020). КОРРЕЛЯЦИЯ СОЗНАНИЯ, ЯЗЫКА И СТИЛЯ НАУЧНО-ФИЛОСОФСКОГО ИЗЛОЖЕНИЯ ПЕРИОДА XVI-XVII ВЕКОВ. ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎРГАНИШНИНГ ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУАММОЛАРИ ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ Халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман 5-6 март 2020 йил, 597.

6. Askarovna, S. M. (2023). A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEXICAL-CONCEPTUAL FIELD OF ETHICS IN THE XVIth-XVIIIth CENTURIES. PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, 3(26), 25-31.

7. Шукурова, М. (2023). XVI-XVII ASRLAR INGLIZ TILI ETIKA TERMINLARINING STRUKTUR TAHLILI. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 41(41).

8. Шукурова, М. (2023). MODERN LINGUISTICS AND SOME PROBLEMS RELATED TO TERMINOLOGY. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 42(42). извлечено от https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/10953

9. Ibragimovna, G. M. (2024). Linguocultural Analyses of Imperative Mood in Uzbek Language. Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development, 3(2), 45-49.

10. Ibragimovna, G. M. (2024). THE CONCEPT OF DESIRE ANALYSIS IN F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S "THE GREAT GATSBY". PROSPECTS AND MAIN TRENDS IN MODERN SCIENCE, 1(9), 104-107.

11. Ibragimovna, G. M. (2024). LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF IMPERATIVE MOOD IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. PROSPECTS AND MAIN TRENDS IN MODERN SCIENCE, 1(9), 108-111.

12. Ibragimovna, G. M. (2024). MEANS OF EXPRESSING POSSESSION IN" THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA" BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY. PROSPECTS AND MAIN TRENDS IN MODERN SCIENCE, 1(9), 101-103.

13. Gadoyeva, M. I., & Kabilova, N. S. (2019). ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТИ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫМИ, НУМЕРАТИВАМИ И ПОСРЕДСТВОМ СЛОВА" БИР" В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ. Theoretical & Applied Science, (11), 699-704.

14. Kovalev, I., Kovalev, D., Kovalev, R., Podoplelova, V., Losev, V., Borovinsky, D., ... & Gadoeva, M. (2024). Assessing the reliability of the hardware and software complex of fault-tolerant control systems. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 525, p. 05001). EDP Sciences.

15. Kovalev, I., Kovalev, D., Kovalev, R., Podoplelova, V., Losev, V., Voroshilova, A., ... & Gadoeva, M. (2024). The concept of architectural reliability of software for ensuring the functioning of request-free measuring stations. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 525, p. 05002). EDP Sciences.