

MEANS OF EXPRESSING MATERIAL CATEGORIES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article examines the linguistic nature of the category of modality in different languages, its scope of content and means of expression. Modality is an important grammatical-semantic category that indicates the speaker's attitude to reality, and is manifested in each language through its own means. The article examines the grammatical, lexical and syntactic forms of modality in English, Russian and Uzbek based on a comparative analysis. Also, the epistemic, deontic and pragmatic manifestations of modality are explained with examples.

Keywords: Modality, category of modality, modal verbs, epistemic modality, deontic modality, lexical modality, grammatical means, syntactic means, pragmatics, linguistics.

Introduction

Since human language has an extremely complex and multi-layered structure, it is not easy to imagine it as a whole in all its aspects. The scientific experience of linguistics, formed over hundreds of years, shows that scientists of each era have sought the most optimal way to study language, have devoted their entire activity to understanding its true essence, determining its structure and revealing its functional properties. Thus, linguistics is a science that arose due to the needs of society and has developed along with its development.

Like every other science, linguistics observes constant changes, renewals and shifts occurring in the language system and studies them in depth. Just as the development of society is unthinkable without social sciences, the scientific study of language is also considered one of the important factors in the development of culture, education and thought. Given the place that language occupies in the spiritual life of society, its systematic study and scientific coverage of its problems have always been an urgent task.

Modality, one of the most important categories in linguistics, is also being updated and improved over time in various forms. The term “modality” was formed as a category expressing a person’s perception of reality, phenomena of existence and natural processes, their assessment of their content, and their attitude towards them. The uniqueness of modality is that it is manifested at different levels through grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and even phraseological means.

In linguistic theory, modality is understood as a category of meaning that indicates the speaker’s attitude to the content of the sentence, to the reality reflected in it. When the objective reality existing in the human mind is re-expressed through language, the speaker also expresses his



view, assumption, assessment, or emotional attitude. Therefore, modality can always be seen from two sides:

objective modality - confirmation, denial, degree of probability of the event;

subjective modality - the speaker's emotional or evaluative attitude, communicative purpose [1].

Subjective modality is one of the main layers that activate the content of a sentence, it determines how clear or sharp the speaker's intention is, the pragmatic force of the sentence. The nature of modality is so multifaceted and complex that it is necessary to evaluate it not only through grammatical signs, but also through semantic, pragmatic and stylistic factors. This makes it possible to study modality as a global semantic category that is actively used at different levels of the language, expressing the speaker's position.

The category of modality is one of the most important concepts connecting the fields of semantics and pragmatics of linguistics. Modality is a category that determines the relationship of the content of a sentence to reality, and expresses such states as confidence in the speaker's opinion, assumption, demand, obligation, permission, desire. In each language, modality is expressed through various means: grammatical forms, auxiliary verbs, modal words, tone, loadings and syntactic devices, among others. Comparing the means of modality in different languages shows the universality of modality, as well as its national characteristics.

Modality is an important category that occupies a central place in the semantic structure of the language, expressing the extent to which the content of speech corresponds to reality and the subjective attitude of the speaker to the situation being described. Through modality, the speaker expresses the real or unreal nature of an event, the degree of confidence or doubt in it, many relationships such as command, request, permission, probability. Therefore, modality is considered in linguistics as a connecting bridge between semantics, pragmatics and syntax.

In traditional studies, modality is divided into two main components:

Epistemic modality - expresses the speaker's level of confidence in the event, assumption or suspicion. In this case, the speaker indicates how close or far the information is from reality.

Examples: “He might come.” / “He might come.” Although there is a possibility of coming here, the speaker does not fully believe in it.

Deontic modality expresses social-moral relations such as obligation, command, permission, prohibition.

Examples: “You must go.” / “You must go.” In this sentence, the meaning of obligation and demand is strong.

Many linguists interpret modality more broadly and distinguish the concept of pragmatic modality as a separate type. Pragmatic modality expresses shades of meaning that depend on the speech situation, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, and the social context.

The Uzbek language has rich grammatical and lexical possibilities for expressing modality, and these means create various subtleties of meaning in speech.

Verb moods are one of the most important grammatical manifestations of modality.

The imperative mood: bor, kel, yaz — expresses a direct order, proposal or request.



The conditional mood: *kelsang, borsang* — expresses a possible, conditional relationship and dependence on the situation.

The probable mood: *kelar, boar* — expresses an assumption, suspicion or probability.

In addition, modal-auxiliary verbs are widely used in the Uzbek language: *kerak, lozim, mokkan, shart*.

Example: “U borishi kerak.” — this sentence contains an obligation and necessity [5].

In linguistics, the category of modality is distinguished by its complex semantic structure, expressing the relationship of content to reality in various forms. Scientists and scholars, having studied in depth the mechanisms of expression of modality in language, classify it into a number of groups. Below is an expanded review of the main semantic manifestations of modality and their expression through language tools.

1. Modality indicating the purpose and communicative function of the sentence. One of the most important aspects of modality is to express the purpose for which the speaker expresses his thought. Sentences are divided into three main groups according to their nature and communicative function:

narrative (informative)

interrogative (desire to know or request information)

command (instruction, demand, request)

This type of modality is manifested through the morphological and syntactic means of the language. In particular, the verb's mood category (command, condition, desire moods) and ready-made sentence models are the main means of expressing the communicative purpose.

2. Evaluation from the point of view of reality and unreality. The speaker can evaluate the content of the sentence as a real reality or as an unreal state based on a hypothesis. Such modality is expressed through:

verb tenses (present, past, future)

conditional and desire moods

some syntactic means: conjunctions, loadings, tone

For example, in sentences such as “Maybe it will come”, “Maybe it will go”, the modality of unreality is noticeable.

3. Evaluation of reality from the point of view of probability, necessity and desire. This type of modality expresses the subject's attitude to reality. It appears in three main directions:

- possibility / probability
- necessity / obligation
- desire / desire

Such manifestations of modality are often expressed through modal verbs (“must”, “need”, “can”) and infinitive devices.

4. Means of expressing affirmative and negative modality. Another important manifestation of modality is the presence of a positive (affirmative) or negative (negative) meaning in a sentence. Although there are no special markers of affirmation, the meaning of negation is expressed by the following means of language:

- grammatical forms (for example, the negative suffix “-ma/-me”)
- lexical means (of course, never, never, etc.)



- loads (no, not)

Affirmative is understood more through the general content of the sentence and the position of the speaker.

5. The speaker's attitude to reality and the level of confidence. This modality is manifested in two directions:

- The speaker's assessment of reality (its necessity, possibility, desirability)
- The level of reliability of the information in the speech

This type of modality is expressed by the following means in the language:

- modal adverbs (of course, probably, without)
- introductory words (I think, in my opinion)
- combinations with a subordinate clause
- modal verbs (possible, necessary)

6. Modality of emotions and emotional assessment. This semantic group expresses the speaker's emotional attitude. Emotional modality is manifested through:

- exclamations (wow, hay-hay, attang)
- emotional lexicon (wonderful, bad, horror)
- tone of speech

The speaker openly expresses his mood towards the content through these means.

7. Language means of objective and subjective modality. Objective modality reflects the specific features of reality, while subjective modality expresses the speaker's personal attitude. The main tool of objective modality is the category of inclination of the verb.

Subjective modality is given by lexical means:

- modal words
- modal verbs
- loadings

For example: units such as "need", "should", "maybe", "when" are signs of subjective modality.

8. Connotative modality. Connotative modality shows the speaker's emotional attitude to the object or person expressed in speech. In the Uzbek language, this modality is closely related to the national psyche and is reflected in the following affixes:

- -gina/-kina/-qina
- -cha/-chak/-chok
- -jon, -xon
- -voy, -oy
- -lar (in the sense of respect)

These affixes give rise to connotative meanings such as diminutiveness, tenderness, respect or contempt.

9. The view that modality does not exist as an independent category. Some linguists consider modality not as an independent grammatical category, but as a semantic unit embedded in the general content of the sentence. In their opinion:



- the indicative (definite) does not express modality,
- modality has a wider semantic field than grammatical forms and is manifested at all levels of the language.
- This approach interprets modality as a complex category with a general communicative content.

A certain part of modality is expressed by modal words: units such as maybe, probably, probably, certainly, undoubtedly indicate the degree of probability of an event, the speaker's confidence or doubt.

Emotional-modal units — shekilli, akhir, -ku, -da — give the sentence an additional subjective meaning, emphasis or tone.

Example: “Sen kechikmaysan-ku!”

In Uzbek, intonation plays a very important role in expressing modality. Sometimes a change in word order in a sentence also leads to an intensification of meaning.

Example: “Sen borasan-da!” — in it, an order, disapproval or emphasis is felt.

The English modal system is distinguished by its highly developed modal verbs.

In English, modality is mainly expressed through the following modal verbs: may, might, can, could, must, have to, should, shall, will, would.

Epistemic modal verbs: might, may, could, must.

Example: “He must be tired.” — strong assumption.

Deontic modal verbs: must, have to, should, may (permission).

Example: “You must finish the task.” — obligation.

Modality is also expressed lexically: words such as probably, certainly, maybe, definitely indicate the speaker's level of confidence.

Subjunctive (approximate) forms: If I were you... — convey the meaning of advice, perhaps, or assumption.

Infinitive and participle constructions can also enhance modality.

In Russian, modality is manifested in the combination of grammatical, lexical, and syntactic means.

There are some verb forms that express modality: бы, пусть, давайте, должен.

Example: “Ты должен учиться.” — obligation.

In Russian, modal meaning is also expressed by the following words:

наверное, возможно, несомненно, очевидно, может быть.

They convey the degree of probability of an event or the speaker's personal assessment.

Modal constructions are widely used in speech:

Мне нужно идти, Ему следует подумать.

These constructions express obligation, necessity, or recommendation.

Modality is present in all three languages, and by their nature they perform a similar function - expressing the relationship between the speaker and reality. However, the means of expressing modality differ according to the grammatical structure and semantic system of the language:

English relies most heavily on modal verbs.

Uzbek expresses modality richly through inflectional forms, auxiliary verbs, and modal words.

In Russian, lexical units and syntactic constructions predominate.



These differences are important for a deeper understanding of the structural features of the language in the comparative study of modality, ensuring accuracy in the translation process, and correctly conveying the pragmatic content of speech.

In Islamic philosophy, the concept of substance is not limited to material objects, but also encompasses the spiritual and metaphysical spheres of human thought. This concept reflects the holistic nature of Islamic philosophy and serves as the foundation for many philosophical, religious, and scientific inquiries. The question of substance is central to reflections, especially within cosmology, metaphysics, epistemology, and Islamic intellectual traditions. At the same time, different philosophical approaches interpret substance through their own methods and tools.

In the tradition of analytical philosophy, substance is discussed in a way based on precise analysis and logical rigor. In this approach, terms such as "object", "person" or "particular" are widely used. The concept of substance is a key tool in determining logical structures and methods of reasoning, as well as in constructing scientific and philosophical arguments [7].

In conclusion, the category of modality plays an important role in the semantic structure of language and is a universal phenomenon that expresses the speaker's attitude to reality. A comparative analysis of the means of expressing modality in Uzbek, English, and Russian shows that each language expresses modality through its own grammatical and lexical means. A deep study of modality is important for understanding the semantics of the language, for properly organizing the translation process, and for improving the culture of speech.

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