

Modern Interpretation of Language Modal Structure

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ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to the study of the modal meanings that make up the information structure of speech. In particular, the main components of the modal structure are modality and the semantic features of the mode. The history of the formation of modality, first in logic and then in linguistics, is considered.

Keywords and phrases: modality, modus, dictum, proposition, subject of speech, attitude, verbal activity, nonverbal activity.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, the term modus is essentially related to the concepts of semiotics, which are reflected in the structure of information. In particular, Sh. These considerations place complex tasks on researchers, such as distinguishing the mode from the propositional structure in a sentence or text and determining its linguistic essence.

As a result of the analysis of the history of the development of the category of modality, it can be seen that the phenomenon called modality in Uzbek linguistics is now considered a modus in foreign linguistics. Modal words, introductory passages, verb imperatives, prepositions, prepositions, sentence order, etc. it now expresses the speaker's attitude toward the subject of the speech, the interlocutor, and the communicative situation, his thoughts and feelings, and they acquire a subjective modal meaning. Objective modality determines whether the content of a sentence corresponds to reality. 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" [10]. Proposition also forms a connection between verbs and nouns in a sentence and is reflected in the basic structure of the sentence [13]. Hence, proposition is a logical-necessary part of speech in which an objective modality can be expressed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Modality is a concept with a wide range of content in science, and the term is the subject of research in many disciplines in addition to linguistics. In the German encyclopedia Brockhaus (Brockhaus) it is acknowledged that the term modality has two different meanings. The source states that the first meaning of this word belongs to the general biblical style and is used to denote "a situation, a condition, a way of owning or carrying out an activity" [3, 704]. In this respect, modality belongs to the stylistic direction. That is why Charles Ball in his book "French Stylistics" speaks

about the category of modality, and this field is distinguished as one of the main directions of stylistics. The second meaning of the word is used in philosophy to define the qualities that exist in existence based on the categories of reality, opportunity, and necessity. "In the science of logic, modality serves to determine the levels of criteria of expression, such as accuracy and truthfulness. Due to this feature of modality, the science of logic distinguishes three main types of thought, namely, affirmative, inevitable and admissible "[3, 704]. The book "Fundamentals of pragmalinguistics" [6, 232], co-authored by GG Matveeva and others, deals with the pragmalinguistics of accuracy and truth. Therefore, the category of modality is the basis for the formation of the science of pragmalinguistics. The essence of the paradigm of the sequence of the sciences of logic, grammar and rhetoric is based on the category of modality. Also, the essence of the modality category in the science of logic is related to the description of the idea being stated. In the science of logic, modality is determined by the logical basis of speech. The fact of the information expressed is distinguished by the status of concepts such as order, consistency, validity, judgment.

At the same time, the message content reflected in the expression structure consists of modal parts such as logical possibility, impossibility, necessity, or affirmation. This is called "modal logic" in logic. Hence, there is also the concept of modal logic, which is used by logicians to refer to a "logical system that studies the structure of ideas" [3, 704-705]. Apparently, the logical definition given to the concept of modality also serves to complement the concepts of modality in grammar. From this it can be concluded that in the structure of any sentence, text, expression there are concepts of modality, which are specific to both logic and grammar. Without them, the content of the expression will not be fully formed. "In linguistics, modality is considered as the most important feature of speech, while in logic it is considered as an important feature of judgment as a form of thinking" [4, 54], says linguist J.A. Yakubov. Modus is a specific mode of expression in the text, which reflects the way in which verbal and nonverbal activities are expressed in relation to reality, based on the position of the subject of speech [3, 717]. The modus event is distinguished from the modality category by the same aspects. In this regard, the Russian linguist N.Yu.Shvedova in her "Grammar of Modern Russian Literary Language" [12, 767] puts forward the idea that the mode should be separated from the category of modality and studied as a separate object of study. Such ideas that modus is a separate object of study are related to the emergence of anthropocentric linguistics. These, in turn, led to pragmalinguistic research on modus theory.

The question of the commonalities and differences between the concepts of modality and modus is interpreted by linguists both in the context of speech and in the context of the text. N.D. This means that the speaker mode during a speech act can be expressed in the context of a word, phrase, or sentence. Also, the textual functions of the concepts of modality and modus serve as the mainstay of scientific research. In particular, I.G. Razina, trying to define the boundaries of modality and modus phenomena, recognizes that modality has an explicit nature, expressing the process in the text and the conditions of its development. Modus, on the other hand, is an implicit form of modality, called modality of thought, and it represents the relationship reflected in the author's thought [9].

Турғунбой уруғлари ўтирган хонага шердай ўкириб кирди.

— *Нимақилибўтирибсанлар?! Буболагаеттиётбегонаэдиларинг-ку!*
Амалдорбўлганданкейингимирлабқолдиларингми? Қани, жўналаринг!
Ака-сингилларнингдами ичига тушибкетди. Сухбатнинг гули
бўлибўтирганНурматакаситилиниютибюборгандек жим эди.

(С.Аҳмад, Қишдан қолган қарғалар)

In the first sentence of the above text, the author compares the tone of the speaker's speech with the reading of a lion and expresses the behavior of the protagonist, his attitude to his relatives, the situation in the house. The meaning of the question in the second sentence is explained by the third sentence. Along with the mode of surprise, the suffix -ku also has a definite meaning in the relationship they have expressed so far. In response to such a negative attitude, the reaction of the brothers and sisters fell into a trance, manifested through stable connections as if they were silent as if swallowing their tongues. Not answering the stated question also has a certain modus meaning. From a communicative context, it can mean things like fear, indifference, being in a difficult situation.

Thus, the modus meanings in the sentences combine to form a general picture of the speaker's personal relationship. Also, sentences with modus meaning require pronunciation using special phonetic means. In written speech, however, they are distinguished by exclamation marks and the inverted syntactic structure of the sentence.

Comments on the essence of the concepts of modality and modus can be summed up in the work of EV Ragoza in "Evolution of means of modification of modality in the Russian language (XI-XVII centuries)": modus is just a part of the meaning that a sentence has. It is formed within the nominative aspect of syntactic unity, that is, within the dictum. The speaker pragmatically processes in his mind the notions of objects and events pertaining to dictation, and thus the communicative aspects of the speaker's purpose of communicative communication, such as the level of reliability of speech, are determined. Due to the mental act performed by the speaker on the dictum, the mode becomes a pragmatic type of modality "[8, 16]

"The objective evidence expressed by the syntactic device is the event dictum" [7, 23]. The expression of a particular attitude toward dictation in the context of a sentence is modal. Modus is a subjective type of modality based on "objective modality" [14, 58], which expresses the attitude of the speaker to the objective world, the interlocutor, the environment.

Most of the scientific ideas expressed in the literature on modality are based on the views of the Swiss scientist S. Bally on the category of modality. Sh. Balli studies the category of modality within the syntactic level and expressively describes it as "the heart of speech" [2, 42]. Indeed, when it comes to modality or dictum and modus, in most cases it is observed that it is within the scope of speech. But modality is not only the heart of the speech, but also the expression in the text of the heart of the speaker. However, in textbooks and manuals on traditional linguistics, the category of modality has been studied in morphology as "modal word" and in syntax as "introductory parts". Modal words and introductory parts of the modality category do not fully reflect the content of the definition of modality given by Sh. Balli. In this respect, the scientist's above opinion is a figurative expression of the fact that the essence of the phenomenon is reflected in the structure of speech. Apparently, in linguistics, this phenomenon was initially studied only in the context of modal words and introductory parts, which were approached only as units of morphological and syntactic level.

Thus, dictum and modus are terms that are inextricably linked and have a syntactic-semiotic status that complement each other in speech. Russian linguists describe the mode as "the interpretation of the situational subject in relation to the objective content of the sentence" [11, 38]. The terms dictum and modus proposed by Sh. Balli are also used in the scientific literature with the terms rationality and emotionality. In the scientific literature [5, 28], the theory of dividing a sentence into rational and emotional parts is not approved. Indeed, "thought formed as a result of

thinking is a synthesis of rationality and emotionality, which in linguistic form appears in speech as a total phenomenon and is a product of subjectivity" [5, 28].

Буни бадий адабиётдан олинган қуйидаги мисоллар ҳам тасдиқлайди:

Ҳимм ... соқол ҳам ўсинти, сартарош бўлмаса одамлар маймун бўлиб кетар эди.

(А.Қахҳор, Адабиёт муаллими)

Анвар темир панжарага яқинлашиб, таиқарига тикилди. Учинчи қават ҳам жимиб қолиб, ҳамма ёқни ўлик сукунат қопласа, бу ер янада ваҳимали бўлса керак.

(Т.Малик, Шайтанат)

Қани энди у шу ишни қилмаган бўлса эди.

(S.Axmad,Alla)

The first and second examples above represent confidence, assumption, and the third example represents hope, regret, and hope. It can be seen that the information contained in the sentence is divided into two parts. Information that has a neutral color that the speaker wants to convey to the listener, i.e. the dictum and the personal attitude expressed by the speaker towards that information, is divided into modes. In this case, the meanings of consent, rejection, assessment, assumption, suspicion are expressed. The use of the verb in a wish or conditional mood is a grammatical sign of the modus (if it had not, it would have happened.). Russian linguist N.D. Arutyunova distinguishes between sensory, mental, emotive and volitic modes, calling them emotional mode, truth evaluation mode, thought mode, general axiological evaluation mode, emotional state and attitude mode, suspicion and probability mode, cognition mode, ignorance and indifference mode, desire - the mode of desire, the mode of necessity "[1, 109]. This means that what the mode looks like is an important factor in both the communicative situation and the mental state of the speaker as well as his mental activity.

Hence, the part of the sentence that contains the actual meaning of the sentence is called a dictum (a beard has grown; silence covers), and the attitude of the speaker towards the being or the content of the sentence is called modus (people would be monkeys; they would be terrified; if they had not done so). It seems that in any language the modus is expressed by linguistic means, such as the grammatical form of the verb, desire, conditional inclinations, while the proposition in the context itself also reflects the mode of the speaker's attitude. This often occurs with the addition of an axiological structure to the structure of the language. However, in amorphous languages, especially Chinese, the modus is also represented by intonation or its tones, as there are no affixes. Thus, the phenomenon of modus represents the subjective assessment and attitude of the speaker, artist, medical worker, author to the objective world, its events in social sciences and humanities, such as logic, art, medicine, literature, linguistics. In all of the above disciplines, modus is seen as the basis of the axiological category.

In linguistics, a number of works on the category of axiology can be listed. While studying the phenomenon of modality at the syntactic level of a sentence, the Swiss scholar S. Balli says that any logically structured sentence consists of a modal subject, a modal verb, and a dictum. The scientist calls the information-carrying part of the sentence, which has a neutral color, the dictum. The modal subject and the modal verb together form the modus. Thus, Sh.Balli states that explicit speech includes two different relations and that such relations are formed by connecting words at the syntactic level [2, 47]. In this case, the first relation is manifested when the verb or conjunction, which is part of the sentence approximation, is mixed with the imagination. The verb and the

imagination in the human mind together form the dictum part of the sentence. The dictum part of a sentence, containing the factual information in it, gives rise to the second relation of the explicit sentence when it collides with the modal subject. The second attitude arises when the speaker adds his own opinion and personal views on the dictated information.

From the above, it can be seen that the concepts of objective modality, mode and dictum are inextricably linked. The concepts of dictum and objective modality come together in a sentence, complementing each other. The dictation part of the sentence, which has a neutral stylistic color, simultaneously acquires an objective modal meaning relative to reality. The interference of the speaker's personal attitude to the situation gives the sentence an additional modus meaning.

Spring has come to our country. The use of the verb to come in the message tense at a time when the message of the arrival of spring represents the dictum reveals an objective modal meaning of affirmation. This, in the words of the Russian linguist N.D. Arutyunova, forms a proposition in the pure sense. The desire, attitude, i.e. mode, of the subject of speech is expressed by the change of the verb tense to the imperative mood, or by the use of additional auxiliary verbs in the sentence. It is as if spring has come to our country. I wish spring would come to our country sooner. I want spring to come to our country.

How good it is that spring has come to our country. It was as if he was looking forward to the arrival of all spring. What is good in sentences, such as aspiration, not only forms the composition of the proposition, but also performs the function of evaluation in sentences and, accordingly, serves to form a price-based mode. This also means that the arrival of spring is positively assessed from the speaker's point of view.

Thus, 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. As N.A. Selezneva noted in her scientific article "Pragmatischekaya semantika modalnoy ramki", "the concept of modus has a broader meaning than the concept of modality, and along with the category of modality, it includes such categories as axiological assessment, emotional-expressive assessment, social assessment"[10] says. Hence, modus gives rise to a different kind of attitude of the subject of speech towards proposition, which cannot express modality. Thus, the propositional modality is unique to the traditional modality, while the axiological and emotional evaluation is unique to the modern modality type, i.e., the modus.

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