THE EXPRESSION OF THE NEED TO PERFORM AN ACTION IN THE MODALITY CATEGORY OF THE ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article presents the expressions of the need to perform an action in the English and Karakalpak languages. The modals express the need in both languages are shown with examples in affirmative, interrogative and negative forms. The peculiarities of the expressions of the need to perform an action in the English and Karakalpak languages are specified the extracts of the works of the researchers worked on modality category.

Keywords: modality, need, must, affirmative, semantics, infinitive form, necessity,degree, negative.

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ СОВЕРШИТЬ ДЕЙСТВИЕ В КАТЕГОРИИ МОДАЛЬНОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: В статье представлены выражения потребности совершить действие в английском и каракалпакском языках. Модальные формы, выражающие потребность в обоих языках, показаны с примерами в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной формах. Особенности выражений потребности в совершении действия в английском и каракалпакском языках уточняются по отрывкам работ исследователей, работавших над категорией модальности.

Ключевые слова: модальность, потребность, должен, утвердительный, семантика, форма инфинитива, необходимость,

степень, отрицание.

MODALLIK KATEGORIYASIDA HARAKATNI BAJARISH ZARURIYATINING INGLIZ VA QORAQALPOQ TILLARIDA IFODALANISHI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida harakatni bajarish zarurati ifodalari keltirilgan. Modallar har ikki tilda ham ehtiyojni ifodalaydi, tasdiq, soʻroq va inkor shakllarida misollar bilan koʻrsatilgan. Ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida ish-harakatni bajarish zarurati ifodalarining oʻziga xos xususiyatlari modallik kategoriyasi ustida ishlagan tadqiqotchilarning ishlaridan koʻchirmalarda koʻrsatilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: modallik, ehtiyoj, kerak, tasdiq, semantika, infinitiv shakl, zarurat, daraja, inkor.

Introduction. The category of modality is one of the most complicated linguistic categories which have various forms of its expression in the language. It has also a lot of various definitions and interpretations. We call categories of modality the concepts of possibility or necessity, impossibility or unnecessity, contingency or incontingency, probability or improbability and their degrees — as well as presence or absence [Blakemore, D.:1994:1183–1186].

Modal verbs are distinguished by the fact that, unlike ordinary verbs, they do not mean an action, but only an abstract modal meaning of necessity, expediency, possibility, likelihood, desirability, etc. As K.N.Kachalova and E.E.Izailevich point out,- "Modal verbs denote the possibility, ability, probability, necessity of committing an action expressed by semantic verbs. The combination of modal verbs with the infinitive semantic verb performs in the sentence the function of a compound verb predicate" [Kachalova K.N., Izailevich E.E.:2001:91].

Literature review and methodology. The modal words in the Karakalpak language correspond to the English modal verbs. Baskakov N.A. in his work notes that —modals are those words that, while maintaining their relative lexical independence, express the speaker's attitude to the expressed thought. They are not a member of a sentence, which makes them syntactically

distinguished by punctuation   marks in written language   [Baskakov H.A.:1952:477].

In the Karakalpak language, modal words are a part of speech to define the speaker's attitude toward the object . In morphology, modal words are considered ―not derivative part‖ which are not divided into morphemes or do not contain any affixes [Dawletov M.:1994:412]. On the other hand, modal words are followed by other parts of speech and their meanings are described by those parts of speech.

Values of the need to perform an action convey the modal verbs must, should, ought to, need and also verbs that have modal meanings - to have to, to be to. Expressing the need to perform actions, these verbs differ in the shades of the transmitted or the meaning of their use.

At present, In the Karakalpak language modal words are understood as connectors or auxiliary functional words that were previously used in the helping verb. English modal verbs correspond to modal words in Karakalpak. This matching can be seen in modal verbs "must", "should", "ought to", "need", "to have to".

Verb must

The modal verb must has only one form. Interrogative and negative form it forms without the auxiliary verb:

Must ... go?

Must not (mustn't) go.

Expressing the need to perform an action, the verb must be used only with a non-defective infinitive in the real or passive voice. The infinitive following the verb must is used without the particle to. The modal verb must, in the sense of having to perform an action, has the following shades of meaning.

1. The inevitability of committing an action due to objective reasons - the action has not yet been performed, but it will be accomplished regardless of the speaker's desire due to some conditions that may be indicated or not indicated in the sentence:

"You must be awfully tired"[Alex Martin and Robert Hill, Modern Short Stories. Practice International English Language teching,; 1996, p.108] - "Sen ju'da qatti sharshaǵan bolsań kerek".

Discussion. In Karakalpak, the verb must with the infinitive in this use corresponds to the combination of   "a'lbette sha'rt", "sha'rt", "kerek" with the infinitive or "za'ru'r", "a'lbette" and the personal form of the verb.

In this sense, the verb "must" must be used in the context of the past tense: "That's he hell of a big club the guy must've used to hit door Patrick, one of them was saying"-"Ol u'lken klubtag'i jigit Patriktin' qapisin urip ju'rgen bolsa kerek" - dedi olardan biri.

2. Forced action, due to objective reasons, the speaker is forced to perform

an action due to any circumstances that may be indicated or not indicated in the proposal:

"Joe, you needn't go tonight. Stay here, wait until you've calmed down. It's a long

journey "-" I must go " I said." You know why "- ... "Men ketiwim kerek" ...

In Karakalpak, this meaning of the verb must with the infinitive corresponds to the combination of the verbs "ma'jbu'rlik", "tuwri keliw" and "sha'rt" or the form "kerek" with the infinitive.

In the sense of forced action, the verb must not be used in the context of past tense. The verb must in this sense is often used in sentences containing instructions or instructions:

"You must come up to the net more, you will never play a good game until you do" – Siz kóp kelip turiwińiz kerek, bolmasa heshqshan jaqsi oynay almaysiz'.

The verb must with the infinitive in this usage in the Karakalpak language corresponds to the combination of "za'ru'r", "lazim" with the infinitive.

This usage is especially characteristic for scientific and technical literature:

"One must certain that the voltage applied to the electrodes is great enough to give saturation." – Sog'an isenim ka'mil qiliw kerek, hól halǵa keltiriw ushin elektrodlarǵa basim jùda jeterli.

Another characteristic use of the verb must for scientific literature in the indicated meaning is to use it to express an action, which is a prerequisite for performing another action:

E.g. "To find F, A must be known." - F ti tabiw ushin A aniq boliw kerek.

In this case, the conditioned action is usually expressed by the infinitive in the function of the purpose circumstance.

In negative form, the verb must is used in sentences containing a prohibition, order or advice to perform an action:

"I was just passing and I thought I'd look in and see you were getting along" –"I've never been better in my life. I'm going back to work next Monday". – "You Mustn't try and do too much" - … Siz bunshelli qatti islemewin'iz kerek.

In Karakalpak, this meaning is transmitted using the verb "sha'rt" with an infinitive or a combination of the adverbs "a'lbette", "za'ru'rlik", with the personal form of the verb.

In the case of use with the pronoun of the first person, the verb must in this sense conveys to perform the action:

"It's too late for an old man to be up drinking", he said, "I must be off as soon as I can drag my wife" – Men qashan ha'yelimdi alip kete alsam g'ana ketiwim kerek.

In this sense, the verb must is used not only in the context of the present,

but also in the context of the past tense:

"He was pondering my exact relationship to her, and wondering whether he mustbracket us together " - ...Bizdi birlestiriw za'ru'rmedi, bilmes edi.

In conjunction with the perfect infinitive, the verb ―must‖ appear in the sense of obligation.

E.g. We must have gone somewhere. – Bizler bir jerge barmag'imiz kerek edi.

In English, the interrogative form is formed by the statement of the modal verb must before the subject.

In Karakalpak, the modal words ― "kerek", "darker", "shárt", "zárùr" by attaching affix "ma-", "me-", "pa-", "pe-" to them form an interrogative form.

"- Must I think about Margie Young-Aunt? " (I.Steinbeik, The Winter of our Discontent, p.32) – Kishkene a'japam Margi haqqinda oylawim kerekpa?

In Karakalpak, the interrogative form is formed by adding an affix to modal words such as "kerek", "sha'rt", "lazım". When a modal verb is used, a negative form is formed by adding a negative particle "not" to the modal verb.

"That you must not do that. (O.Wild, An Ideal Husband, p.50) And in the Karakalpak language, the negative form is formed by adding the affix – "ma" to the base of the verb: Bunday qilmawin'ız kerek.

The verb must, being the most neutral in terms of stylistic coloring, is used in all styles of speech, both in scientific and in fiction writers, as well as in colloquial speech.

Verb should

The modal verb "should" has one form. Interrogative and negative form it forms without the auxiliary verb: should ... go? Should not (shouldn't) go.

After the verb "should" there used non-perfective infinitive in the real or passive voice without particle to. The verb "should", in the sense of having to perform an action, has the following shades of meaning. 1. The need to commit an action caused by the subjective opinion of the speaker. "I think when your children have grown up, that you should   cut away from them" – Menin'she, siz balalarin'izdan uzaqraqta jasawin'iz kerek. When using "should" in the specified value in a negative sentence, the need not perform an action is passed: He shouldn't really be out of bed, but couldn't bear to miss Susan's birthday party. -   Ol orninan turmawi kerek...

If the action relates to the past tense, then the perfect infinitive is used:

I left that somehow I had dialed him, I should have been with him… - ... Men onin' menen birge boliwim kerek edi.

The use of the affirmative form of the verb should with perfect infinitive shows that the action, which, according to the speaker, should not have taken

place, was not committed

The negative form of the verb "should" with the perfect infinitive indicates that the action, which, according to the speaker, should not have taken place, was accomplished:

I shouldn't have come here at this hour. – You shouldn't have come here at all. – Men bul jerge keshikpesten keliwim kerek edi. Siz bul jerge uliwma kelmewin'iz kerek edi.

In the Karaklpak language, the use of "should" in this meaning with a perfect infinitive corresponds, as can be seen from examples, the same combinations as should with a non-perfective infinitive, but in the form of past tense or subjunctive mood: "kerek", "kerek edi", "sha'rt" , "sha'rt edi", "kerek emes", "kerek emes edi", "sha'rt emes", "sha'rt emes edi". 2. the need to perform an action, caused by objective reasons, the action has not yet been accomplished, but must be accomplished due to some objective, independent of the speaker reasons: Insulators should be kept very clean on their surfaces – Izoliyator ju'zi ju'da taza boliwi kerek.

In Karakalpak, the meaning of the verb "should" with infinitive corresponds to the combination of the verbs "kerek", "sha'rt" with the infinitive.

Most often the verb "should" in this sense is used in sentences containing instructions and instructions, especially in the scientific and technical literature.

In the presence of a negative particle not or negative adverbs and pronouns, the verb "should" is used in sentences containing a prohibition or an indication not to perform an action. The insulators should not be placed so as to pick up many ions. – Izolyatorlar ko'p iondi sińip aliwi ushin bunday jaylastirilmawi kerek.

Since the verb "should" conveys both the subjective and the obstructive necessity of action, it is widely used in a wide variety of linguistic styles, but especially often in special literature.

In sentences that begin with the word "why", the verb should be often used with infinitives: in sentences of this type, "should" is an auxiliary verb of the analytical form of the subjunctive, and not a modal verb, although sometimes it can be translated into Karakalpak using the modal verb "sha'rt". The most accurate match for the combination of why + should with the infinitive is in karakalpak the combination of "ne ushin" with the infinitive. Uncle Soames never misses a train, muttered Val, with his mouth full – Why should I…?" – "…Ne ushin keshigiwim kerek?"

Verb need

Result and recommendation. The verb need forms interrogative and negative forms with and without the auxiliary verb to do: need go? Do ... need to go? Need not (needn't) go, do not need to go. The verb need has the

forms of the past (as in the correct verb) and in the future tense. In the 3rd person singular he can get the ending -s. The infinitive after the verb need is used without a particle to in that case if this verb in the sentence comes up with formal indicators of the modal verb, i.e. has no ending in the 3rd person singular or forms interrogative and negative forms without an auxiliary verb, as well as if there are adverbs between the verb need and infinitive: hardly, scarcely, etc. If the verb need has in the sentence formal indicators of non-modal verb, those. ends with -s in the 3rd person singular and –ed in the past tense or is used with the auxiliary verbs of shall / will, then the infinitive is used with the particle to:

I needn't even see you.

I don't need to ask.

I didn't need to ask.

He needn't say more this evening.

After the verb ―need‖ in the sense of having to perform an action, transmits both a nonperfect and a perfect infinitive.

The verb need in the sense of having to commit an action conveys a hue of necessity, the need for an action — the action has not yet been accomplished, but it needs to be accomplished, since it was impossible to do without accomplishing this action:

E.g.:"Enough, for him, was roughly half the amount to see in order to break even"

– "Og'an jeterli boliwi ushin shamasi yarimin satiwimiz kerek boladi".

In the Karakalpak language, the verb need with infinitive correspond to the combination of "za'ru'r" or "da'rkar".

The affirmative form of the verb need is relatively rare. Often the need is found in interrogative sentences containing the restrictive adverb only, adverbs of the degree of hardly, scarcely, etc., as a result of which there is a value of doubt in the necessity, the need for action:

"I hate leaving you" – "Need you?" – "Men sizdi taslap ketiwdi qalemeymen, -dedi ol, - Bul za'ru'rmeken?"

Most often, the verb need is used in negative sentences, conveys the value of uselessness, the uselessness of committing an action:

"We needn't talk to each other unless we feel like it" – "… bir-birimiz benen so'ylespewimiz kerek".

In order to express the action that took place, although there was no need to perform it, the verb need is used in a negative form with a perfect infinitive:

"Even if he didn't like them (the pictures) he should have been civil. He needn't have insulted you." – "… sizge jaman ga'p atpawi kerek edi."

One of the frequent cases of the use of the verb need is to use it to

express the necessary condition for performing another action. In this case, the combination of the need with the infinitive corresponds to the infinitive in the function of the purpose circumstance:

E.g.: "To find the induced charges we only need to know how the equipotentials run"–"Induktsiylang'an zaryadlardi tabiw ushin ekvipotentsiyalar o'zgeriw jarayanin biliwimiz kerek".

The verb need is used much more often in fiction than in scientific.

Conclusion. To conclude, although there are some diversities in syntactical structure, the expression of the need to perform an action in the English and Karakalpak languages is identical by sematic features. Basically, modal words in the Karakalpak language are a group of words with their own characteristics. For this reason, it is appropriate to consider them as a separate lexical-semantic group. Studying their lexical-semantics, grammar is of great importance, textbooks and pamphlets.

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