
MODALLIK MA'NOSINI IFODALASHNING LINGVISTIK ASOSLARI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada modallikni ifodalashning grammatik, tillararo va pragmatik o'lchovlarining boy qatori tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada tillararo modallikni o'rganish va muloqot jarayonida ularni boshqarishning muhimligi aks ettiriladi. Tillarning modallikni qanday ifodalashini o'rganish orqali, tilshunoslar murakkab muloqotlarni va ma'ruzachilarning noaniqlik va ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirini til orqali boshqarish usullari haqida chuqurroq tushunchaga ega bo'ladilar. Bu esa muloqotning effektivligini oshirish va ma'raka olishda muhimdir. Maqola, modallikni ifodalashning tilshunoslar uchun ahamiyatini, ularning muloqot jarayonida o'zini ko'rsatish usullarini va ularning ijtimoiy ta'sirini belgilaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: epistemik modallik, deontik modallik, frazema tuzilmalari, sintaktik qoliplar, lingvistik iboralar.

LINGUISTIC BASIS OF EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF MODALITY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the rich range of grammatical, interlingual and pragmatic aspects of modal expression. The article reflects the importance of studying interlingual modalities and managing them in the process of communication. By studying how languages represent modality, linguists gain a deeper understanding of complex interactions and the ways in which speakers manage ambiguity and social interaction through language. This is important for increasing the effectiveness of communication and attracting attention. The article defines the meaning of the expression of modality for linguists, the ways in which they are manifested in the process of communication and their social impact.

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

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ СМЫСЛА МОДАЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется богатый спектр грамматических, межъязыковых и прагматических аспектов модального выражения. В статье отражена важность изучения межъязыковых модальностей и управления ими в процессе общения. Изучая, как языки представляют модальность, лингвисты получают более глубокое понимание сложных взаимодействий и способов, с помощью которых говорящие управляют двусмысленностью и социальным взаимодействием посредством языка. Это важно для повышения эффективности общения и привлечения внимания. В статье определяется значение выражения модальности для лингвистов, способы их проявления в процессе общения и их социальное воздействие.

Ключевые слова: эпистемическая модальность, деонтическая модальность, фразовые конструкции, синтаксические закономерности, лингвистические выражения.

Introduction. 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 Zucchi, 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.

Conclusion. 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.

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