

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MODALITY CATEGORY IN THE MODERN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article concerns modality category in English and Karakalpak. Particularly, the origins and modern expressions are considered in both languages. Moreover, there are purposes of using modals words are also given. The expressions are identified with examples and translations.

Key words: *helping verb, language unit, mood, functional words, affixes, combination.*

The category of modality is considered one of the most complex and substantial aspects of the language. This category is one of the problems of interest not only to scientists in the field of natural and social sciences, but also to linguists. Modality is mainly expressed with the help of modal verbs and words. We can see that the role of these language units in fiction texts is expressing the attitude of the author to the world in general through the words and actions of his heroes. Generally, these devices help the authors to make the personage's speech sound more emphatic, vivid in order to show the character's emotions or intentions and to impress the reader, to make him forget that he is reading a fiction book and to let him clearly imagine that he is the part of the story.

By D. Ushakov's explanatory dictionary modality - (eng. Modality) is a conceptual category with a meaning of the speaker's attitude to the content of the statement and the relationship of the content of the utterance to reality (the relation of the communicated to its actual implementation), expressed by various grammatical and lexical means, such as forms of mood, modal verbs, intonation, etc.

There are the auxiliary modal verbs in the English language such as can, may, might, must, need, should, ought to, etc.[1.639].

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 modal words in Karakalpak. This matching can be seen in modal verbs "must", "should", "ought to", "need", "to have to".

In Karakalpak, the modal words "kerek", "dárkar", "shárt", "zárur" by attaching affix "me" to them form an interrogative form [2: 49-56], [3: 79-84].

The modal verb ought to in English expresses the need to perform a particular job or action and means the need to complete this activities as a spiritual duty or duty.

"He was very low and I thought I ought to do all I could to cheer him up"-

"Ol jùda qapa edi hám men oniñ kewlin kòteriw ushin hámme nárse qılıwdı minnetim dep oyladim".

In the Karakalpak language there corresponded the infinitive combinations "meniñ waziypam" (my duty), "shárt" (required), "zárúr" (necessary), which close to this situation. If after the modal goal-goal ought to the infinitive of the passive voice is applied, then it corresponds to combinations of additional subordinate clauses "jaqsi bolar edi" (it would be good), "maqsetke muwapıq"(would correspond to the goal).

"A boating costume" ought to be a costume that can be worn in a boat, and not merely, under a glass case. - *Qayıqta juziw ushin kostyum sonday bolıw kerek, ol qayıqda jùziwge mas keliwi kerek.*

The modal verb "need" means that the action is very important.

E.g. To be sufficient for that, we need to sell half of the amount. - *Ođan jeterli bolıwi ushin, shama menen yarimin satiwimiz kerek boladı.*

In English, a request for performing any work or action, asking for permission, is expressed through the modal verb can, corresponding to mostly spoken language.

Can I see the producer, please? - *Men prodyusser menen kórissem mùmkinbe?*

In the Karakalpak language, such an infinitive combination of a modal verb corresponds to infinitive combinations "qıla aliw" (can be done), "mu'mkin" (can). Negative form of "mùmkin emes" (not allowed).

An action that is being performed now or which will be performed in the future may or may not be performed. In such cases, the English language applies the modal verb may. "We may observe in young girls great changes"- "*... gùzetiwimiz mùmkin*".

"It may make that man furious" - *Bul sol adamniñ qatti ashıwın keltiriwi mùmkin.* "It is a long journey" - "I must go" I said. "*... Men ketiwim kerek* (... I have to leave). In the Karakalpak language, the modal verb "must" together with the infinitive corresponds to the words "májbürlük", "tuwri keliw", "shárt". In English, the arrangement of modal the verb at the beginning of the sentence forms an interrogative proposal form [4:9-10]:

"Must I think about Margue Young Hunt? " - *Margi Yang Xan haqqında oylawim kerekpe?*

To conclude,, expressing modality in English, Karakalpak, we should note that in two languages there have been discovered modal words. They express

identical modal meanings in these two languages. Particles are common for Karakalpak. In the English language there are also particles but they are neutral, i.e. they don't have modal meaning [5:640]. Besides, in Karakalpak there are no pure modal verbs. Modality can be expressed with the help of auxiliary verbs bearing some modal meaning. The character of such words is ambiguous, unclear. There are different opinions concerning these language means. Modal verbs are widely used in the English language.

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