

### Lexic Analysis of Modality in English and Uzbek Languages

**Sattorova Shahlo Shavkatovna**

Teacher of translation studies and linguadidactics department, Bukhara State University,  
Uzbekistan

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses ways of creating modality categories in English and Uzbek languages, and presents a comparative analysis of them in the two languages.*

Used to express modal meaning in English and Uzbek languages there is a separate group of words called modal words. Modal words A clause does not name an object, sign, quantity or action like independent words does not come in the role. They belong to the sentence as a whole, and are extra mental only expresses the attitude. For example: Science glorifies a person, of course, the logical and grammatical meaning of this sentence when adding the words undoubtedly the content does not change, but the speaker's attitude of firm belief it is evident in the sentence that it is expressed. Usually, some modal words are different Although it is not noticeable that they are formed from word groups, they are a whole lexical unit considered as Formative and other morphological elements in their composition not separated.

Matching: Undoubtedly, *without words, apparently, like the first;*

Modal words are similar in form to independent words. But they are part of the sentence It differs according to its arrival and content connection with it. This case is English language and its materials.

Matching: Qadir is apparently unable to identify this person's occupation. A.

Q.)

In the following English example, the modal word is "chindan" in Uzbek is translated with.

She has evidently taken a great fancy to her. I was really impressed. (E.H.).

(He really made a deep impression on me).

It looks like they just came out of the factory.

Surely the collective farm will fulfill its plan. (Of course, the team is undoubtedly its own fulfill the annual plan.)

*Maybe you blame me for the storm too?* ( Sh. R.)

In English: *James was naturally a good man.* (James is a good person by nature was).

*Yusuf cried with regret.* (Sh.R.)

Obviously he has not recognized me. ( P. A.) ( It is clear that he does not know me or sorry he didn't recognize me).

*Surprisingly, this letter did not make him happy.*

*Does she really live in the street?* (Ch. D.) does he live?)

*This surprise caused people to be surprised.* (M.I.)

*Little means wisdom.* (Proverbs).

If we study the above examples in English and Uzbek, note in them In comparison, the statements made express the attitude towards the idea. Splitting modal words not difficult.

Modal words are modifiers and form like other independent words does not have constituent elements, such as connectives and auxiliaries of words represents the grammatical meaning. In the sentence, it mainly comes as an introduction.

Modal words with their morphological, syntactic and semantic features are characterized. The morphological feature of modal words is their invariance and the syntactic sign refers to a part of the sentence or a whole sentence is, and is used as an introductory word. A semantic mark is like an explicit assertion or assumption is to express modal meanings. 2 The same applies to independent words less nominative has more independence with respect to auxiliaries to be Thus, a clear confirmation of the relationship of the said opinion to reality or putatively, in the sense of a morphologically invariant input word words that can come are modal words. Most modal words are actually independent derived from words. For example: apparently, the words really are from the noun, without a form, without a word The word is derived from the adjective, the first, and the second word is from the number. Modal words are mainly divided into two groups according to their meaning: 1) clarity of thought modal words that express; 2) modal words expressing uncertainty of thought;

Using modal words that express clarity of thought, mainly the following modal meanings are expressed;

The truth and reality of the idea is confirmed. They are: Indeed, fact, filhaqikat (archaic), event, nafsan one (archaic), muhaqqaq, etc.;

For example: Indeed, today's walk was memorable for life. (J.A.)

*An independent teacher, my ego was the soul of a man.* (A. Q.)

In English: *Surely you didn't want to hurt his feelings.*

The firmness of the opinion is confirmed: This is, without a doubt, our country. (A.H.)

In English: I will certainly call to see my friend. (Of course I am my friend

I'm going to see.)

Expresses that the occurrence of the said thought is natural: Natural, Ormatoz could not be separated from his friends. (X.N.)

In English: Of course, all will come in time. (Of course, everyone attends the meeting arrives on

time).

The truth of the thought. reminds of reality: indeed, in fact, by the way, etc.

By the way, this was also said in the chairman's house. (S. Nazar). Thus, from English modal verbs and their equivalents, modal verbs and their equivalents and their corresponding models in the Uzbek language, modal Interference caused on the basis of the mother tongue, limiting the meanings reproductive of students by comparing them in order to eliminate can(could,to be able to + verb, to be to+ verb, be allowed to +verb, must, have to+verb) will be done.

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