



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MODAL VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Sadikova Makhbuba Bakhtiyarovna

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov, Senior teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the use of modal verbs in Uzbek and English is analyzed on the basis of their presentation in school textbooks. Important aspects of modal verbs in two languages are compared and discussed with exercises and examples based on the texts given in the textbooks. Also, the influence of modal verbs on the meaning of the sentence and the specific characteristics of modal verbs are explained based on examples. Analysis, comparison, comparison, proof methods were used in the work.

KEYWORDS

Modal word, infinitive form, meaning forms, objective, Must, can, could.

INTRODUCTION

Modality is the main feature of the sentence, an important part of the content of the sentence. In linguistics, modality usually means the relationship of the content of the sentence to the objective entity and the relationship of the speaker to the content of the sentence. This modality is mainly divided into 2 groups.

- Lens,
- subjective modality.

Objective modality is expressed at the level of syntactic division of the sentence. Subjective modality represents the attitude of the speaker to the objective content expressed in the sentence and is included in the mode. Subjective modality is expressed in memory of a special modal word or other words in modal function [1, B. 37].

METHODOLOGY

The Uzbek language has separate word groups, such as independent words and auxiliary words. They do not



enter into a grammatical relationship with parts of speech. They are only the speaker's belief, suspicion, confirmation of the expressed opinion. It means feelings like pity, joy. Such words are considered modal words. A comma is always placed after them [2, B. 103]. For example, words such as certainly, without a doubt, without a doubt, as a result, in fact, first of all, probably, approximately, in general are included. "Modal words have morphological, syntactic and semantic signs, like other groups of words. If their invariance is considered a morphological sign, it is a syntactic function to act as an introductory word. The semantic sign of modal words is a modal meaning such as certainty, assumption means names" [3, B. 132]. Uzbek linguistics have different views on the classification of modal words. For example: Q. Sapayev divides them into different groups.

1. Modal words confirming the accuracy and truth of the thought expressed in the sentence: without a doubt, without a word, without a doubt, really, really, etc.
2. Modal words indicating that the thought expressed in the sentence is tentative, uncertain : perhaps, apparently, apparently, apparently, hoytovur, chogi.
3. Modal words expressing regret, surprise, etc. from an event: unfortunately, like attang wonder
4. Modal words that indicate the relationship and order of thought: so, in particular, for example, on the contrary, including, so, therefore, therefore, first of all as [4, B. 266].

Shavkat Rahmatullayev's definition of modal words is as follows: The 3rd person morpheme in the comparison paradigm is different from the 1st and 2nd person morphemes in terms of expressing the meaning of number (quantity): 1st and 2nd person morphemes have both person and number meanings at the same time. represents the noun, the morphemes

of these individuals form an opposition (contradiction) in terms of expressing the meaning of number; such a conflict is absent in the 3rd person morpheme, so it is neutral in terms of expressing the meaning of number. The part -lar in the affix of what is referred to as the plural form of the third person serves to express not the meaning of "plural", but the modal meaning ("to make"), the expression of the meaning of number remains neutral [3, B. 136]. In the "mother tongue" textbook for the 7th grade, modal words are interpreted as follows.

1. Confidence: of course, without doubt
2. Suspicion: perhaps, probably, apparently.
3. Affirmation: indeed, truly.
4. Summing up the idea: in summary, therefore, in general.
5. Order of thought: first, first.
6. Proof of opinion: for example, including.
7. Place: happiness [2, B. 104].

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Modal words in dialogic speeches express the attitude to the previously expressed idea and act as a sentence. For example: "Piloting is more difficult than our work, isn't it? - Of course" (Oydin)[4, B. 267]. In the Uzbek language, modality is expressed using auxiliary verbs in addition to words. They have basically lost their independent meaning and are used as auxiliary verbs such as start, take, send, stand, leave, which indicate the stages (beginning, continuation, completion) and style (speed, possibility) of the action understood from the base. includes [2, P. 59]. For example: As soon as Unsin crossed the threshold, he gathered his burqa, ran to meet Zumrad and hugged him.

- Omarali got up and went out. As in Uzbek, English also has modality. They are found in both word and verb



forms. Modal words are not studied as separate words. Modal words in English express the attitude of the speaker to the thought being expressed, just like in Uzbek. Some of the modal words in English are studied in conjunction. For example: well-well.

-Well, shall we go for a walk after our classes today?

Modal words in English are mainly considered as sentence starters. In English, there are the following modal words:

Of course, maybe, for instance, well, well, at least.

In addition, there are several types of modality in English. Such as inherent (special), objective (goal), epistemic objective, deontic objective, epistemological, subjective, evidential modality. There are verbs that increase modality. Modal verbs in English are mainly used when talking about certainty, assumption, ability, when asking for permission, permission, when expressing requests and suggestions [8, P. 35].

English has the following modal verbs: Must, can, could, can't be, have to, should, may, might, ought to, will. Probability: It's snowing, so it must be very cold outside. Probably: It's snowing, so it must be cold outside. Ability: I can speak six languages.

Ability: I can speak six languages. Obligation and advice: You should stop smoking. Obligation and advice: You must stop smoking.

Permission: Could I leave early today, please?

Asking permission: May I leave earlier today, please?

Habits: John will always be late!

Habits: John is always late.

Modal verbs in English are a small group of auxiliary verbs that are often used to express modality. They are distinguished from other verbs by their imperfection,

and it is known that modal verbs do not take the suffix III - person singular - (e) s. The main English modal verbs are can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, and should. Of course, other verbs are sometimes, but not always, classified as modals; they are: ought to, had better, used to, have to dare and need. Verbs do not share the characteristics of all main modal verbs and are sometimes called "semi modals". Below are the rules for using semi-modals with examples. Ought to + V represents a moral duty or advice in the present and future. He ought to help his friend.

Ought to + have + PP belongs to the past tense and is used in the sense of reprimand and rebuke when a person does not fulfill his duty or behaves inappropriately: You ought to have done it yesterday. Interrogative of the modal verb ought form ought is formed by removing the possessive from the modal verb: Ought I to go? The infinitive form of the modal verb ought to is always formed using the negative preposition not: I ought not to go. The modal verb ought to always requires to after it. The modal verb need can be used both as a modal verb and as a non-modal proper verb in modern English. This modal verb means "necessary". It is mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences. Need + V means the need to perform an action, and it is translated as "need". This modal verb is used only in the interrogative and infinitive forms of the Simple Present. Need he come here? You needn't come so early. At this point, we should mention that in the participle answer of interrogative sentences that start with need, the answer is with must.

Need I go there at once? Yes, You must. On the contrary, a question that starts with must is answered with needn't in the undivided answer of sentences. - Must I go there at once? - No, you don't need. Need not + have + PP is used when the action happened in the past tense, but there is no need to do the action. You



needn't have come so early. The verb need can also be a main verb, and it is translated as need, and is used in the present, past and future tenses like other main verbs. You need a long rest. We needed the dictionary badly. I'll need your advice. If the verb need is the main verb and comes after the possessive, then the infinitive to is used. Live has + need + to + V My friend needs to learn Spanish. If need follows a live possessor as the main verb, then either the gerund or the passive infinitive is used. Inanimate have + need + V ing. The modal verb need can also be used as a noun. But one has no need of a reason for that. There was no need for words.

From the above information, it is known that English and Uzbek modal verbs are similar to each other in certain aspects, and of course, there are also differences. In them linguocognitiveness while that's it of the nation grammar well done learning through to understand can

Can I have a bottle of Pepsi ?

Can you open this

Can of tomatoes?

Separately shown of words meaning is different .
First he is the one in the sentence

real modal meaning , opportunity in the sense of came if , the second in the sentence in it meaning changed , amen word in the role of " conservation box " in a sense is coming

CONCLUSION

In short, in Uzbek and English, modality is the relation of the content of the sentence to the objective existence and the relation of the speaker to the content of the sentence. From the above information, it is known that English and Uzbek modal verbs are similar to each other in certain aspects, and of course, there are also differences. Modality has been extensively studied in both languages, and it is undoubtedly beneficial to study the content of modality, its morphological and syntactic features in both languages.

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