## CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(ISSN -2767-3758)

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 01 Pages: 40-45

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: **5.823**) OCLC – 1242423883 METADATA IF – 6.925

Scrossref 💩 🔀 Google



Journal Website: https://masterjournals. com/index.php/crjps

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.



METADATA

INDEXING

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATEGORY OF MODALITY IN PHILOLOGY AND THEIR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

🏷 WorldCat® 🔼 MENDELEY

**Publisher: Master Journals** 

Submission Date: January 03, 2022, Accepted Date: January 13, 2022, Published Date: January 23, 2022 Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-03-01-08

Mamatqulova Marhabo Lecturer, Kokand University, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the means of expressing modality in English, their origins, semantic categories, alternatives to the Uzbek language, and translation problems. We first meet this subject in the works of Aristotle and our great scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi. This research topic has been studied as one of the most relevant issues today

### **KEYWORDS**

Language and thinking, essence category, quantity category, state category, ownership category, communication syllogism, logical modality, modal operators.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Modality (Latin-modalis) means "measure", "method". The category of modality is closely related to the logical structure of thought in relation to speech. In linguistics, the category of modality is the most important sign of speech, while in logic, the form of thinking is the most important sign of judgment. Therefore, these two directions meet in the same stream. This relationship is analyzed through the concepts of "language and thought". In the science of logic, the category of modality is one of the important components of judgment and defines any sign of the subject. Modal logic means true, error, affirmation, denial, condition, which are represented by special modal operators.

# CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

METADATA

INDEXING

(ISSN –2767-3758)

**VOLUME 03 ISSUE 01** Pages: 40-45 SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 823)

OCLC - 1242423883 METADATA IF - 6.925

Publisher: Master Journals

Crossref 💩 😵 Google 🕷

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Modality is very broad and is one of the main topics in both logic and linguistics. Initially, the category of modality and its semantic features were found in the works of Greek philosophers, one of the founders of the Renaissance. Aristotle (384-322 BC), one of the founders of philosophy in the East, known as Aristotle, paid special attention to his works. The encyclopedic scholar systematically studied the thoughts and ideas in speech and laid the foundations for the doctrine of logical modality. He brought this doctrine to the forefront of the debate and tried to create a syllogistic table that contradicted his own considerations. Aristotle "understood them in relation to modal concepts" in general and in particular, and as a result of his ideas, two major categories of logical-linguistic necessity and possibility modality emerged. Based on the meaning of the modality career, the scientist divides it into two aspects: whether the action of an objective being can take place or not. As a result of this grouping, it is possible to understand two situations: one is that the action is real, and the other is that the action cannot take place.

In Aristotle's Category, he tried to reveal many concepts, basic, general, scientific concepts and categories, many problems of linguistics. Before introducing the concept of language, that is, categories, he gave an idea of the word category itself. He said of the essence of category: "These are the highest logical concepts, and the basic, important properties of objective being are reflected in the categories, and on their basis other concepts are formed. and the essence of the sentence." [1.112].

Aristotle considers individual objects (because they have predicates) as categories. Approaching these views identifies 10 main categories. They are: 1) essence, 2) quantity, 3) quality, 4) attitude, 5) place, 6) time, 7) state, 8) possession, 9) action, 10) ignorance.

5 WorldCat<sup>®</sup> Mendeley

Each of these categories is highlighted and illustrated. Includes all horses in the essence category and analyzes them into two groups. The first separates the famous horses separately, and the second includes all the horses in general. How much is the category of quantity?, What is the category of quality?, Relationship - relationship, Where is the category of place ?, Time - when?, Situation The infinitive is expressed, and in the latter case, the performer of the action is unknown.

He then made a scientific analysis of the scholar's views and reduced the number of categories to three in his Metaphysics:

- 1. Category "Essence" in sentences with the same predicate. For example: a lion is a wild animal, a chicken is a bird
- 2. Case category one-place predicate sentences. For example: Anwar is sleeping, tomorrow's wedding
- 3. "Relationship" category two-digit predicate sentences. For example: Snow covered the earth.

## **RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY**

Thus, Aristotle considers these three groups to be the main ones, and the categories which he has previously analyzed separately, as their helpers. However, each category, which is semantically and logically separated, has an independent meaning and performs an independent function. Through these scientific researches, Aristotle created such categories as philosophical, logical, linguistic, semantic, modal. These concepts are represented in logic by semantic operators, and in linguistics by morphological and syntactic methods.



Following Aristotle's innovations in science, members of the Stoic school sought to further develop logic, linguistics, and one of its branches, modality. The term "logic" has been interpreted as a science of word expression. Understood the rules of operations (disjunction and conjunction) in modern logic.

In addition to scientific research in the science of logic, linguistics has also classified grammatical categories. Through their research, they defined the concept of word groups in grammatical categories, interpreted the presence of expressive and expressive elements in language, and introduced the term middle or intermediate gender into the noun category.

The Stoics recommend four categories instead of Aristotle's 10. They differ from the categories grouped by Aristotle in their characteristics. They are: 1) substrate (possessing) 2) quality 3) condition 4) attitude. They are inextricably linked. Based on their ideas, categories are interconnected and mean that they form grammatical categories.

The logic of modality also developed during the Middle Ages. In the VIII-XVI centuries, science re-emerged in the East, especially in Central Asia. One of the most prominent figures of this period was the great sage Muhammad Abu Nasr al-Farabi, who was named the "Second Teacher", the teacher after Aristotle. He spread the innovations of ancient Greek scientists in the East and made comments and additions to their ideas. Encyclopedic philosophical scholar, conducted in-depth research in the sciences of logic and linguistics. He comprehensively developed important logical issues, such as the basic principles of correct thinking: accuracy, non-contradiction of sentences, consistency, sufficiency of any conclusion.

The thinker interprets all the sciences individually and divides them into groups, which are: 1) the science of

language; 2) logic; 3) mathematics 4) science at-natural and al-divine-natural and divine sciences or metaphysics 5) political science (science al-culturescience about the city, science of urban management).

Al-Farabi's scientific research and writings have not lost their value. Today, his legacy serves as a foundation for young people's education.

Western logicians of the Middle Ages also brought great innovations to modal logic, including William Okkam, John Buridin, and Poewdo Scott. They focused on the integral semantic connection of modal sentences and the logical connection and nonconnection of ideas in sentences. In the development of modal logic in the Middle Ages, de dicto and de re modal constructions were introduced into science.

In the Middle Ages, various problems related to determinism (the doctrine that defines the essential features of an object or the meaning of a concept - the boundaries of its content - the doctrine) began to be interpreted in the Aristotelian spirit. Based on these rules, modal sentences are grouped into either in sensu composito (content linking) or in sensu divisio (content division). The analysis of such statements was called de dicto (about content) and de re (relationship between subject) modal constructions (Knuttila 1984, 150). These constructions became the basis of modal logic in the Middle Ages. Modal construction has been considered by some logicians as a propositional device or proposition. According to J. Yakubov, proposition is an invariant part of a language unit aimed at a specific goal of the sentence, which serves to express different semantic concepts (desire, denial, truth, error, real, affirmation, etc.) in conjunction with predicates. This linguistic unit can be used interchangeably, moving freely in the sentence structure, always retaining the content of a part of speech [2.22].



According to Vickers, any modality arises in two forms (de dicto, de re), while others depend on the scope of the modality, whether S (the subject) corresponds entirely to the modality, or the predicate of the sentence.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Yan Svetlik, while studying the process of interaction, calls the modal construction the three modal components. Explains them as follows:

1) the speaker (dr - dictator) 2) the addressee - the listener (Peperseptor) and 3) the content of the sentence (d-dictum) [1.290]. These components are inextricably linked in a sentence, and their interactions form a general model of syntactic modality. The modality of a sentence depends on these components, and their semantic meanings can be expressed in four different types of sentences - a sentence, a command, a question, and a wish.

Yes. A. Slinin interprets modal devices as a modal operator. The above de dicto, de re calls the concepts modal operators, and de dicto explains that they belong entirely to the content of the sentence, and de re only to the predicate.

Linguists have also expressed their views on these modal operators, explaining them in linguistics with the words "modus-dictum."

Swiss scientist Sh. Bally made a number of important points about the modality category. "Any explicit speech consists of two parts. One of them is correlated (adapted) to the process of forming the imagination, we call it" dictum "; the other is correlated to the operations performed by the thinking subject, it is called" mode ". [5.90]. In the scholar's view, modus comes first, without which speech cannot exist. A modus consisting of a modal verb and a modal subject fills the dictum. Modality is the basis of speech, like thought also speaking occurs as a result of the active mental activity of the subject. Consequently, it cannot be called a speech unless there is some expression of modality in the thought being understood "[3.25].

V. G. Gak semantically analyzes the sentence and divides it into dictum and modus. According to him, dictum reflects reality, while modus represents the speaker's attitude to reality [4.23].

T. B. Alisova pays great attention to the relationship between mode and dictum. Understands modal meaning through dictation, and explains ways of conveying semantic meaning through modus. Taking mode and dictum as explicit modals, this modality exists in two modes: the mode of speech and the mode of assessment of subjectivity. These two conditions do not contradict each other, but they complement each other [1.23].

During the Western Renaissance, much research was done on the modal category. The most important of these is Antoine Arno and Claude Lanslow's "General and Logical Grammar." This work is also referred to as the grammar of Por Royal. In this play, grammar is based on scientific knowledge. For researchers, the basic unit of speech is speech, which contains a logical sentence and consists of three terms: possessive (terre), determiner (ronde), and conjunction (est). The verb is the core of the sentence.

The authors of Por Royal Grammar describe grammar as the "art of speech" and give a special definition to speech: "Speech is the expression of one's thoughts by means of signs in order to achieve human goals." These symbols were written and were first used by the Greeks. these characters were called grammars. That's where the word "grammar" comes from. [6.23].



In the seventeenth century, an attempt was made to regulate language on the basis of two important theories of language description. G. V. Leibniz plays an important role in this.

In April 1679, Leibniz, in his General Elements of Classification, conducted research to test the properties of simple numbers (derived from the modal properties of sentences). proved the existence of the idea of probability in addition to explicit knowledge, and contributed to the development of the category of modality in the science of logic.

The category of logical modality has been interpreted differently over time:

- 1) The famous and related horse (Aristotle)
- 2) S-P, a R formulas
- 3) A B C Q R P MS with special characters
- 4) Logical connectors (conjunction, disjunction)
- 5) Intensive operators (necessity, possibility)
- 6) De dicto, de re modal device
- 7) Arithmetic natural numbers numbers (Leibniz)

It is clear from the above-mentioned ideas that in the Early Renaissance and the Middle Ages, sociophilosophical thought and science began to re-emerge in the East, Central Asia, and the West. plays a major role in history under the name of the period of rebirth. On the basis of the science of logic, scientific research has been conducted, which is a great basis for the category of modality, and has created the basic rules for the development of the subject.

## Conclusion

By the way of conclusion we can say that in a logical process, it is expressed quickly, clearly, and clearly, and means modal meanings such as true, real, affirmation, chance, error, negation, possible, necessary, perhaps possible, not necessary. These processes are explained by a number of symbolic symbols, letters, formulas, numbers, logical connectors, modal operators, and represent the above-mentioned relationships between objects. The mentioned language symbols form a system of modal logic. Modal logic is expressed in logic in 5 ways:

- a) Symboli<mark>c letters</mark>
- b) Modal operators
- c) Logical connectors
- g) Logical symbols
- d) In lowercase and uppercase Latin letters.

In the expression of the category of modality, lowercase Latin letters are used instead of individual objects, and in the explanation of predicates, the following uppercase letters S, P, R, Q are used. TAhe category of modality first appeared in the science of logic and later became the focus of linguists. This topic is comprehensive and relevant in both areas. The main task of both thinking and language is to express the speaker's attitude to the whole being through various judgments.

## REFERENCES

- **1.** Кондаков Н.И. Логический словарьсправочник. – М.: Наука, 1975. – 717 с.
- Yoqubov J.A. Modallik kategoriyasining mantiq va tilda ifodalanishining semantik xususiyatlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2005. – 223 b.

# CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

METADATA

INDEXING

🏷 WorldCat® 💦 MENDELEY

## (ISSN –2767-3758)

VOLUME 03 ISSUE 01 Pages: 40-45

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: **5.823**) OCLC – 1242423883 METADATA IF – 6.925

🛠 Google 🛛 독 Crossref 🧔



- **3.** Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французкого языка. М., 1955. 116 с.
- Гак В. Г. Теоритическая грамматика французского языка. Синтаксис. – М., 1981. – 145 с.
- **5.** Лингвистический энсиклопедический словар. М., 1990. 303 с.
- **6.** Ломтев Т. П. Предложение и его граматические категории. М., 1972. 91 с.
- Нурмонов А., Махмудов Н. Модаллик ва унинг турли ҳил талқини ҳақида. – Тошкент, 1992.