



MODALITY AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: *In modern linguistics, modality and its importance are very important and multifaceted concepts. The concept of modality has become a special center of attention in linguistics to this day. Because as a result of the development of linguistics, the issue of modality in the analysis of the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the text-maker and its commentator, the internal and external possibilities of speech, the spiritual burden of linguistic means, the place of elements in the composition of a sentence, in its essence, is formed as an actual direction.*


Keywords: *linguistics, modality, Communication, Speech, grammatical means, syntax, attitude, modality paradigm.*

INTRODUCTION

Modality takes the field in the process of speech as an important linguistic indicator that expresses speech, reality in it, the realization of an action or event, the degree of probability, the treatment between the subject and the object, or knowledge, beliefs, circumstances and desires. In modern linguistics, the phenomenon of modality is analyzed as the main one in many studies, and the views, scientific approaches of specialists in this field are becoming more and more extensive. Modality is also relevant because it can be considered at the lexical-semantic, grammatical, pragmatic, and stylistic levels of linguistics. The phenomenon of modality actually reflects the characteristics of human thought and its attitude towards the real world, as well as the expression of knowledge and imagination in the mind in speech. As a person expresses his opinion, he also shows his attitude to reality through a sentence. This means that the category of modality is distinguished by subjectivity on the one hand and objectivity on the other. According to this situation, modality can be manifested not only within the framework of grammatical means, but also throughout the speech process, at stylistic and pragmatic levels.

MAIN PART


Linguistic scholars have attempted to define modality in a variety of theoretical ways and define its limits. The modality paradigm has a wide range and concentrates many semantic aspects such as volatility, necessity, desire, doubt, permissiveness, commitment, opportunity, probability. Each language has its own modality of means of expression. Modal words, modal verbs, syntactic constructions, intonation, lexical units, and other language tools are actively used as the main means of expressing modality. The importance of modality in modern linguistics is unparalleled, because through the elements of modality in language tools, sentences or texts, humans express various speech functions such as trust,



suspicion, suggestion, demand for each other. Any speaker conveys through modality the completeness or delimitation of his or her thought, the accuracy or approximation of the event, the probability of occurrence, as well as the role of himself or other participants in the sentence. For this reason, modality is the main component of the speech process. Issues of modality are mainly studied in depth in the areas of syntax, semantics, pragmatics and Stylistics. Looking back at the history of linguistics, modality initially appeared in philosophical works, but later it began to be analyzed grammatically separately. Modality as a grammatical category indicates the possibility, probability, necessity or discretion of the main action or state in a sentence to be realized. In this respect, it defines the spiritual floor of the sentence structure [1].

The study of modality is not limited only to linguistics, but it is also inextricably linked with such broad areas as Psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, speech culture, communicative linguistics, interpretability. In particular, the owner of a particular language, in communicating his opinion to others, shows not only specific facts, but also his own attitudes in real life or consciousness, perhaps, such as trust, recommendation, warning or command, and all this is reflected through modality. The language embodies the cultural, social, psychological, political major factors of each society. Modality, on the other hand, is the mentality of society, the speaker and its social status, the area of language that is experiencing dynamic progress, in accordance with the requirements of the environment and times. Modern linguistics focuses on the functional capabilities of the language, the full disclosure of the interaction between the speaker and the listener, and modality emerges as an important tool in this regard. In a sentence structure, modality participates as the most important syntactic component. By ensuring the structural integrity of the sentence, its semantic completeness, it reveals the speaker's point of view and the qualities inherent in it. The modality component brings to the surface ambiguous contrasts such as scarcity or plurality, confidence or doubt, indication or demand, probability or necessity in a sentence. In this regard, the study of the concept of modality remains an urgent task, especially for functional grammar and modern syntax. In the process of speech, the concept of modality in general is divided into two main groups: objective modality and subjective modality. Objective modality is the representation of concrete, proven, real and general perceptions that exist in relation to reality, event or action, event. Subjective modality is the expression of more psychological processes, such as the speaker's approach, approximation, Belief, Doubt, desire in his own opinion. The differences and similarities between objective and subjective modality are explored in many linguistic studies. In this case, for example, through the analysis of modal words, modal verbs or constructions used in a sentence, the degree of modality and its function in speech are determined. Lexical-semantic and grammatical means are of great importance in the study of modality. Because these tools directly act as the main device in the expression of the modality category [2].

In modern linguistics, interest in the phenomenon of modality is growing. For each language, there are elements of modality, their degree of use, methods of expression and



specificity. In particular, modal verbs, modal words, modal phrases, syntactic constructions, and sometimes intonation and word order are also involved as the main means of expression of modality in Uzbek. These means enrich the content of the sentence, ensuring that it is expressed on a definite or hypothetical, probable or necessary, voluntary or mandatory basis. The grammatical category of modality is of fundamental importance to many fields of linguistics. It has always been central to the source of linguistic analysis. In modern linguistics, in particular, pragmatic studies, modality is coming to the fore. Because each communicator relies on the tools of modality in the sentence to properly understand his or her own opinion or that of the other [3].

The perspective of the speech, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the characteristics of communicative situations, and social factors are also important in this regard. Today, in linguistics, the phenomenon of modality is studied not only within one sentence, but as a basic linguistic category that forms the structure of text, speech and discourse. Because elements of modality play an important role in the effective conduct of communication by a text or speech pattern. The tools of modality in the text fully and accurately represent the speaker's attitude to reality, phenomena, speech or movement of other subjects. As a result, in modern linguistics, the concept of modality is now considered as the most important linguistic category, which is at the heart of speech relations. The category of modality is stylistically also immodest. It is through the means of modality that the style of expression, the culture of speech, the speaker's worldview and his position in the social role are illuminated. In particular, through the elements of modality in the texts, the emotional ground, etiquette in communication, cultural and moral criteria are reflected. At the same time, modality serves the effective implementation of the communicative goal. Through modality in text, sentence, and broader context, it is possible to draw conclusions about the speaker's intentions, goals, freedom or obligation of choice, suspicion, or belief in the entire speech activity [4].

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, it should be noted that in modern linguistics, the phenomenon of modality is significant as a central issue not only for linguistic, but also for psychological, communicative and cognitive analysis. Because with the help of modality, analyzes such as confidence, assumption, suspicion, recommendation, demand, probability, necessity, commitment to any event or situation are carried out. Modality is a phenomenon of special importance for the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic system of language. Through its complete and perfect analysis, it is possible to deeply understand the interconnection of language and thinking, the achievements of modern progress of language and its effective use in communication. After all, modality continues to be of urgent importance for each language owner as a means of determining the level of truth, probability, desire, as well as other psychological and social States in speech.



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