

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF MODALITY IN MODERN ENGLISH

Kholnazarova Vazira Bozor qizi

Uzbekistan state world languages university

0009-0004-5667-0959

Abstract: *Modality is one of the main categories that is extensively analyzed in modern linguistics as an important syntactic and semantic phenomenon, and is an important tool in determining the content of a sentence, the oratory interpretation of the thought being expressed. In modern English, the issue of modality is of incomparable importance, especially in terms of the structure of the language and the clear and complete representation of the various modal relations expressed in the speech process.*

Keywords: *modality, English, modal verbs, linguistic analysis, semantics, grammar, syntax, communicative features, pragmatics, speech.*

Modality is primarily manifested as a linguistic tool that expresses the speaker's attitude to reality, probability, desire, obligation, permission or necessity. In English, this phenomenon is carried out using modal verbs, and these verbs are based on the lexical and grammatical structure common in the language. Modality not only reacts to various situations, but also reveals many semantic nuances, such as information ambiguity, doubt or level of trust, at a certain point in the communicative process. For this reason, modern linguistics studies modality as a complex communicative and cognitive process, not just a grammatical phenomenon. In modern English, modality is primarily distinguished as grammatical modality and lexical modality. The scope of grammatical modality includes modal verbs and modal auxiliaries. Lexical modality, on the other hand, is expressed using modal words, phrases, and constructions of different layers and levels, and carries certain emotional or valued connotations into the text. In English, modality is always seen as a unity of form and content, that is, a certain syntactic structure is created using modal means, in which the semantic load is manifested precisely through modality.[1]

Modality is directly related to the situational of speech in modern English, the communicative intention and the subjective attitude of the speaker. This connection is one of the main objects to be analyzed, especially in modern linguistic theory, and determines the place and importance of modality in modern linguistics. The complexity of the modal system in English is significant, above all, due to its versatility and variety of levels. In this case, the two main levels of modality, namely epistemic and deontic modality, occupy a leading position. Epistemic modality refers to the source of information and its reliability, and deontic modality refers to the social attitude of the speaker, to following the law or to the expression of Duty. Epistemic modality has semantic components such as varying degrees of trust, assumption, possibly doubt, and is actually expressed through the veracity of information or its attitude towards the



interrogator. In Modern English, epistemic modality is mainly expressed through modal verbs such as "must", "might", "could", "may", and other auxiliaries. These modal means allow the speaker to explicitly indicate the degree of certainty, assumption, suspicion, or probability of information in speech.[2]

Deontic modality, on the other hand, mainly reflects relationships with legal and normative content such as demand, obligation, permission or prohibition. In English, deontic modality is clearly and clearly expressed in speech through modal auxiliaries such as "must", "should", "ought to", "have to". With these tools, the speaker adjusts the communicative action in accordance with the norms set by his need, intention or society. The peculiarity of modality in English is that this category serves to very accurately represent not only simple communicative situations, but also Intermediate and ambiguous points. With the help of modality, the level of confidence in the sentence is expressed, whether the information is a personal or objective source, as well as the social or personal position of the speaker. Modern functional linguistic analysis is especially important in the study of modality, as it analyzes the communicative and cognitive characteristics of language, the levels of uncertainty and reliability that arise in information transmission. Modality plays an important role in modern English not only as a grammatical phenomenon, but also pragmatically, stylistically, sociolinguistically and psycholinguistically. In the process of treatment, the speaker directly controls the flow of information, in each speech act, with the help of any modal tool, manifests its essence, purpose of speech, intentions and desires to other communications. With the help of modality tools, the level of Information, Trust in it, suspicion or suspicion, commitment or permission, are expressed in a clear and concise way. In linguistics, the type of modality, its various syntactic-headings and semantic nuances lead to an increase in the importance of speech.[3]

In modern linguistics, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic approaches have been developed to study the issue of modality separately. From a syntactic point of view, modality is viewed through the sentence structure, word order, auxiliary verbs, and the position of modal words in the sentence, the predicative relationships with which they are related. In this approach, changes in sentence structure, the role of modal tools in connecting propositions, have become the main object of analysis. The semantic approach, on the other hand, analyzes modality not only as a grammatical process, but as an independent semantic phenomenon, that is, in the case of interaction with other semantic categories that occur in information transmission. In the pragmatic approach, however, aspects related to the speech function of modality, communicative relations and its role in the effectiveness of treatment play a fundamental role. The category of modality and its social, psychological and communicative functions clearly show the interconnectedness of language and thinking in modern linguistics, the variety of information expressed through linguistic means. With the help of modality, the speaker determines the ratio between real reality and his own opinion, especially his personal or

general attitude to information. As a result of this, the role and significance of the category of modality in linguistic social communication in the framework of modern linguistics is highly valued.[4]

In modern English, the modality system deeply reflects the complexity of human thinking and the peculiarities of speech activity. This is directly related, above all, to the fact that the various tools expressed in the lexical and grammatical systems of modality are able to be independent or interconnected from each other, to accurately represent different levels of meaning and task. Modern sociolinguistic, semantic, and cognitive approaches explore modality as a fundamental category of language, a powerful tool that represents human thought, social position, and communicative needs. In English linguistics, modality plays a decisive role not only as a grammatical phenomenon, but also as a linguistic tool that expresses human thinking, linguistic expression of consciousness, working with information and ways of thinking and evaluating reality. In modern English, with the help of modality tools, a person tries to express information more clearly, more confidently and succinctly, while ensuring a brief and succinctly impactful delivery of thought. In this process, modality is directly involved in the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic divisions and develops in constant proportion to other phenomena in the language system. As a result of modern research in linguistics, a deeper study of the flow of information in the modality and speech process, its determining and managing components, the communicative intention and social role of the speaker, the level of reliability of information, as well as the mechanisms of information transmission of language is carried out. The category of modality is directly related to the higher level of thinking activity of the language, this aspect gives rise to a slightly more semantic and structural wealth in English. In scientific sources, there is a lot of research on the complexity inherent in the category of modality, its study from the layered and multi-approached, that is, from the semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, stylistic and communicative side, and through this, the deep disclosure of the interaction between language and thinking, language and socium, language and personality. Modality has a special place in modern English, especially in legal, scientific, publicistic and artistic speech, which allows you to observe the subjective or objective attitude of the speaker to his own opinion, state and events.[5]

In modern research in the fields of English grammar, lexicon and Stylistics, the means of expression of modality, their position in the sentence, their specific grammatical and semantic changes, communicative significance are widely considered. On this basis, in modern linguistics, instead of traditional approaches to modality analysis, an approach from a communicative-functional, sociolinguistic and cognitive point of view is becoming more important. The main reason for this is the full expression of human thought and attitude through modality. The category of modality is expressed in modern English syntax primarily through a sentence head or auxiliary verb, modal words, idiomatic constructions. Hence, modality also brings to the surface specific structures in

terms of grammar and syntax. Lexical modality, on the other hand, serves to increase the emotional, expressive and stylistic richness of language, social and individual in speech. It plays a key role in conveying personal relationships. The studied category of modality is evaluated as one of the main branches of the communication process in the linguistic system of modern English. With the help of modality tools, the subject of speech uses his point of view, confidence and caution in Information, demand and permission, commitment and desire, in conveying the levels of doubt and trust. Hence, modality as an integral part of the pragmatic and communicative aspect of language, reflects the richness of language, the high potential of human thought and typical speech culture. The in-depth study of the modality category in modern English is also relevant within ontological, gnoseological and axiological approaches, revealing a wide range of equations and interactions. In English, modality has become an indispensable tool not only for conveying information, but also for expressing the emotional and evaluative aspects of language. This fact highlights the relevance of the phenomenon of modality in modern linguistic research, its rich and complex nature as a scientific problem that should be explored with a rational approach.[6]

Conclusion: In conclusion, in modern English, modality is a complex and multifaceted linguistic category, which is of particular importance both in the language system and from a communicative-pragmatic point of view. It serves as the main tool in strengthening communication between speech owners, expressing the level of trust and caution in information, as well as ensuring a personal and social position. Modern analysis in English linguistics is the basis for a deep coverage of the grammatical, semantic and pragmatic aspects of this category, further increasing the role of modality tools in the modern development of language. The importance of the category of modality in the linguistic process, its effective application in various fields and contexts, to what extent it affects the content of the sentence and its role in information transfer algorithms always remain relevant for modern linguistic research.

REFERENCES

1. Abduazizova, Z. (2019). "Modal words and their types in English." *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan*, 3(66), 85-90.
2. Abdukodirova, N. (2017). "The category of modality in English and its semantic properties." *Issues of philology*, 2(51), 121-124.
3. Egamberdiyeva, D. B. (2021). "Linguistic features of modal verbs in modern English." *Philological matters*, 2(62), 246-250.
4. Karimova, S. (2020). "The role of English modal verbs in semantics and syntax." *Philology and language teaching*, 4(4), 188-195.
5. Kamarova, M. (2018). "Representation and linguistic analysis of modality in English." *Language and literature education*, 1 (19), 97-100.

6. Kokorova, G. (2017). "Grammatical representation of modality in English." *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan*, 2(43), 140-144.

7. Usmanova, Z. (2022). "Communicative-pragmatic features of the modality category in modern English linguistics." *Science and progress*, 1(17), 230-233.

8. Yusupova, R. (2020). "Modality in English and its role in speech." *Issues of Uzbek Linguistics*, 3(28), 184-188.

