

CONTEXTUAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MODALITY IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCOURSE.

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Abstract. *Modality - is a diversified phenomenon, and that's why we can encounter various opinions about the essence of this phenomenon in linguistic literature. The word modality derived from Latin modus - measure, method, shape, and means in different object domains is a category which characterizes modus operandi or an attitude toward the action.*

This article informs about the discourse and modality and their types. The article includes itself thoughts and opinions of linguistic scholars and example of how to analyze the modality according to the discourse type.

Key words: *discourse, modality, approach, conception, language linguistics, category, scholar.*

In linguistics, discourse mentions to a unit of language which is longer than a single sentence. Discourse (Latin prefix dis- meaning "away" and the root word currere meaning "to run") means to "run away" and refers to the way that conversations flow. To study discourse is to analyze the use of spoken or written language in a social context. Discourse studies look at the form and function of language in conversation beyond its small grammatical pieces such as phonemes and morphemes. This field of study, which Dutch linguist Teun van Dijk is largely responsible for developing, is interested in how larger units of language—including lexemes, syntax, and context—contribute meaning to conversations.

Types of Discourse. Some scholars have divided discourse into four types: argument, narration, description, and exposition. Many acts of communicate include more than one of these types in quick succession.

Argument: A form of communication meant to convince an audience that the writer or speaker is correct, using evidence and reason.

Narration: This form of communication tells a story, often with emotion and empathy involved.

Description: A form of communication that relies on the five senses to help the audience visualize something.

Exposition: Exposition is used to inform the audience of something with relatively neutral language, i.e., it's not meant to persuade or evoke emotion.

Other literary scholars have divided types of discourse into three categories: expressive, poetic, and transactional.

Expressive: Expressive discourse comprises those acts of literary writing that is creative, yet non-fiction. This could include memoirs, letters, or online blogs.

Poetic: Poetic discourse comprises creative, fictional writing. Poetic discourse includes novels, poems, and drama. These types of work often prioritize emotion, imagery, theme, and character development, as well as the use of literary devices like metaphor and symbolism.

Transactional: Transactional discourse is used to propel something into action, such as advertising motivating a customer to buy, or showing a customer how to use a product via a manual. This type of discourse generally does not rely so much on literary devices.

In the result of the world perception human thinking occurs and it is closely connected with the primary means of its expression - language. Modality is one of the categories of the language therefore it demonstrates in itself the thoughts about the reality. In general, modality can be defined as the speaker's or writer's attitude to the content of his statement and the relation of the content of the statement to the reality.

The traditionally approach was invited by Russian Scholar; modality is divided into two types: objective modality and subjective modality. In this case, according to V. Z. Panfilov objective modality is an attitude of the expression towards reality (reality or unreality, possibility or impossibility, necessity or probability etc.) and subjective modality is the expression of speaker's attitude towards the utterance. Modality was a subject of interest for many scholars in Russian linguistics. For instance, the first who gave very broad interpretation of the category of modality was also Russian Academician V.V Vinogradov and the works he dedicated to the problem of modality, are very important for modern linguists. "Modality the fundamental structural characteristic of any sentence" (V. V. Vinogradov) and also he characterizes it as "the speaker's evaluation of the relation of utterance content to the reality". His definition of modality is widely used in English studies.

Back to V.Z.Panfilov's approach modality has objective and subjective types. Objective modality is compulsory, because it is one of the categories that form a predicative unit - offer. It expresses the ratio of reported to reality in terms of implementation or feasibility. Objective modality is organically linked to the category of time and differentiated on the basis of uncertainty.

Subjective modality expresses the ratio of the speaker to the information; it is an optional feature of the utterance. Semantic basis of subjective evaluation of the concept of modality forms in the broad sense, including not only the intellectual and rational skills imparted, but also different types of emotional reaction.

Modality conception invited by Sh.Ballie's was widely spread within West-European linguistics. According to his opinion, "in any utterance/expression we can single out basic content (dictum) and modal part (modus), in which is expressed intellectual, emotional and volitional consideration of the speaker concerning dictum". Sh.Ballie

presents modality interpretation as syntactic category, in the expression of which the modal verbs play the main role.

To conclude, there is shown main information concerning discourse and modality which we can analyze according to their types. For that we want to show as an example of analyzed modality in expressive discourse by Zhai Rui and Liu Jingxia

“The US Federal Appeal Court has rejected the Justice Department’s request to immediately restore President Donald Trump’s Muslim ban late on Saturday. The appeal was challenging a temporary nationwide halt of Trump’s entry restrictions which was introduced by Seattle judge James Robert on Friday. The court has asked both sides to legal briefs before Monday. Trump signed an executive order on January 27, banning citizens from seven mainly Muslim countries for 90 days and indefinitely barring Syrian refugees from entering the United States”.

In this example, news writer employs the low value “indefinitely” to express the uncertainty of the Muslim ban. To some extent, the news writers bear less responsibility on the happened event. Superficially, low value modality seems to weaken the intensity of the discourse, while actually by which news writers could reserve a possible negotiable space and safeguard the news’ authority. It also enables the public to have a wider thinking space to express their own opinion which is conducive to adjust relationship between two sides. But meanwhile, it also shows that the news reporters lack condense in what is reported. In this case, the news media would be virtually weakened its strength in rejecting and guiding the public opinion.

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