



ENGLISH MODAL VERBS EXPRESSING SUPPOSITION AND MEANS OF THE RENDERING INTO UZBEK

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Annotation: The presence of wide possibilities in the manifestation of the category of modality, without a doubt, indicates that this category is a general linguistic phenomenon and that its study is extremely important for understanding the essence of language construction. In this article, the relationship to the most complex and comprehensive modality category of the language and the representation of the modality category in English and Uzbek languages are studied.

Key words: term category, modality, situation, grammar, linguistics, counterfactual, propositional relation, argument, habit, generality.

The term modality refers to a semantic category that expresses the attitude of the speaker to the situation expressed in the sentence. In linguistics and philosophy, modality is a phenomenon in which language is used to discuss possible situations. For example, a modal expression can indicate that something is likely, desirable, or permissible. Quintessential modal expressions include modal auxiliaries such as "may," "must," or "should"; modal adverbs such as "probably" or "perhaps"; and modal adjectives such as "conceivably" or "probably" are examples. I. P. Kasparov, thinking about modality, says that there is no modality category as a purely grammatical category.

In his opinion, it is appropriate to talk about the modal quality of the sentence, and not about the category of modality. T. P. Lomtev also expresses a similar opinion about this category. According to him, a grammatical category with a modal character is not a grammatical modal category, but a subject. Such thoughts about modality are certainly not accidental. However, modal components have been defined in the sense of countless natural language expressions, such as counterfactual, propositional relation, argument, habit, and generality. In grammar and semantics, modality refers to linguistic devices that indicate the degree of possibility, probability, certainty, permissibility or prohibition of events. In English, these concepts are usually expressed with modal auxiliaries such as can, might, should, and will. Sometimes they are combined with "not". Martin J. Endley makes



the following points about modality: "The simplest way to explain modality is to say that it has to do with the attitude of the speaker to the situation in which the utterance is made. Semantics of Possible Worlds and Semantics of Natural Language technical work on modality is analyzed using the semantics of worlds mechanisms developed by logists for the artificial language of modal logic Semantics scholar Angelica Kratzer's starting point is that modal expressions represent a set of possible worlds (most practitioners don't have much of an ontological problem with modals). correspond to existential quantities, and necessary modals correspond to universal quantities. Different kinds of modal meaning correspond to different choices of possible worlds sets of worlds are assigned to the world evaluated in relation to the existence of a complex sentence (value world).

Modality is included in predicativeness and is one of the main features of any sentence that makes it a syntactic category. V.V. Vinogradov's conceptual modality, from the speaker's point of view, refers to the ratio of the content of the story to reality (reported on its actual implementation). There is an objective-modal meaning of truth/reality, subjective modal value of reliability/probability, predicativeness of possibility, impossibility, etc.

In English, we use the modal verbs may, might, and could to express possibility in the present and future tenses. But in some cases, we can replace the above modal verbs with adverbs such as "perhaps" or "probably". For example:

They could be there by now. (Ular hozirgacha o'sha yerda bo'lishlari mumkin.)

Price can be high in Texas. (Texasda narx yuqori bo'lishi mumkin.)

I might join you if I finish my work early. (Ishimni erta tugatsam, sizga qo'shilishim mumkin.)

Sentences with modal verbs such as "may", "might" and "could" express possibility in the past, present or future.

To express possibility in the present tense, we use the following structure: May / Might / Could + verb (the infinitive form of the verb 'to' you) Example:

Look at Jack! He might be in a hurry to meet with Catherine. (Jekga qarang! U Ketrin bilan uchrashishga shoshilayotgan bo'lishi mumkin.)

The clouds cover the top of the mountain. It might be windy there. (Tog' tepasini bulutlar qoplaydi. U erda shamol bo'lishi mumkin.)

Don't eat that mushroom. It could be poisonous. (Bu qo'ziqorinni yemang. Bu zaharli bo'lishi mumkin.)

Possibilities in the Past Tense: We can use the following structure to make sentences expressing possibilities in the past tense:

May / Might / Could + have + adjective form of the verb



Example:

I can't find my pen. I might have dropped it earlier.(Men qalamni topa olmayapman. Men uni oldinroq tashlagan bo'lishim mumkin.)

The person who stole the money could have been one of the employees.(Pulni o'g'irlagan shaxs xodimlardan biri bo'lishi mumkin edi.)

He may have misunderstood you when you talked to him yesterday.(Kecha u bilan gaplashganningizda u sizni noto'g'ri tushungan bo'lishi mumkin.)

Future possibility: To give the meaning of future possibility, we use the following:

May / Might / Could + verb (the form of the verb "to" you) + future tense

It's cold outside. It may snow later on. Joe might come to our party next weekend. (Tashqarida sovuq. Keyinchalik qor yog'ishi mumkin. Joe kelasi hafta oxirida bizning ziyofatimizga kelishi mumkin.)

Your daughter is really smart. She could be very successful someday.(Qizingiz haqiqatan ham aqlli. Bir kuni u juda muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishi mumkin.)

In conclusion, we can use the above modal verbs may, might and could to express possibility or uncertainty in three tenses (past, present, future), but some scholars prefer the verb "may" to the modal verb "might". suggest using, but in spoken English there is no difference at all in the use of these two verbs. The verb "might" is more popular in spoken speech, the verb "may" is less commonly used in spoken speech, and we use the modal verb "could" in affirmative sentences that express possibility verbally, but in negative sentences it is no modal vehicle is used.

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