



Analysis Of Modal Words and Particles in German and Uzbek Languages

To'rayeva Fazilat Sharafiddinovi Lecturer Of the Department Of
"Translation Studies and Language Education"
Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

This article describes modal words and modal particles. It analyzes modal words and modal particles in German.

Keywords:

Modal Word, Particles, Adverb, Syntactic Relationship, Morphological Structure.

Introduction

As a class of words, "modal words" are differentiated from other parts of speech in that they are primarily assigned to the series of non-inflectables. Regarding the framing of the individual non-inflectable word classes, i.e., where the boundaries between modal words and e.g., adverbs or the particles are to be determined, one would have to pay attention to different definitions based on some grammars and perhaps then one would have the possibility of a general overview of the to make lexical means in the modal expression in the sentence.

Literature Review

"This part of speech (modal word), which expresses the speaker's appraisal of the content of some syntactic relationship, is usually considered to be a class of adverbs (adverbs of modus or proposition, validity and judgment, affirmation and negation, limitation or restriction, etc.). The reason for this is the complete correspondence between this part of

speech and the adverbs in terms of their morphological structure". Like the adverbs, the modal words are immutable and are related to the qualitative adjective. However, Admoni also mentions the differences between the two with reference to the Russian language, namely that, based on the meaning content, the modal words do not denote the characteristic of a process, but the assessment of the content present on the part of the speaker, whereby the assessment is either modal or emotional can. Admoni sees the second difference in the fact that, compared to the adverbs, the modal words do not relate to the particular part of the sentence, but to the whole sentence.

Main Part

The other way of looking at things suggests the grammar of Helbig / Buscha, in which one starts from the positional properties of modal words and adverbs. So, in the examples of Helbig / Buscha:

1) *Er kommt **pünktlich** zur Schule* – the word **pünktlich** as an adverb;

2) *Er kommt vermutlich zur Schule*- but here as a modal word

Since some sentences can be understood differently according to the interpretation as an adverb or as a modal word, it can be explained more precisely where the intermediate limit lies in the meaning content. So in the example:

*Er spricht **bestimmt** mit ihm* is possible the two-way interpretation of the sentence at the same time:

The word "**bestimmt**", if understood as an adverb, could be replaced with equivalent words such as *haunted*, *emphatic*. On the other hand, the interpretation as a modal word is clear without losing the meaning through the words such as *certainly* and / or *quite certain* etc. The only difference is that, which is of particular importance for the present work, one speaks in the first case about the manner of the speaker from the objective point of view, whereas in the second case one speaks of the subjective attitude of the speaker. For this reason, attention is drawn to the syntactic features of the modal words and adverbs within the sentence.

*Er kommt **vermutlich**.*

One suspects (it is suspected, it is probably so) that it will come - it is replaced by the corresponding verb. Or:

*Er kommt **wahrscheinlich**.*

It is likely that he will come. In both cases, the sentence with the modal words is transformed into a subordinate that sentence in order to visually show the syntactic function of the modal word, which is not relevant in the third case.

*Er kommt **pünktlich**.*

Es ist pünktlich, dass er kommt.* Here it is again clear that the word "pünktlich**" appears as an adverb in the sentence, although the modal meaning also gives the sentence content.

In addition, that the modal words differ from the adverbs, they are also compared to the particles, which assign the modal shading to the sentence, but cannot be independent clauses more than the clauses are valued. Because the modal words - "syntactically as catchwords, semantically as attitude operators represent the level of the subjective attitude compared to the level of the objective content of statements

and make the proximity to the catchphrases clear".

In connection with the subject of the modality of certainty, it should also be added here that, as one of the types of subclasses of the modal words, the last ones point to the speaker attitude they express, in which they maintain the certainty indicators with regard to the epistemic nature of the expression. In other words, those indicators express an attitude of knowledge. (e.g., undoubtedly, unquestionably, actually, to a certain extent, etc.) The hypothesis indicators mentioned by Helbig / Buscha can also be assigned to this series, which although expressing the attitude of belief, but in their meaning content to some extent on the speaker's degree of conviction about the facts relate. (e.g., certain, certain; or presumably, likely; maybe, possibly).

So far, we have started from the grammars, adding the lexical means mentioned above when expressing the attitude to the subject matter to the word classes of the modal words and trying to limit the differences between them and the adverbs. In contrast to the view, one arranges the modal words in the others in reverse order to the modal adverbs and is called the great class of adverbs in general. For example, in Peter Einsenbergs grammar, one mentions the modal adverbs, namely that they appear as constituents of the sentence and their task is to either modalize or evaluate facts.

Modal words in Uzbek are divided into three different classes:

1) modal words that express different meanings in speech *мана, ана хатто хамиша, бари*;

2) the words that give different modal shades to speech: *кани ха ха шундай, балли, йук; лаббай, чунончи. Факат, нахот, нахотки, шекилли*, the latter, together with the predicate, forming a uniform syntactic-lexical group;

3) and the modal words that only help to create certain forms: *керак, мумкин, мумкин эмас, лозим*. They serve as an aid to form the grammatical forms and mark the predicate of the modal sentences.

According to the types of meanings, the modal words in Uzbek are differentiated into:

1) those who express the accuracy or certainty of the statement: шубхасиз, албатта сўзсиз;

2) Modal words that express the probability of the statement: эҳтимол, шекилли

3) that express the meaning of a specific purpose, request or service;

4) Modal words expressing the meaning of existence or confirmation: майли, туғри тузук, яхши;

In addition, the syntactic function of the modal words within the Uzbek language is determined. Here you can:

1) as keywords: балки, албатта, афтидан

2) as a separate verb or predicative: керак, лозим, шарт, мумкин. occurrence.

The means of expression in the Uzbek modality category also include the particles that can appear in the Uzbek language both as individual words and as affixes (endings that may have the modal meaning). Such are the meaning in:

1) so-called deictic particles: ана, мана, бу;

2) demarcation particles: факат, -гина, -кина каби

3) particles giving rise to suspicion or doubt: -дир, -тир;

4) Particles that represent the meaning of the question: -ми, -микан каби;

5) negation particles: -ма, ни-ни.мас;

6) particles expressing the prompt meaning: -чи, -син; be divided.

As already mentioned above, in the current Uzbek language there are still certain affixes to be mentioned as modal means of expression, which represent the subjective evaluation of what is said: -гина, -кина, -кина, -ча, -ой, -вой. These affixes appear as the forms of the speaker's subjective assessment of the facts.

Conclusion

Despite the disagreements in terms of the term, we decide to regard the lexical means that come from the evidence as modal words,

since there are overwhelming numbers of sources that indicate the semantic or syntactic peculiarities that are peculiar to those means as the characteristics of the Consider modal words.

References

1. Admoni, Wladimir 1979 Der deutsche Sprachbau 3. durchgesehene und erweiterte Auflage C H Beck Verlag München S.201.
2. Eisenberg, Peter (2006) Grundriss der deutschen Grammatik Der Satz 3., durchgesehene Auflage J.B. Metzler Stuttgart Weimar S.218-219
3. Irgasheva Feruza Bakhtiyorovna. (2021). INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE INTO THE TRANSLATION PROCESS . CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE, 2(1), 32-34.
4. Bakhtiyorovna, I. F. . (2021). Translation of linguocultural peculiarities in hafiza kochkarova's translations. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 247-249.
5. G'ayratovna, R. . M. . (2021). Semantics of euphemistic and dysphemic units. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 243-246.
6. Imamkulova Sitora Anvarovna. (2021). Cognitive Interpretation of Degrees of Intensification. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 11(1).
7. Mehmonova Yulduz. (2021). LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PARTS OF SPEECH EXPRESSING THE INDEFINITENESS OF THE SUBJECT. *JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 7(1), 323-327.
8. Salikhova Nodira Nurullayevna. (2020). THE KEY OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IS PRONUNCIATION. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 1(4), 5-7.
9. Sobirovich, S. R. (2021). Ethymological Doublets Between French Verbs And Their Use. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 13.

10. Tashpulatovich, B. M. . (2021). Using Multimedia Technologies in Teaching Foreign Languages. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 64-67.
11. Mr. Babayev Otabek Abdikarimovich. (2020). THE TRUE VALUES OF THE MAVLONO JALOLIDDIN MUHAMMAD RUMIY'S PHILOSOPHY IN RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS. *International Journal on Orange Technologies*, 2(12), 68-71.