Study of garammatic, semantic and pragmatic structures of modality

Rahimov Usmonjon Ergashevich

The basics of doing business in the state language Center for training and professional development Andijan region territorial division head, candidate of philological Sciences, docent

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the elements of macrosystems and microsystems grammatical, semantic and pragmatic structures of the category modality.

In the historical development of the science of linguistics, empirical, theoretical knowledge and theoretical mental knowledge have gone through stages. World linguistics is developing today at the stage of theoretical mental cognition. This is a natural ravine that comes in every language and a path of continuous progressive development. It can also be noted that, looking at the progress of Uzbek linguistics, it initially developed in descriptive and theoretical stages. Today's Uzbek linguistics, on the other hand, is progressing in the explanatory (exploratory) and metanasaric stages, which are even higher than the theoretical stage. On this basis, it is advisable to conditionally study the progress of Uzbek linguistics in 3 stages:

The empirical phase of Uzbek linguistics spans the period from the earliest times to the 50s of the 20th century. A rich scientific heritage created between this period, in particular, Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruniy, M.Qoshgariy, M.Zamakhshari, A.Navoi, Z.M.Babur, A.Fitrat, CA.Ramadan, A.The monumental works of scholars such as Zahiri on linguistics form the core of "Uzbek classical linguistics". In this case,

rich factual material is accumulated in all areas of Uzbek linguistics, in addition to the study of linguistic phenomena, grammar.

2. The theoretical phase of Uzbek linguistics spans the period from the 60s of the 20th century to the late 20th century. In this period range, the phonetics, lexicology, phraseology, dialectology, morphology and syntax of the Uzbek language were theoretically analyzed and interpreted in depth, new approaches to the grammar of the Uzbek language and the study of linguistic phenomena were introduced, in particular, systematic, structural and functional approaches. In a word, it was during this period that Uzbek linguistics took shape as pure scientific linguistics.

3. The meta – theoretical stage of Uzbek linguistics-mainly involves the period of independence. Before independence, it was impossible to think about new methods and approaches in Uzbek linguistics, which was not possible by the language policy and the prevailing ideology pursued during the reign of the saloans. During the years of independence, A.Hajiev, Sh.Rahmatullaev, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, H.Ne ' matov, R.Rasulov,

R.Saifullaeva, T.Mirzaqulov, O.Bozorov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, M.Kurbanova, Sh.Iskandarova, D.Lutfullaeva, A.Sobirov, D.Scientific views and theoretical opinions in the works of such scientists as Nabieva occupy a special place in the metanasarian stage of Uzbek linguistics.

In particular, academician A.New interpretations of the grammar of the Uzbek language by hojiev in his scientific views on the system of morphemes and word-making, Sh.Rahmatullaev's "the present literary Uzbek language", written in a new spirit, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov's " theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Syntax", A.Nurmonov, Sh.Shahobiddinova, Sh.Iskandarova, D.Nabieva's " theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Morphology", H.Ne ' matov, R.Saifullaeva, M.The ideas put forward in the textbooks of the kurbanova, such as "fundamentals of structural syntax of the Uzbek language", A.Nurmonov's" problems of systematic study of the syntax of the Uzbek language", N.Mahmudov's" semantic-syntactic asymmetry in simple sentences of Uzbek", T.Mirzakulov's" issues of morpheme paradigmatics and syntagmatics of the Uzbek language", R.Saifullaeva's "formal-functional interpretation of the compound sentence in Uzbek", M.Gurbanova's" interpretation of formal-functional orientation and simple sentence construction in Uzbek linguistics", A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, A.Ahmedov, S.The "substantive syntax of the Uzbek language" of the solikhojaeva, H.Ne ' matov, R.The Rasulovs '"fundamentals of systematic lexicology of the Uzbek language", Sh.Iskandarova's book" the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a content field (personality micromaydon)", Sh.Shahobiddinova's "morphology of Uzbek in the interpretation of dialectics of commonality and particularity", a.Sobirov's" research of the lexical level of the Uzbek language on the principle of a system of systems", D.Lutfullaeva's "problems of semantic-syntactic molding of a sentence", D.New approaches to describing the grammar of the Uzbek language in Nabieva's "manifestation of a dialectic of commonality at different levels of the Uzbek language" confirm that Uzbek linguistics is progressing on the basis of polyparadigmalism and pluralism. Well,in our opinion, a huge blessing that gave independence to Uzbek linguistics is "methodological pluralism". Because until the 70-80s of the 20th century, methodological monism prevailed in Uzbek linguistics. That is, during this period, the science of linguistics came under the pressure of the former Soviet ideology. This prevented the free development of Uzbek linguistics in various aspects. After achieving independence, a new era for Uzbek linguistics began in all respects, a period of methodological renewal. First, the Uzbek language began to be studied not based on the prism of any language, but on its own root and its own nature. Secondly, Uzbek linguistics got rid of the complication of false teachings such as marrism, Marxism, Leninism, began to develop independently. Thirdly, Uzbek linguistics began to progress, not relying on a single ideology and ready-made established methodological Masters, but on various paradigms and methods.

In the 21st century, linguistics is methodologically in need of renewal and evolution. In this case, the issue of applying scientific paradigms such as synergetics, hermeneutics and phenomenology to linguistics, in addition to dialectics and systematic methodology, is becoming more controversial.

The "scientific revolutions" in the progress of Science, which the scientist Thomas Kuhn refers to, were caused by the need for methodological reflection. Any science develops in the long term, relying on a certain paradigm, there comes a moment when an idealized paradigm cannot find a solution to problems, so that a radical re-look at the path traveled is made, deeply observing the reasons why the solution to the issue is not found. In science, this process of reassessment is called methodological reflection. Today, on the basis of methodological reflection, language and speech units are re-evaluated and analysis is gaining relevance. It was also necessary to analyze the category of modality on the basis of the above methodology. Because in studies to this day, the category of modality has been interpreted as a grammatical and semantic category. As a result, the category

of modality did not find its true value, and its full content also did not reflect. In our opinion, when the category of modality is pragmatically analyzed in the pragmalinguistic aspect, the kemtic place mentioned above is filled. Because, in an anthropolinguistic study, it is analyzed in a holistic whole, in reciprocity, without being separated by the human factor. It provides a pragmatic analysis based on the model of" Man-universe-language", "universe-man-language"," language-Man-universe". The result is that in addition to the grammatical and semantic limbs of the modality category, there is also a pragmatic organic. The fact that the category of modality is related to the human factor is a sign that this category exists in all languages of the world. Therefore, ya.G. Testeles shows precisely modality as a universal language category that can be expressed in one way or another in all languages. He argues that "modality involves a series of interdependent meanings that correspond to the different relationships between the speaker, the listener, and the speech process, that is, reflecting the signs of the oratory situation rather than the situation being reported. Modality is defined in a sentence because the sentence usually acts as a unit of communication". [1.736.]

V.V. Vinogradov correctly argued that the universality of modality is reflected in the fact that it belongs to "basic, Central linguistic categories and is reflected in different forms found in different language systems". [2/53-87.] Thus, modality is a grammatical, semantic and pragmatic category with its own interpretation and definition in each language, the means by which it is expressed are also distinguished from each other.

Currently, the study of the functional nature of the language remains one of the most pressing problems of linguistics. "A scientific analysis that goes from "meaning to form", " writes A.V. Bondarco,-allows searching for different language tools that represent the said meaning while identifying the specific semantic category being directed to a specific goal, especially to demonstrate complex language tools that are not freely expressed at the grammatical-lexical, grammatical-contextual, morphological, lexical and syntactic levels."[3. 15.]

The issues of interdependence of language and logic went to the stage of re-development, as a result of which language and speech elements began to be studied in an analytical method based on a relatively new pragmatic paradigm. In this respect, the category of modality was also analyzed on the basis of the above method, clarifying that one of the linguistic phenomena closely related to the logical construction of thought is sanalshi, and that this category is at the same time the object of verification of pragmatics, one of the fields of linguistics.

One of the central concepts of pragmatics is considered modality. The evaluation SEMA in the content structure of linguistic units is the object of examination of linguistic pragmatics. In Uzbek linguistics, the assessment at different levels of the language is devoted to the study of expressive means A.Gulomov, A.Hajiev. R.Kushurov, R.Rasulov, Yo.Tajiev, R.Khadyatullaev, Z.Ma ' rufov, A.Although there are works by the likes of Abdullaev, but so far the category of modality has not been an object of monographic research in the Uzbek language as a whole. This suggests that the topic is relevant to current uzbek linguistics.

The category of modality is expressed mainly in the process of speech, in the situation of communication. Communication is not random, chaotic, but a process built by the interlocutors according to their conscious and hidden motives and intentions. In antiquity, the science of rhetoric appeared, the purpose of which was to study the means of influencing another person with the help of speech. The concept of modality (Latin modus - method, by the way) was introduced into science by Aristotle and interpreted as the existence of some object or as a way of realizing some phenomenon. In his works such as" metaphysics"," Analytics", the concept of modality was applied in the sense of modality and linked to the extent to which the speaker is inclined to calculate his opinion in real terms. Aristotle separated such modal meanings as" necessary "(muhtoj)," possible "(ehtimol)," impossible "(imkonsiz)," chance " (tasodifan) (translation is ours). This idea of Aristotle was later taken as a basis by scholars in defining the miles of the verb in linguistics.

In logic, modality refers to the speaker's reaction to what is being said. In philosophy, however, modal was applied in the manner of judgment. Modal judgment is an opinion in which the relationship of subject and predicate is stated in a strong (strict) or non-qati'y, weak (possibly) or negative form. [4. 273.] Medieval philosophers have made various views on modality. Kant identifies the following signs of modality: reality-focused, necessity-focused, and opportunity-focused modality. In classical logic, modality is considered as a definition of types of judgment, using the following terms: a firm opinion reflecting reality; an apodictic view of making judgments about necessity; a problematic type of judgment defining probability. In the Renaissance, logical grammar arose. Leibnis, on the other hand, founded independent mathematical logic. His scientific opinions on the principles of logic and the categories of modality, mathematical logic, serve as an important basis in the study of problems related to the category of modality in modern logic. By the present time, modality has become one of the most relevant and comprehensive concepts of cognitive linguistics. Later, in the 19th and 20th centuries, modality did not cease to attract the attention of linguists as one of the important features of the language system. With the beginning of science integration, the term began to be expressed in other disciplines. In particular, it also gained a place in linguistics. The study of modality in linguistics has an ancient tradition, since modality is one of the most complex and controversial concepts with many different interpretations. F. Bruno separated three groups of modality: the modality of thinking, emotion and will, in each of these cases two categories can be distinguished: reality and opportunity. [5. 511] however, these types of modality separated by Bruno form an interpretation with the interpretation of the concept of modality proposed by classical logic. In western European linguistics, the scientist who originally introduced the concept of modality to science was sh. Score. According to his concept, modality comes to the surface as a communicative purpose of the speaker's emotions and speech. Charles honey distinguishes three general types of modality: intellectual thinking, affective (positive and negative) assessment, and desire. [6. 416.]

The topic of the attitude of various approaches to the phenomenon under consideration seems to be relevant in modern linguistics to reveal the features and structure of a particular language. The conceptual basis for the study of modality in language is based on some of the rules that exist in the logical and philosophical theories of modality.Determining the logical and philosophical nature of"modality" is important for the study of this concept within the framework of linguistics. For this reason, we found it necessary to cite some of the considerations that exist in philosophy and logic about this category above. In linguistics, the category of modality has many edges of learning and is considered from different scientific positions.

A detailed description of modality can be found in academic V.V. It can be found in the works of Vinogradov. The scientist studied the history of the study of this category, distinguished the range of means of expressing modality, revealed its size and specific composition. In his opinion, each sentence reflects in itself the attitude towards reality. V.V. Vinogradov places a limit between logical and linguistic modality. He places a special emphasis on the fact that the category of modality occupies a fundamental place in language systems, since reality and emotional form are closely related to each other. [7. 560.] The scholar argues that any statement, thought, feeling, motivation that reflects reality constitutes modality. V.V. Vinogradov distinguishes the logical and linguistic categories of modality as two phenomena in the process of reflecting objective reality, the essence of the category of modality, he argues, consists of various grammatical expressions that bring to the surface the relationship of speech semantics with Real reality.

M.A. According to Petrova, K.M. Galkina-Fedoruk sees modality as the logical opposite of the speaker's attitude to reality, which determines the connections, reliability or insecurity indicated and expressed in the sentence, does not distinguish between logical

and linguistic modality another Russian linguist I.R. Galperin treated modality in reality as a Category inherent in language, or rather speech, and therefore also interpreted it as the essence of the communicative process. [8. 235.]

E.N. According to Alieva, the nature of the manifestation of this category can also be seen from the fact that modality is always present in the sentence and has a defining characteristic of the content of the sentence; modality serves as a logical and grammatical leveling of the result of the sentence; from a simple command it is divided into objective, subjective fashion, representing emotional-expressive emotions, various [9. 50.]

In addition, with the category of modality, different types of emotional expression (anger, admiration, threat, etc.) interact and gain partial dependence. V.V. As Vinogradov noted, it is necessary to determine the exact difference between the different emotional forms of expressing a reaction to reality and the modal assessment of the truthfulness of a sentence, although both of these areas of speech phenomena have the closest interaction. In his opinion, modal meanings expand towards the expression of various logical evaluations, emotional value meanings and stylistic features of speech, transmitted in a sentence using different input modal structures. [2. 471.]

N.Yu. According to Shvedova, the emotional attitude towards messages is assessed as modal. But at the same time, there are also thoughts in which emotional expressive relationships are excluded from the category of modal ones. G.A. Zolotova, considering the concept of modality mainly as an expression of relations in terms of the point of reliability / insecurity, identifies three types of relations: firstly, the ratio of the content of this sentence from the point of view of the speaker to reality (as a predicative sign); secondly, the attitude to the content of the sentence; third, the relationship between the subject – the carrier of the sign and the predicative sign.

Sh. In Balli's interpretation, modality serves as a syntactic category, in the expression of which modal verbs that express the speaker's reasoning about the subject of speech play a fundamental role. As a proponent of a broad understanding of modality, he considered modality to be the heart of a sentence, and included ottenks such as modal verbs, miles, intonation, question forms, commands, modal gestures, facial expressions, exclamations, and meditation, emotion, and will, which are used to attract and maintain the interlocutor's attention, in the order of modal content.

Later Sh. Relying on the Bally concept, a number of Russian and foreign scientists began to distinguish the communicative form of the sentence as a component of modal meaning. [10.416.] T.B. Alisova distinguished communicative and subjective evaluative modality, while later E. Benvenist commented that " in the modal forms of the sentence, speech functions related to communication are sealed, that is, exclamation interrogations and command sentences reflect the main situation of the speaker, which affects the interlocutor with his speech: the speaker wants to convey elements of knowledge to the interlocutor or to receive information from him or order him to do something."E. Benvenist also distinguishes three types of modality: opportunity, impossibility, necessity. [11. 447.]

Ya.G. Testeles believes that modality serves to express an overlapping meaning-meaning that represents the different relationships between the addressee and the addressee. Modality is defined in sentence semantics, as a sentence is usually seen as a unit of the communication process. [12. 698.] The fact that modality is now a broad concept is acknowledged by scholars. In the study of fashion V.G. GAK, W.Z. Panfilov, I.P. Raspopov, T.P. Lomtev, N.Yu. Shvedova R.G. Sibagatov, Sh.Balli, W.V. Vinogradov, T.B. Alisova, G.A. The research of brogan, which led Russian linguistic scientists such as Zolotova, is of paramount importance.

In conclusion, it can be said that the category of modality must be studied as a macrosystem in three aspects. First, in the grammatical aspect. It is a grammatical microsystem of the modality macrosystem. This microsystem in turn combines morphological and syntactic eleients to become a macrosystem.Hence, the grammatical macrosystem of modality combines morphological and syntactic

Systematics. That is why we can call it the grammatical category.

Secondly, in the semantic aspect. Because, in the category of modality, there are semantic elements such as anger, hatred, trust, suspicion, denial, confirmation. They form a whole system in reciprocity . The result is a semantic macrosystem. Therefore, we can also say that the category of modality is a semantic category.

Third, in the progmatic aspect. Because the category of modality reflects the objective and subjective attitude of a person to the thought expressed in communicative communication. The objective and subjective relations of a person form a whole system in interaction. The result is a progmatic macrosystem. We can also say that the category of modality is a progmatic category.

Well, the category of modality is both a grammatical, semantic and a progmatic category. Analyzing them in reciprocity will help clarify the complex aspects of the modality category. Objective and subjective modality require separate research.

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