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EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF INDEFINITENESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES BY THE MODAL MEANS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the expression of indefiniteness in English and Uzbek languages by the modal means. We studied the representation of the modal means first, unlike other word groups, modality, first of all, shows the indefiniteness of the process; secondly, this categorical concept is not limited to the description of the process, but also of the subject.

KEYWORDS: *Modal Means, Indefiniteness. Expression, Parts Of Speech, Person, Object, Location, Direction, Cause, Object Symbol, Object Quality.*

INTRODUCTION

Modality is interesting from the following point of view: first, unlike other word groups, modality, first of all, shows the indefiniteness of the process; secondly, this categorical concept is not limited to the description of the process, but also of the subject: Maybe it is a walf (BARS), od adjective: It seems to me be green at night (BARS), of amount: Maybe they brought fifty books (BARS) and represents the indefiniteness of others:

It should be noted that modality is present in all levels of prism and in all languages, and its typological commonality in all languages is its characteristic feature.

In the context of the languages being compared, we observe the following methods or variations of the meaning of modality:

- 1) Modal words;
- 2) modal verbs;
- 3) modal forms.

Main part. In terms of their compatibility with the levels of the language hierarchy, they can be modified as follows: as lexical means (modal words, modal verbs); as morphological means (synthetic and analytical forms of conditional inclination); as synthetic means (modal expressions, intonation, phraseological units, etc.).

Maybe it is right (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 27). You don't believe me, perhaps (F.J.Cronin, Citadel, 254). They had probably noticed all the police of the big cities and ... (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 267).

Chamasi Yo'ldosh ham tashqaridan kirib ularga qo'shildi (S.Anorboev, Qissalar, 35). Ajabmas, Sirojiddin ham kirib kelsa (R.Fayziy, Hazrati inson, 230). Ehtimol bir kuni borib yarashardik (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 170 – 171). Balki Mahkam to'g'ri aytar (P.Qodirov, Uch ildiz, 140). Ularning ham gapiga quloq solish kerak ekan, shekilli (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 176). – Menga qarang aka, - dedi yigit Azimjonga qarab, - siz nima oydan tushganmisiz? Shundoq bo'lsa ham Hazrat Navoiyni bilsangiz kerak hoynahoy (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 126). Bosmachilar yana bir qancha sho'ring qurg'urlarning yostig'ini quritdi, chog'i (K.Yashin, Tor – mor, 43). Aftidan, raisning jumagacha sabri chidamadi shekilli, ertasiga yana chaqirtirdi (J.Abdullaxonov, borsa kelmas, 232).

Modal words express the speaker's assumptions, probabilities, hesitations, and beliefs about the content of the sentence.

In both English and Uzbek languages, modal words that express some ambiguity can serve as words. This can be seen in the following examples:

Didn't you like it last Sunday? "Perhaps" (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 398). Zora yangi xushxabar eshitsa. Ehtimol (R.Fayziy, Hazrati inson, 47).

Fan nomzodi bo'lib olardingiz shu choqqacha. Balki (J.Abdullaxonov, borsa kelmas, 198).

In English the following modal verbs express the meaning of indefiniteness: can (could), may (might), shall (should), will (would), ought.

In Uzbek: kelmoqchi, yubormoqchi va hokazo.

He can be rather a clown, actually (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 309). – Would you marry me? – I might (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 398). Po'lat xo'jaev Ettinchi polkni chiqarib yubormoqchi (SH.Xolmirzaev, Qil ko'prik, 273).

In English: once upon a time, one day, one morning;

In the Uzbek language, when there is no, one day and other modal expressions represent indefiniteness

Once upon a time an artist who had painted a small and a very beautiful picture placed it so that he could see it in the mirror (American Satire, 48).

One day the following February he was sent on an errand to a large coal company's office (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 435).

Kunlardan bir kun stansiyadagi do'konga non olgani borsa, o'sha kungi bukri shilpigni qovoqxonada ko'rib qoldi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 318).

Bor ekanda yo`q ekan, och ekan, to`q ekan, bo`ri bakovul ekan, tulki yasovul ekan, hakka hakimchi ekan, chumchuq chaqimchi ekan, qarg`a qaqimchi ekan (Ertakdan).

Modal forms also represent indefiniteness. In English, conditional mood and expected action is expressed by simple words: be, were, know, etc., analytical forms: should come, would know, might have taken, and so on.

I should have warned you about the baggers (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 496).

His hands felt as if they must have something to do (T. Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 267).

O`zbek tilida esa bunday ma`noni o`qisa (biladi), kelsangiz (ko`rasiz), borsak (olamiz) va boshqa so`zlar, ya`ni “ – sa” affiksi orqali ifodalanadi:

Toshxo`janing hovlisi ichkari – tashqarili ertakda keng chorbog` yo`llar bilan boshqa hovlilarga tutashib ketgan bolalarining xonadonlari bo`lsa kerak (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 248). Necha ming yillardan beri dehqon ahli o`zining jamoa kuchini bu qadar bevosita his etmagan bo`lsa kerak (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 256 – 257).

Comparative expression of modal means schedule

Modal means	in English	in Uzbek
Modal words	+	+
Modal verbs	+	+
Modal expressions	+	+
Modal forms	+	+

Comparative modality is considered in separate works. Z.M.Saidova's dissertation is devoted to the expression of unreality in the English and Uzbek languages through forms of desire. The use of the structure of the functional-semantic field of possibility of modality, was studied in Z.M. Saidova's dissertation.

Problems of changing the methodological direction of the typological law of modality are studied in the dissertation of A. Parpiev.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in modern Uzbek and English, the meaning of indefiniteness is expressed in this way by modal means.

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