



INTERACTION OF MODALITY CATEGORY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article examines the categories of modality in Russian and Uzbek languages through comparative-linguistic and functional-pragmatic analysis. Particular attention is paid to the grammatical nature of the mood category and the semantic-pragmatic essence of modality. Taking into account the typological features of the two languages, the methods of expression, structure, and functional load of the specified categories in speech are analyzed. Furthermore, the relationship between modality and speech acts and communicative strategies is revealed, and their discursive function is defined. The results obtained contribute to identifying similarities and differences in the categories of mood and modality in Russian and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Mood, modality, pragmatics, speech acts, functional linguistics, comparative analysis, Russian language, Uzbek language, subjectivity, discourse.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the study of the functional-pragmatic features of linguistic units within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm is acquiring particular scientific significance. Language is considered not only as a means of communication but also as a complex semiotic system that reflects human thinking, knowledge, and subjective attitude. From this perspective, studying the categories that express the speaker's attitude toward reality, information, and the communicative situation during speech activity is one of the urgent scientific tasks of our time.

In this system of categories, mood (grammatical category) and modality (semantic-pragmatic category) occupy a special place. If the category of mood expressed through a verb grammatically determines the relation of the action to reality as real or unreal, then modality acts as a broad semantic-pragmatic phenomenon expressing the speaker's assessment, confidence, assumption, or necessity regarding the content



being presented. Thus, these two categories, being closely interconnected, participate in the semantic, structural, and pragmatic organization of speech.

Russian and Uzbek languages typologically belong to different language families and were formed on the basis of inflectional and agglutinative systems, respectively. These typological differences determine the specificity of the means of expression, grammatical implementation, and functional load of the categories of mood and modality. Specifically, if in the Russian language modality is expressed primarily through syntactic and lexical means, in the Uzbek language it is more represented through the affix system and auxiliary units. At the same time, in both languages, these categories are implemented in close connection with speech acts, communicative strategies, and discursive tasks.

In theoretical terms, the study of mood and modality categories is inextricably linked to the theory of speech acts developed by John Langshaw Austin and John Searle, as well as pragmatological approaches developed by Shavkat Safarov. Within these concepts, modality is considered the primary factor expressing the illocutionary power of the utterance and the communicative intention of the speaker.

The relevance of this article is necessitated by the need for a comparative-pragmatic study of the relationship between mood and modality categories in Russian and Uzbek, the identification of their common and specific features, and the clarification of their functional load within the language system. The aim of the study is to systematically analyze the theoretical foundations of these categories, determine their interconnection, and scientifically illuminate their differences and similarities based on the material of the two languages.

1. The linguistic essence of the mood category.

The mood is a grammatical category of the verb that expresses the relation of the action to reality established by the speaker. This category indicates whether an action in speech is presented as real or unreal.

In the Russian language, the category of mood is represented by the following forms:

- Informative mood (exact mood) - signifies a real action
- imperative mood (command mood) - a command, request, or advice
- Conditional mood - a conditioned or possible action

For example:

- He is reading a book (exactly)
- Read the book! (command)

- He will read (mandatory)

In the Uzbek language, the mood is expressed as follows:

- The informative mood is a real reality
- Imperative-desirable mood - command, request
- Conditional mood - conditional action

For example:

- He reads books.
- Read the book!
- If he had time, he read.

Thus, the category of mood in both languages is grammatically formed and expressed by a verb.

2. The essence of the category of modality

Modality is a semantic-pragmatic category that expresses the speaker's attitude toward the expressed thought. This concept is expressed not only through grammatical means but also through lexical, syntactic, and intonational means.

Modality is divided into two main types:

- Objective modality - the reality or unreality of reality
- Subjective modality - evaluation, confidence, or the speaker's assumption

Means of expressing modality in the Russian language:

- modal words: maybe, probably, should be
- modal verbs: can, must
- intonation

In Uzbek:

- modal words: balki (maybe), ehtimol (probably), kerak (necessary), lozim (must)
- auxiliary means: -dir, -sa kerak
- syntactic constructions
- U kelgandir (assumption)
- He probably came

3. The relationship between mood and modality. Mood and modality are closely related and are often used together in speech. As a grammatical tool, the mood serves to express modality. For example:

- Imperative mood → modality of obligation
- Conditional mood → modality of probabilities



Therefore, the mood is one of the grammatical means of expressing modality. At the same time, modality is a broader concept than mood, as it is also expressed through:

- lexical means;
- syntactic structures;
- context.

4. The main differences between the Russian and Uzbek languages

1. Typological difference

- Russian is a inflectional language
- The Uzbek language is agglutinative. This difference is also manifested in the ways of expressing mood and modality.

2. Means of expression

- Grammatical forms predominate in the Russian language
- In the Uzbek language, affixes and auxiliary units play an important role

3. The sphere of modality expression

- In the Russian language, modality is primarily expressed through syntactic and lexical means
- In the Uzbek language, it is also widely expressed through affixes

4. Degree of subjectivity

- The Uzbek language is characterized by politeness and indirectness
- Relative straightforwardness prevails in the Russian language

Conclusion. In the Russian and Uzbek languages, the categories of mood and modality play an important role in forming the semantic and pragmatic structure of speech. Mood, as a grammatical category, is one of the primary means of expressing modality; however, modality is a broader concept realized through various linguistic units. Typological differences between the two languages lead to significant discrepancies in the expression of these categories. In view of this, their comparative study is of theoretical and practical significance for linguistics.



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