

## MODALITY IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCOURSE

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**Abstract:** In different types of speech, the topic of modality occupies an important place in the fields of linguistics and speech science. Modality refers to how a word or phrase expresses an attitude in a sentence, meaning such as probability, necessity, permission, or obligation. Speech types, on the other hand, include different forms of communication, namely formal and informal, written and oral, forms of speech that occur in contexts such as scientific and artistic. The modes of expression and functions of modality are unique in each type of speech. This article will analyze in detail how modality manifests itself in different types of speech, its linguistic and communicative significance, as well as how modality tools differ depending on the context of speech.

**Keywords:** modality, linguistics, speech, phrases, speech science, grammatical rules, communicative and pragmatic point of view, functions.

### INTRODUCTION

Modality is one of the important concepts in linguistics that makes it possible to further enrich the meaning of a sentence, express the speaker's opinion, attitude, desire, or degree of probability. Any language has its own modality tools with which the speaker can express various moods, conditions and states through their own words. The concept of modality is of great importance not only grammatically, but also from a communicative and pragmatic point of view. It helps to clarify the content of a sentence, establish a relationship with the listener or reader, as well as adapt to various social and cultural contexts in the process of communication. The main function of modality is to show the speaker's attitude towards the sentence. This attitude can have different meanings, such as probability, necessity, opportunity, permission, obligation or desire. For example, the speaker expresses this degree of probability using modality tools when talking about the possibility of an event occurring. Or he uses modality to emphasize that someone needs to do something. Thus, modality plays an important role in shaping the exact meaning of a sentence. [1]

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

In linguistics, modality is seen in two basic forms: grammatical modality and lexical modality. Grammatical modality is often expressed through special modality verbs or suffixes. Lexical modality, on the other hand, manifests itself using modality words, phrases, and other lexical units. Both forms are used in speech for different purposes and enrich the content of the sentence. Modality tools exist at various levels of language, including syntax, morphology, and lexicon, which vary in different contexts of speech. The role of modality in linguistics is important not only in clarifying the meaning of a sentence, but also in the process of communication. Through modality, the speaker conveys his or her opinion clearly to the listener, influencing his or her behavior, or defining interactions with the interlocutor. Therefore,

modality plays a large role in improving the effectiveness of communication, reducing misunderstandings. Especially in social and cultural contexts, the proper use of modality is an integral part of communication culture. The study of modality is very important not only for language theory, but also for the areas of practical language learning, translation, speech culture and communication. The study of how modality is expressed and its functions in different types of speech opens up new opportunities for language learners and linguists. This helps to further understand the language, to expand its communicative capabilities. Therefore, the study of the concept of modality, its role and functions in types and speech is an urgent and important issue in linguistics. This topic is one of the main areas in the study of theoretical and practical aspects of language, as well as effective communication in different cultures. Through modality, the speaker will be able to express his opinion more clearly, richer and more impressively. This serves to more perfectly fulfill the function of the language's primary function of providing communication and establishing human interaction.[2]

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The main function of modality is to show the speaker's attitude towards the sentence. This attitude can have different meanings, such as probability, necessity, opportunity, permission, commitment, desire. For example, in the sentence "he may come", the word "possible" denotes probability, while in the sentence "you must do it", the word "necessary" expresses necessity. Modality verbs (modal verbs), modality words, modality suffixes, and intonation tools are used as modality tools. The use of these tools in each type of speech has its own characteristics. In oral speech, modality is often expressed using context and intonation. In oral communication, the speaker makes extensive use of modality tools to accurately convey his or her opinion to the listener. For example, in conversations, discussions, interviews, the speaker emphasizes the probability, necessity, or permission of his or her thought through modality verbs and intonation. In oral speech, the main function of modality is to convince the listener, make a request or a recommendation. Also, in oral speech, modality is expressed in many cases in a short and simple form, which ensures the speed and naturalness of communication.[3]

In written speech, modality is expressed more through grammatical and lexical means. In official written speech, for example, in scientific articles, documents, legislation, modality is clearly and strictly expressed. In this type of speech, modality provides rigor and formality in indicating probability, necessity, or permission. For example, phrases such as "results show that" or "this method is necessary to apply" in scientific articles represent modality formally and explicitly. In written speech, the tools of modality are more stylistically adapted, chosen based on the subject and audience. The peculiarity of modality in scientific discourse is that it is used in the emphasis on probability and evidentiality. In scientific articles, the tools of modality serve to express the author's opinion in a clear, reliable and objective way. Through modality, the author indicates that his opinion has an evidential basis, but at the same time the probability of new information. For example, phrases such as "these results are probably so" or "this theory must be applied" are widely used in scientific discourse.[4]

In artistic speech, modality performs a more emotional and expressive function. With the help of modality tools in artistic texts, the author expresses his characters, their feelings and relationships. In this type of speech, modality is often manifested through metaphors, pictorial expressions and dialogues. For example, in fiction, expressions of modality such as "he will

definitely come" or "I will not believe it" reveal the inner world of characters. In artistic speech, modality is more used in the expression of subjectivity and personal thought. In social speech, modality plays an important role in determining the rules of social relations and communication. For example, in official conversations, workplace communication or speeches in government agencies, respect, demand, permission and commitment are shown using modality tools. In this type of speech, the tools of modality are selected based on social status and role. For example, in the words of a senior person, more strict modality expressions are used, while an ordinary employee expresses more compliment and prudent modality.[5]

The cultural aspect of modality is also considered important. Each language and culture has different ways and rules for expressing modality. While some cultures require more politeness and care when asking for permission or making an offer, others may have it more direct and assertive. Therefore, the correct understanding and application of modality in speech types in different cultures increases the effectiveness of communication. Differences in modality in speech types are also important in language learning. For language learners, the correct use of modality tools in different speech contexts helps to understand speech culture. For example, in an informal conversation, it is easy to say "you can do", but instead of such a phrase in an official document or scientific article, expressions of clear and strict modality are used. Therefore, in order to master the language perfectly, it is necessary to thoroughly study the modes of expression in different types of speech of modality. The communicative functions of modality vary depending on the type of speech. While in oral speech modality serves to express more interactivity and emotion, in written speech it is aimed at conveying clear and assertive meanings. In scientific discourse, modality is the main tool in emphasizing the author's evidential thought, and in artistic discourse, in expressing emotions. In social discourse, however, modality is used to define rules of communication and social relations.[6]

## **CONCLUSION**

In summary, modality has its own forms of expression in different types of speech, with each type of speech selecting and applying modality tools to suit its purposes and tasks. In oral speech, modality is expressed using more intonation and context, while in written speech, grammatical and lexical means predominate. In scientific discourse, modality emphasizes evidence and probability, while in artistic discourse it reinforces emotional and subjective expression. In social speech, modality determines the rules of communication and regulates social relations. Taking into account the cultural and contextual aspects of modality is necessary to understand the culture of speech and to communicate effectively. Therefore, the study of modality in different types of speech plays an important role in linguistics and communication theory and is of great help in the practical application of language.

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