

THE HISTORY OF MODAL VERBS

Xojabekova Sarbinaz Jolmurzaevna

1st year doctoral student of Karakalpak State University

Abstract: By highlighting the meanings of modal words and distinguishing them from other parts of speech, it is emphasized that the form, meanings, and function of modal words also play an important role, and we will study a specific group of words with lexical and grammatical meaning. Modal words are also considered a separate branch of speech in related Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Turkish, and Turkmen languages, and their usage characteristics are demonstrated. Furthermore, scholarly opinions have been expressed that modal words are considered a separate branch of speech in related Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Turkish, and Turkmen languages.

Key words: Apparently, In essence, So, approximately, hopefully, so, firstly, on the contrary, by the way, especially.

It is known that words in the vocabulary of any language are divided into lexical-semantic groups - word branches - according to their lexical-semantic meaning and grammatical features. In the lexicon of a language, modal words form a specific group. In the modern Karakalpak language, the composition of modal words is as follows: certainly, in reality, in truth, in reality, in reality, in reality, in essence, without a doubt, doubtless, possibly, perhaps, I don't know, perhaps, perhaps, fortunately, unfortunately, by choice, in some way, by the way, by the way, by the way, what I meant to say, for example, for example, let's say, firstly, on the contrary, to his/her misfortune, therefore, so, in short, finally, as a result, in the end, thank God, necessary, necessary, necessary, necessary, apparently. For example: Apparently, there must be a similar cauldron hanging somewhere else. In short, all of this was nothing but the foolishness of mad sultans seeking prestige and fame. Perhaps I was overjoyed because I loved you so much (K. Mambetov). In these examples, the modal word in the first sentence expresses assumption, the modal word in the second sentence expresses a general conclusion, and the modal word in the third sentence expresses doubt or uncertainty.

Modal words express attitudes towards ensuring the clarity of the thought expressed by the speaker, believing or doubting the expressed thought, confirming or refuting its truthfulness, making assumptions, etc. To study the nature of modal words more deeply, it is first necessary to know how they are studied. Without this, conclusions cannot be drawn. N.A. Baskakov was the first to identify modal words in the Karakalpak language, considering them a branch of speech alongside pronouns. "Particles and modal words in the Karakalpak language are words that do not have a real meaning of an object or attribute, but express grammatical categories of modal nuances of individual words and phrases," he writes.

N.A. Baskakov considers the words shigar, kerek, demek, edi, ekan, and emish in the Karakalpak language as possessive and modal words. He demonstrates that the word "shigar" is formed by combining the verb with the adjective "-ar/-er" and provides examples.

At the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s, modal words were referred to as "all-around words" in school textbooks. However, this term was not included in the list of linguistic terms. Therefore, it began to be called "modal words" again. Modal words in the Karakalpak language have not yet been specifically studied. Currently, general explanations are provided in school textbooks, university textbooks on Karakalpak language and literature for students, as well as in academic scientific grammar.

With this, special articles by B. Qutlimuratov and A. Bekbergenov were written. A. Bekbergenov, in his article, discusses the study of modal words, dividing them into several semantic groups in the modern Karakalpak language.

1. Modal words expressing the clarity of expressed thoughts and confidence in them: certainly, without question, correctly, on the basis of. For example: **Indeed**, our work is honorable (T. Qayipberganov). These events don't mean betrayal of promises; they are humane, of course! (T. Qayipberganov).
2. Modal words expressing uncertainty or assumption: perhaps, possibly, likely, certain, likely, etc. **Perhaps** he is giving the correct answer (T. Qayipberganov).
3. Modal words expressing an emotional attitude towards the expressed thought: alas, fortunately, at will. For example: poor hungry Ernazar, the tax became difficult for him (Berdaq).
4. Modal words expressing the sudden occurrence of a thought: by the way, he/she wants to say. **By the way**, Aydana said they would pick half of the cotton by machine this year (O'.Xo'janiyozov).
5. Modal words describing the subjective mode of transition from one thought to another: for example, for example, may, especially. For example: **Fine**, we agree with that too (O'.Xo'janiyozov). For example, the Earth can be encircled by the waters of oceans and seas to a thickness of two thousand five hundred meters (T.Qayipberganov).
6. Modal words expressing the source of the idea, to whom it belongs: in my opinion, in your opinion, according to what they say. For example: **In my opinion**, she is a very difficult girl (T.Qayipberganov). In your opinion, which person should lead the country? (T. Qayipberganov).
7. Modal words expressing the order and sequence of a thought: **firstly**, secondly, first of all, etc. For example: Firstly, you will have performed your duty well, and secondly, you will have truly loved me (T.Qayipberganov).
8. Modal words expressing the contradiction of one thought to another: contrary, unfortunately, unfortunately. For example: **On the contrary**, we die with cowardice and follow in our father's footsteps (T. Qayipberganov).
9. Modal words expressing general evaluation, conclusion: in short, so, and so on, etc. **Still**, the foundation of education is to know life (T.Qayipberganov). Therefore, I wouldn't be wrong to say that a person who doesn't think about money rarely exists.
10. Phraseological phrases with various meanings that have transitioned to a modal meaning: God is one, thank God, may God strike. Example: **God is one**, I have no ill intentions (O'.Xo'janiyozov).

A. Bekbergenov categorized modal words semantically into several groups, providing examples. Furthermore, he explains that modal words are divided into two types based on their structure: basic modal words and functional modal words. The syntactic features of modal words were also discussed.

In B. Qutlimuratov's article, the role of modal words in the Karakalpak language, their meanings, and semantic division are discussed, and modal words are divided into five groups according to their meanings and function.

1. Modal words expressing the obligation, necessity, purposefulness, and demand for a thought expressed by the subject: need, should, necessary, necessary. For example: As you said, an elder needs at least seven or eight helpers from the village (T.Qayipberganov). The education, upbringing, and knowledge of young people should be based on the materials left to us by the old society (S. Jumag'ulov).

2. Modal words expressing the doubts, assumptions, and estimates of a thought expressed by the speaker, as well as its manner of expression: mumkin, etimol, qaydam, balkim, shig'ar, shamasi, xullasi, demek, qisqasi, sira, etc. For example: Because if he did something secret from everyone, perhaps he too would follow Aytjon or be left alone (T.Qayipberganov). Such a notion can ruin the outcome of the matter.

3. Modal words expressing the clarity of thought, certainty in real reality, approval, confirmation, and belief: aniq (in reality), ras (truly), tuwri (in truth), tuwri (right), gumansiz (truly), haqiqatan (in reality), gumansiz (unquestionably), negizinde (in fact), tiykarinda (in reality), albette (of course), so'zsiz (unconditionally), etc. For example: "Juban ata is right, Mambet ag'a is right, we are right" (K. Sultanov). However, caution should not be forgotten (T.Qayipberganov).

4. Modal words expressing comparison, analogy, or analogy about a real reality: like, like, like, like, in the same way, like, etc. For example: Moreover, he doesn't seem like a foolish person (T.Qayipberganov). He was also preoccupied with how to communicate with people who looked like newly-tongued children (K. Sultanov). Like Ali, the lonely one's strength came to his side.

Thus, by showing the meanings of modal words and distinguishing them from other parts of speech, he emphasizes that the form, meanings, and function of modal words also play an important role, and calls them a special group of words with lexico-grammatical meaning. In the grammar of the Karakalpak literary language, modal words are divided into two types based on their usage: single-valued modal words and component modal words. Individual modal words include: certainly, truly, perhaps, perhaps, unfortunately, by the way, in the end, in my opinion, etc. These words are used individually in a sentence, expressing modality related to the thought expressed by the speaker, that is, the content of the sentence as a whole. For example: So, the enemy is much stronger than himself (K. Mambetov). Finally, the pain of the illness seemed to dissipate, albeit slightly (K. Mambetov). In short, although this land could not compete with Sarayshiq, it was one of the large region with its own place (K. Mambetov).

For example, Alim ag'a, who contributed more to my becoming a carpenter (A. Abdiyev). By the way, teacher, I am first and foremost grateful to you for learning telemastery (A. Abdiyev). However, component modal words only appear as part of compound predicates; that is, they combine with the predicate in the sentence, giving that predicate various modal meanings like assumption and estimation: need, should, necessary, necessary, condition, likely, etc. These words come in different forms depending on their predicate forms and meanings. For example: So, we need to stay for a day or two around Sarayshiq (K. Mambetov). A hungry person is quarrelsome, a thin person is hardworking, as they say, it must have passed us (K. Mambetov). Therefore, the entire Nag'achi tribe could be massacred (K. Mambetov). He may have been hungry (K. Mambetov). And "may"

The word "modal" can be used both as a single meaning and as a component modal word. For example:

Perhaps so, think about it yourself (K. Mambetov) - a modal word with a singular meaning. If the spear hits the target, it can survive (K. Mambetov) - a component modal word. Modal words have also been considered a separate branch of speech in related Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Turkish, and Turkmen languages, and the following has been determined regarding their usage characteristics.

In Uzbek grammar, it has been shown that modal words are expressed in two ways based on their usage characteristics.

1. Expressed by a special word. These are called modal words.
2. Expressed by a word belonging to another part of speech. These are usually either modal words or, depending on the context, express modal meaning.

Modal words are not very common in the Uzbek language. In the Karakalpak language, words like "xullasi," "demak," "qisqasi," "umuman," "misali," "birinshiden," "aytpaqshi," "ayniqsa," "atten'," "sonday qilib" are not included in modal words in Uzbek grammar. "The syntactic commonality of the words here does not give the right to combine word types with modal words," he explains. However, these words are fully classified as modal words in the grammar of the Karakalpak language.

In Kazakh grammar, modal words are classified into three groups based on their usage characteristics.

1. Modal words used solely as syntactic introductory members in a sentence. These are modal words related to the meaning of a complete sentence. For example: Both people and times change, my friend. A person who destroys the times (Atabay uli).
2. In the Kazakh language, the modal word "mumkin," like in the Karakalpak language, is sometimes used as an introductory word, sometimes as an auxiliary in a nominative predicate: Maybe they are not at home (G'.Abdullin). He might be hiding now (Mucirepov). In the Kazakh language, words like "bo'lar," "ekan," "ko'rinedi," and "deydi" are classified as modal words, but these words are not included in the classification of modal words in Karakalpak grammar.

Thus, linguists emphasize that the form, meanings, and function of modal words play an important role in distinguishing them from other branches of speech, and they call them a special group of words with lexico-grammatical meaning. Furthermore, scholarly opinions have been expressed that modal words are considered a separate branch of speech in related Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Turkish, and Turkmen languages. Thus, in the study of modal words, we conclude that they are a type of part of speech that forms a separate group of words with a separate lexico-grammatical meaning.

References.

1. Grammar of Modern Karakalpak Literary Language, Word Formation and Morphology, Nukus, "Bilim," 1994, pp. 411-414
2. Uzbek Grammar Morphology Tashkent: Fan, 1975, pp. 582-588.
3. Kamildjanov, R.A. Modal Words in Modern Uzbek. Tashkent, 1975, p.