

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11068708>

MODAL SO‘ZLAR ISHTIROKIDA MODALLIK MA’NOSINI IFODALASH

Sultanova D.A

Urganch davlat universiteti o‘qituvchisi.,
email: durdona-sultanova@mail.ru

Dusmetova S.M

Urganch davlat universiteti o‘qituvchisi.,
email: dusmetovasaodatjon@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillardag ifikrlarni ifodalovchi modallar va bularning voqelikka munosabatini aniq, tasdiq va taxmin yo‘li bilan bildirishi, O‘zbek tilida modallashgan fe’llar kesim vazifasida kelishi, o‘zbek tilidagi modal so‘zlar ingliz tilidagi modal so‘zlarga ko‘p ma’nolik, sinonimiya xususiyatlari bilan mos kelishi haqida aytib o‘tilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Modal, subyektiv baho, semantic guruh, tasdiq va taxmin, kirish so‘z, sinonimiya xususiyatlar, klassifikatsiya.

EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF MODALITY WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF MODAL WORDS

ABSTRACT

This article describes modals expressing thoughts in English and Uzbek and their relationship to reality in a clear, affirmative and predictable way, modal verbs in Uzbek are participles, modal words in Uzbek have multiple meanings and synonyms to modal words in English. mentioned about compatibility

Key words: Modal, subjective assessment, semantic group, confirmation and assumption, introduction, synonymy, features, classification.

KIRISH.

Modal so‘zlar so‘zlovchining aytilayotgan mazmuniga bo‘lgan munosabatini anglatuvchi so‘zlar. Modal so‘zlar tasdiq (darhaqiqat, haqiqatan), qat’iylik (albatta, shubhasiz), gumon (ehtimol, shekilli) va hakazolar ma’nolarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Modal so‘zlar boshqa mustaqil so‘zlar kabi so‘z o‘zgartiruvchi va forma yasovchi elementlarga ega emas. Bog‘lovchi va ko‘makchilar singari so‘zlarning grammatik munosabatini ifodalaydi. Gapda, asosan, kirish so‘z vazifasida keladi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tilida fikrning voqelikka munosabatini ifodalash uchun xizmat qiluvchi alohida so‘zlar borki, ular har ikkala tilda ham modal ma’nolar bilan yuritiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA.

Modallik kategoriyasi universal, ya’ni barcha tillarga xos kategoriya bo‘lib, u ko‘plab tilshunos olimlarning bir necha yillardan beri diqqat markazida turuvchi asosiy masalalaridan biri bo‘lib kelmoqda. Shu o‘rinda aytish joizki, tilshunoslikda modallik kategoriyasini ilmiy nazariy tahlil qilishda turli qarashlar mavjud. Buning asosiy sababi ushbu lingvistik kategoriya har bir tilda turlicha qo‘llanish xususiyati ega bo‘lib, bir-biriga mos kelmasligidadir. Masalan, tilshunoslikda ko‘plab tilshunos olimlar (Sh.Balli, V.Admoni, E.Gulga, A.Bushuy, A.Bondarko, V.Panfilov, N.Shvedova, I.Raspapov, T.Lomtev, V.Vinogradov, F.Palmer, T.Alisova, G.Zolotova, R.Sibagatov, V.Gak, J.Yakubov, O’.Lafasov) modallik kategoriyasining mohiyatini ochib berish bilan birga ushbu lingvistik kategoriyaning har xil til vositalari bilan ifodalanishini va shunga ko‘ra ular obyektiv va subyektiv turlarga ajralishini, gap va nutqda modallik eng muhim belgi ekanligini bayon qiladilar.

Modal so‘zlar fikrning voqelikka munosabatini aniq, tasdiq va taxmin yo‘li bilan bildiradi. Ingliz tilida ko‘pchilik modal so‘zlar ravishdan shakllangan bo‘lib, maxsus markeriga (-ly) ega. Masalan: happily, unhappily. Modal so‘z vositalari bilan so‘zlovchining borliqqa (harakat, belgi, predmet, voqe, hodisalar) bo‘lgan ishonchini, gumoni, voqelikni tasdiqlash yoki inkor qilish kabi munosabatlar bildiriladi. Har ikki tilda modal so‘zlar gapda kirish so‘z va bir so‘zdan tashkil topgan kirish gap bo‘lib kelishi aniqlangan.

Masalan:

a) kirish so‘z: Probably the young man exclimed, laughing (H.James).

Modal so‘zlar semantik klassifikatsiyasi.

Modal so‘zlar o‘z ma’nolari jihatdan xilma-xil bo‘ladi. Modal so‘zlar anglatgan ma’nolariga qarab bir-biridan farqlanadi. Ingliz tilida modal so‘zlar uchta semantik guruhga bo‘linadi. (J. Bo‘ranov, U.Xoshimov,X.Ismatullaev 1974, V.L.Kaushanskaya, R.L. Kaner 1963)

1) Gapda ifodalangan fikrning realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so‘zlar:

assuredly - albatta, shubhasiz, haqiqatan; actually – haqiqatda; certainly – albatta, shubhasiz; evindently – aniq, muqarrar; indeed - haqiqatan, chindan ham; naturally – tabiiy, tabiiy ravishda, albatta; no doubt – shak-shubhasiz; obviously - aniq, oydin, ravshan, yaqqol; of course - albatta, so‘zsiz; really - haqiqatan, darhaqiqat; surely– albatta, shubhasiz; undoubtedly – shubhasiz, rostdan, darhaqiqat va boshqalar.

He had certainly had a gread experience. (Ibid)

«She is really benevolent»-she answered. (Ibid)

She apparently took pains to convince him that she had adapted the right system. (Ibid)

She has evidently taken a great fancy to her. (I bid)

He was naturally a good man. (Voynich)

Ralph indeed, whohad very long legs, was fond of standing and even of walking about at his wook. (H.James). It was very probably this. (I bid)

Yes, assuredly - as we have touched on the point.

O‘zbek tilida aynan shu modal so‘zlariga o‘xshash modal so‘zlarni uchratamz. Gapda ifodalangan fikrning aniqligi, realligini tasdiqlovchi modal so‘zlar: albatta, shubhasiz, shaksiz, haqiqatan, darhaqiqat, fikran va boshqalar.

Cho‘lni obod qilish savob, albatta, qani, quda bolalarga fotiha beraylik. (A.Q.)

Haqiqatan ham yuragining gursullab urayotgani va oyoq qo‘llarining titragani sezilib turardi. (Oydin)

So‘zsiz, shubhasiz, shaksiz kabi modal so‘zlar boshqalarning e‘tiroz, faraziga o‘rin qoldirmaydigan qat’iy shakldagi tasdiqni, zaruratnibildiradi:

Zokir ota, shubhasiz, juda tajribali paxtakor, qo‘li gul odam.

2) taxmin, gumon, shubhalanish, noaniqlik ma’nolarini anglatuvchi modal so‘zlar:

maybe - ehtimol, mumkin, balki, chamasi; perhaps - shekilli, hoynahoy, chamasi; possible — mumkin, ehtimol, e’tirozsiz; probably – ehtimol, balki, chamasi; apparently – chamasi, aftidan, ...sa kerak

Perhaps some one might feel for you, - said the younger man laughing.
(H.James)

They are probably two of my late aunt’s daughters. (I bid). May be he is here.
(Kippling). Very possible, said his companion (H.James).

O‘zbek tilida taxminiyl fikr, gumon, noaniqlik ekanini bildiruvchi, ingliz tilida semantik guruhga mos tushadi. Ular: ehtimol, chamasi, shekilli, aftidan, haytovur, chog‘i kabilar. Bu sayohat juda ma’qul keldi shekilli, Umarali bortga yonboshlab, allaqanday bir kuyni xirgoyi qila boshladi. (A.K). Xotin yaktakni olib yoniga qo‘ydi, aftidan, hozir tikmoqchi emas edi. (A.K). Haytovur, ishimiz chakki emasga o‘xshaydi. (0.).

3) So‘zlovchining biror voqeaga bo‘lgan subyektiv bahosini bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar. Bu so‘zlarning antonim ma’noni anglatuvchi oppozitsiyalari mavjud.

happily – yaxshiyamki, baxtimga

unhappily - baxtga qarshi, aksiga

luckily - baxtimga, omadimga, qarangki, yaxshiyamki

unluckily – baxtga qarshi, aksiga

fortunately – baxtimga, yaxshiyamki, omadni qarangki

unfortunately - baxtga qarshi, aksiga

Fortunately there are always more jokes, the ugly young man remarked.
(H.James)

The husband of the elder Lord Haycock was very good fellow, but unfortunately a horred tory. (Ibid)

Ingliz tilida yana gapiruvchining voqealikka bo‘lgan xohish-istak kabi ma’nolar ifodalaydigan modal so‘zlar guruhi mavjud:

desirable - ko‘ngilga molik, xush ko‘rmoq

undesirable - xush ko‘rmaslik, ma’qul bo‘lmaslik.

happily - xursandona, vaqtchog‘lik

unhappily - g‘amgin, alamlı, noxush, ayanchlı

luckily - omadlı, baxtli, ishi yurishmoq

unluckily – baxtga qarshi, omadsiz, ishi yurishmagan

fortunately – baxtimizga, taqdirimizga, yaxshiyam

unfortunately – baxtga qarshi.

O‘zbek tilidagi modal so‘zlar ingliz tilidagi modal so‘zlarga ko‘p ma’nolik, sinonimiya xususiyatlari bilan mos keladi. Biz aynan har bir modal so‘zni semantik maydonlari taqqoslamoqchi emasmiz. Bu tajriba nazariyasi va amaliyoti fanining obyektidir. Biz o‘zbek tilida ajratilgan modal so‘zlar guruhini e’tiborga havola qilyapmiz. Yuqoridagi 3 ta semantik guruhdan tashqari modal so‘zlar guruhini yana davom ettirishimiz mumkin. Shunga ko‘ra:

4) Biror vaea – hodisadan afsuslanish kabilarni bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar: afsuski, attang, ajabo kabi. Masalan: Attang... shunday dolzarbvaqtida eng yaxshi brigaderimiz yotib qoldi-da. (A.K.). Ajabo, shu o‘zimizni Saodatmi? (G‘.G‘.).

5) Fikrning o‘zaro munosabatini va tartibini bildiruvchi modal so‘zlar: demak, xususan, aksincha, masalan, jumladan, chunonchi, binobarin, xullas, avvalo kabi. Bu modal so‘zlarning ko‘pligi ingliz tilida o‘z ekvivalentlariga ega.

Demak, xullas, masalan, jumladan, umuman, chunonchi kabi modal so‘zlar fikrni umumlashtiradi, uning xulosasini bildirish, yana dalillar keltirish singari ma’nolarni bildiradi: Xullas, uning uyida allaqachon yangi gaplar ko‘paymoqda edi. (A.Q.). Maqtashga loyiq kishilar ham oz emas bizda, masalan, Tansiq Ahmedov, Sobir Ermatov ishlarini ko‘rsang, yuraging quvonchga to‘ladi. (O).

Binobarin, xususan, aksincha modal so‘zlari fikr oqimini, biror fikrni ta’kidlash, ajratib ko‘rsatish, birini rad etib, ikkinchisini tasdiqlash kabilarni bildiradi. Ingliz tilida bu modal so‘zlarga thus, especially, oppositionaly, contrary kabilar mos keladi:

Binobarin ko‘klamgacha javob berishingizni so‘rayman (G‘.G‘.). Nafisaxonning nazarida qizi yengiltak emas, aksincha, bama’ni bo‘lgan gaplari ham o‘rinli va qisqa. (Mirm.).

Avvalo (first of all) dastlab (first, firstly) kabilar modal so‘zlar o‘rnida kelib, fikrning tartibini bildiradi: Avvalo, rejalarmi tuzataylik, keyin ishga kirishaylik. First we should make our plans, second we start our work.

Yuqorida ko‘rsatilganlardan tashqari o‘zbek tilida lozim, mumkin, kerak so‘zlari ham modallikni ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Biz bu haqda ingliz tilidagi modal fe’llar can, may, must va ularning ekvivalentlari haqida ma’lumot berib o‘tamiz. Garchi bu so‘zlarda modal so‘zlik xususiyati kam bo‘lsada, bular xilma-xil modal munosabatlarni (zaruriyat, imkoniyat, mumkinlik, qat’iylik kabi) bildiradi. Chol – aqli odam, unga o‘rgantish ham mumkin, undan ko‘p narsalarni o‘rganish ham mumkin. (O).

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida modal so‘zlar asosan gapning boshi va o‘rtasida kelishi kuzatilgan. Modal so‘zlarning o‘rni o‘zgarishi gapning umumiyligi ma’nosiga ta’sir qiladi. Masalan: Naturally, the children are behaving well while you are here. Bu gapda modal so‘z «naturally» gapning boshida kelgan. Gapiruvchining voqelikka munosabatini ifodalarydi. The children behave naturally. Ikkinci gapda naturally leksemasi ish-harakatning holatini bildiradi.

Modal so‘zlar birikib frazema (ibora) hosil qiladi. Masalan: «Frankly, he hasn’t got a chance» «Frankly» iborasi bir qancha ekvivalentlarga ega: to speak frankly, to put it frankly, frankly speaking, putting it frankly va boshqalar.

Modal fe’llarning ma’nosini butun bir gap bilan ifodalanishi mumkin. Bunda ular kirish so‘zlik funksiyasini kirish gapga aylantiradilar. Masalan:

- a) If I may be frank
- b) If I can speak frankly

c) I put it frankly.

Gapiruvchining mulohazasini ifodalash uchun ikkita modal fe'llar yonmayon keladi. Masalan: Saying, of course, nobody imagines that he will repay the loan.

Ingliz tilida quyidagi modal so‘zlar aynan ko‘p ishlatiladi: admittedly, certainly, definitely, indeed, surely, perhaps, possibly, in fact, actually,really, officially, superficially, technically, theoretically, fortunately, hopefully, luckily, naturally, strangely, surprisingly, however, therefore, more over.

Quyidagi ravishlar modal so‘z o‘rnida ishlatilib, ilmiy, badiiy matnlarda, og‘zaki nutqida ko‘plab ishlatiladi: untinely — прежде временно, unreservedly- откровенно, unhesitatingly — уверенно, trustingly — доверчиво, traditionally — потрадиции, supposedly—предложительно, remarkably—удивительно, purely—исключительно, possibly—возможно, positively—положительно, philosophically - сточк изрения философии, personally—лично, perfectly — совершенно, particularly — особенно, morally — морально, mistakenly — ошибочно, luckily - к счастью, exaggeratedly — преувеличено, dynamically — динамично, differently — различновабошқалар.

Modal so‘zlar yozma nutqda vergul bilan ajratiladi. Og‘zaki nutqda esa pauza-ohangni uzilishi bilan ifoda etiladi. Masalan: Obviously, they expected us to be on time. Og‘zaki nutqda: Obviously | they expected us to be on time.

Modal so‘zlarning gapning o‘rtasida kelishi ma’noni kuchaytirishyoki pasaytirish xususiyatiga ega. Masalan: He is definitely going to emigrate. So they really, really want him to be elected.

Agar gapiruvchi xabar yoki hodisaga urg‘u qo‘yib, ifodalikni ta’minlamoqchi bo‘lsa, modal so‘zlar gapning boshida keladi. Ular quyidagi funksiyalarni bajarib keladilar:

1) Yangi mavzu, fikr, g‘oyaning o‘rtaga tashlanishini. Masalan: Well, now, good kabi so‘zlar gapning boshida keladi. Masalan: - You, remember that puppy we found,

- Well, we adopted it, and now it has some puppies of its own. Bu gapda well aytmoqchi ma'nosida kelib, eshituvchini yangilikdan xabardor qilish uchun ishlatalilgan, ya'ni I am now going to tell you something new.

Biror shaxs yoki kimsaning fikrini bilish uchun. Masalan: what do you think of a crisis? Well. I don't think it is quite as serious as it seems.

Now odatda eski reja, fikr muammo, g'oyaga qaytish, esga olish kabi ma'nolarni ifodalab keladi. Masalan: Now, what was the other things we wanted to discuss.

Bahs munozarali fikrlarda besides, in anycase, anyway ishlatalidi. Ular gapiruvchining fikrlari ustunliginni ifodalash uchun ishlatalidi. Masalan: I won't be coming to the football game this afternoon. I have some work to do in the garden. Besides, if they play badly this time as they did last week.

Fikrni kengaytirish yoki aniqlash maqsadida that is, that's to say fikrni kengroq ifodalash uchun namely, fikrni misollar bilan boyitishda for instance ishlatalidi. Masalan: It is important that young children should see things, and not merely read about them. For example, it is valuable experience to take them on a trip to a farm.

Modal so'zlar asosan quyidagi sintaktik funksiyani bajaradi.

1. Dialoglarda avval aytalilgan fikrga munosabatini ifodalab, so'z-gap vazifasida keladi.

- Uchuvchilik bizning ishimizdan ham og'ir shunday emasmi?
- Albatta (Oydin).

Ingliz tilida taqqoslang.

- Can you imagine yourself as a newspaper correspondent?

Why of course. I like writing articles for the school newspaper.

- «Oh, that's a new bicycle you've got there!»
- «Yes, dad bought it for me yesterday»

Kirish so'z vazifasida keladi: Sharofat yerga qaragancha o'tirar, aftidan bu savolga javob bermoqchi emas edi. (A.K.)

- In fact it is quite impractical...(Oscarwilde)
- Why, what a wonderful piece of luck. (Oscarwilde)

Moreover, it was not the classics themselves as much as the works of Italy and France.

Holbuki, sen bu to‘g‘rida gapirmagan eding.

So‘zlovchi bayon qilayotgan fikrga turlicha munosabatini ifodalash uchun kirish so‘z va kirish birikmalardan foydalanadi. Masalan:

Today the weather is clearing – Bugun havo ochilib ketadi.

Today weather is certainly clearing. – Bugun havo albatta ochilib ketadi.

May be, today the weather is clearing.- Balki, bugun havo ochilib ketadi.

Birinchi gapda fikr oddiy xabar berish shaklida bo‘lsa, ikkinchisida so‘zlovchi havoning ochilib ketishiga qat’iy ishonch bildiradi, uchinchi gapda esa havoning ochilib ketishiga gumon va ishonchsizlik bilan qaraydi.

Ba’zan butun bir gap vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Harqalay, biz dengiz ostiga ketayapmiz, shu rostmi. (Mirm.). Lima, the city founded by Pizarro, has the reputation of being the handsomest city in South America.

Ingliz tilida modal fe’llar qo‘shma fe’l kesimning modal komponenti vazifasida keladi. Masalan: I could not go to the theatre yesterday because I was busy.

O‘zbek tilida modallashgan fe’llar kesim vazifasida keladi. Masalan:

Turg‘unoy peshonasini ikki bilagi ustiga qo‘yib yig‘lab o‘tirardi. (A.Q.).

Malohat erining bu yurish-turishidan uyalib yurardi.

XULOSA.

Demak, aytilgan fikrlardan va har ikkala tilda keltirilgan misollardan qisqacha xulosa qiladigan bo‘lsak, modallik juda keng qamrovli tushuncha bo‘lib, modal ma’no ifodalaydigan modal so‘z va fe’llar orqali ifodalananadi. Modal ma’nolar har ikki tilda ham har bir gapning muhim konstruktiv belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida alohida so‘zlar borki, ular modal so‘zlar nomi bilan yuritiladi.

ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

1. Falsafiy qomusiy lug‘at. T.: 2004. b. 273
2. J.B.Bo‘ranov. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi. Toshkent, «O‘qituvchi» 1973 b. 350
3. J.Bo‘ranov, O‘.Hoshimov, X.Ismatullaev. Ingliz tili grammatikani. Toshkent, «O‘qituvchi» 1974y. b. 360
4. SH. Rahmatullaev. O‘zbek va rus tillarini qiyoslash. Toshkent, «O‘zbekiston», 1993 y.
5. F.R.Palmer, Mood and modality. Cambridge University Press, 1986 p. 250