



GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS OF MODAL VERBS

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Annotation: The present paper looks into the meanings of the modal verbs must, should, ought to, have to, shall, should, will, would and peculiarities of their use in personal interpersonal and institutional discourses. These modal verbs are regarded by the authors as communicative technologies tactics which mark the use of the communicative strategy of persuasion. Ample examples are provided to illustrate the usage of must, should, ought to, have to, shall, should, will, would in these discourses. The speaker's choice is explained in terms of their intentions and the communicative strategy they opt for.

Key words: modality, modal verbs; personal interpersonal discourse, institutional discourse, impact, persuasion.

In the modern world, the ability to influence the interlocutor and influence him is an important aspect of achieving a communicative goal. Modality, which belongs to the main categories of natural language and is a linguistic universal, allows the speaker not only to express his attitude to the statement and to include the necessary meaning in it, but also to give it a convincing character. Modal verbs and lexico-grammatical forms of expressing modality are effective tools for implementing the emotive and persuasive functions of the language. Modal verbs help the speaker to reflect his personal motives in the statement, to endow the speech with an emotional character, to demonstrate a certain degree of involvement in the communication situation. However, if in personal discourse the indicated functionality of modal verbs more often allows the speaker to express his attitude to the situation, then in institutional communication modal verbs can be consciously used by the speaker to influence the interlocutor. The skillful use of modal verbs in institutional English communication can not only have the necessary emotional impact on the recipient, but also change his post-communicative behavior, which is a necessary tool for achieving success in the world of business and politics.



Modal verbs express vital grammatical and lexical meanings. In recent years, the problem of modal means of expression in different languages has attracted the attention of linguists. In Russian linguistics, they tried to study the solution to this problem in accordance with the structural and systemic features of this language.

Each modal verb has its own meaning, but at the same time they cannot express an action, only a modal relation. This kind of verb can convey the meaning of ability, probability, obligation, obligation, assumption or possibility. In fact, each modal verb has several typical meanings, which directly depend on the context.

It is known that the modality sign covers all sentences. This is one of the main features of the sentence and refers to the syntactic system of the language. Modality is expressed not only by grammatical means, but also by lexico-semantic and intonational ones. Unlike other languages, modality in German manifests itself only in the form of its own means of expression in accordance with its structural and systemic characteristics. Along with the most common types of verbs, the combination of modal verbs - infinitive is used to express modality in German. Thus, we can say that modal verbs in German consist of a system of auxiliary verbs that express modality in its lexical meaning.

Speaking about the differences between verb forms and modal verbs, it should be remembered that modal verbs form a special group in German, and their main feature is their grammar. The grammatization of words means that they change their form and change tense, type, and so on. Grammar categories are designed to express meanings that are close to meaning. However, in this case, modal verbs retain their lexical meaning. It should be noted that grammar is always ongoing. A more striking example of this are the modal verbs "should" and "want". These verbs were the main means of expression in the Middle Ages.

Modal verbs currently have many grammatical functions:

- 1) They ask a question;
- 2) expresses the future tense;
- 3) Forms indirect speech (more influential) In the connective form, modal verbs, which are almost completely grammatically devoid, are more devoid of their original meaning.

All that remains are their shades of meaning, which, in the form of connecting modal verbs, become a more vivid means of expressing modality, in contrast to a simple



connective. The semantic enrichment of modal verbs is directly related to their stability in this language.

The typical meanings of the English verbs "may" and "might" are considered to be permission and opportunity; modal verbs "can" and "could" express the physical or mental ability to perform some action; "must" and "have to" - duty, obligation; "shall" and "should" are used to convey a suggestion or advice; the modal verb "need to" expresses necessity, and "ought to" - a moral duty or obligation; the typical function of the multifunctional verbs "will" and "would" is to convey the meaning of a polite request. Also, almost all of the above modal verbs, with the exception of the multifunctional verbs "need to" and "ought to", can be used in the context of probability, the degree of which is directly dependent on the verb used. Thus, it is possible to generalize all of the above by the fact that modal verbs as a separate means of expressing modality are a rather complex and widespread phenomenon. Not only the problem of their functionality plays a role here, but also the ambiguity of their semantics.

In modern science, there is no general and complete understanding of autobiography, due to the fact that autobiography is most often considered within the framework of the literary prose genre. In literary criticism, the term autobiography denotes a chronologically constructed description by the author of the events of his own life. Today, one of the most important problems of world linguistics is the theoretical and practical aspects of the study and definition of the speech genre.

List of used literature:

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