

## STUDY OF MEANS OF EXPRESSING MODALITY IN ENGLISH

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**Annotation:** In our article, the definition of means of expressing modality in English is analyzed on scientific grounds. The English language offers various modes of expression that allow speakers and writers to convey degrees of possibility, necessity, ability, permission, and will. These modal expressions add nuance and depth to communication and allow individuals to express their attitudes, beliefs, and assessments regarding the truth or likelihood of a statement. By examining the different ways English expresses modality, we can better understand how this important aspect of language works.

**Keywords:** mood verbs, subjunctive mood, grammatical, lexical, syntactic, conditioned mood, maybe, perhaps, probably.

As mentioned above, linguists have different views on the way to express modalities in language. In this work, we take the broadest approach, which is that modality can be expressed through a complex of linguistic means at different levels: grammatical, lexical, syntactic, and compositional, as well as intonational means. The specific expressive possibilities of the modality depend on the structure of the language. In this section, we take a detailed look at the expressive modality options that exist in the English language.

Grammatical means of expression of modality One of the special means of expression of modality in particular, the most important in the case of objective modality, is the grammatical category of mood. It is defined as a significant opposition of repeated verb forms that express modal meanings in a grammatical way[1]. The main means of expressing the real objective modality are the tense forms of the indicative mood verbs. Unreal objective modal meanings are expressed through the subjunctive forms of verbs. The English subjunctive is commonly considered a complex, although three variants differ in their typical constructions:

Subjunctive mood (subjunctive mood) denotes an imaginary action that is impossible (in general or in this situation). This form is formed by the same verb forms used in Past Indefinite (and Past Perfect Indefinite). For example: *If I were you, I would call her (If I were you, I would call her); I wish I was present (I wish I was there).* Conditioned mood (conditioned mood) refers to actions that do not take place or did not take place because there were no appropriate conditions for this or these conditions cannot be realized in this situation, i.e. unrealistic. It is formed with the help of the

auxiliary verbs *would should....* and the infinitive of the semantic verb. For example: *What would you answer if asked? (What would you say if asked?).*

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At the lexical level, modality is expressed by modal words: certainly, naturally, no doubt, certainly, apparently, actually, obviously, naturally, obviously, really, actually, fortunately, unfortunately, fortunately, fortunately unfortunately, and others. Modal words convey to the speaker the subjective attitude to the utterance and express the speaker's assessment and the connection between the statement in the sentence and reality. This assessment can be expressed by varying degrees of confidence, doubt, and desirability of the measures expressed in the proposal[2].

Modal words express the speaker's attitude to reality and the possibility of the action in question. That is, the essence of the modal relationship is how the one who utters it thinks, understands, qualifies his message, relates to reality, and ensures the effectiveness and relevance of the main means of communication. According to Petrov N.E. Modal words can be divided into:

- 1) Words expressing confidence, certainly, no doubt, certainly, apparently, undoubtedly, and others.
- 2) Words - amplifier obvious, obvious, really, actually, and others.
- 3) Words that Express uncertainty, maybe, perhaps, probably, and others.
- 4) Words expressing approval and disapproval: happy unhappy, happy unhappy, happy unhappy [3].

In addition to adverbs, modal meanings in English can also be expressed by other parts of speech: nouns: There is a small chance that Sandy is home (There is a small chance that Sandy is home now); Adjectives: It is far from necessary for Sandy to be at home (Sandy doesn't necessarily sit at home). However, a special means of

expressing modal meanings in a language is a class of modal verbs. Lexico-grammatical means of expressing modality at the lexico-grammatical level, modality is expressed by modal verbs, such as: can, may, must, should, should, want, would, need, should, dare, be, have have to). Modal verbs reflect the speaker's attitude to the action expressed by the infinitive and, in combination with it, form compound modal predicates. Consequently, they can express an action, a state, or a process that the speaker considers possible, compelling, doubtful, right, permitted, desired, etc[4]. In English, modal verbs can convey shades of deontic (permitted forbidden) and epistemic (likely unlikely) modality.

Intonation is closely related to emotional speech, where different emotional shades are conveyed through some intonational design. However, in addition to emotionally saturated speech, emotionally neutral speech is also characteristic, in which the degree of emotionality is insignificant. The intonation of emotionally neutral speech makes it possible to establish certain criteria for the intonational structure of speech in general and to determine the functions of speech intonation. Since intonation is the main means of expressing emotions in language, its repertoire of meanings can reflect dozens of modal meanings. For example, in L.S.Stanislavsky's studio studies, later repeated by R.Jacobson, allowed the phrase "tonight" to be pronounced with such a variety of intonations that listeners could distinguish 40-50 emotional situations in the finished versions. In this regard, V.V.Vinogradov states that intonation is the most direct and only way to express thoughts[5]. So, the expression of emotions and emotional assessments in language is realized through the interaction of the means of the lexical, grammatical, syntactic, and phonetic levels of the language.

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