

MODALITY IN PRINT MEDIA TEXT

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Abstract

In the media text, using modal language tools and using them in the event of information, based on their communicative intent, forms a category with sentences, interrogatives, exclamations and commands - the category of the purpose of expression of the sentence. The influence of verbal language in the mass media is limitless and language thinking serves as a necessary tool in the activity of generalization, which, in turn, indicates that its importance in seeing the world, understanding and receiving information as a result of information exchange is incomparable.

Keywords: information, media text, modality, evaluation, language and discourse, probability, category.

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the urgent issues facing linguists in studying the category of modality in linguocognitive and linguocultural aspects. S. Boymirzaeva, "the existence of such a wide range of possibilities in the manifestation of the modality category, without a doubt, indicates that this category is a general linguistic phenomenon and that its study is extremely important for understanding the essence of language construction. The existence of the category of modality, which has the character of universality, at every level of the language proves once again that the units of the language system have wide possibilities" [1].

S.O'.Boymirzaeva aimed to study the problem of text modality based on the Uzbek language material, first of all, she tried to determine the communicative-pragmatic features of the modality, its activating indicators in the cognitive and spiritual field of the text, to distinguish the substantive types of the text modality, and to describe them.

While deeply analyzing the modality of the text, the scientist focuses on the manifestation of the types of subjective modality in the text and shows the emotive, epistemic, deontic and axiological types of subjective modality [2]. According to the scientist, the emotional effect is manifested in the target text as a certain complex system, and this system includes all types of linguistic units related to the construction of the text composition and selected for the purpose of creating an artistic image and aesthetic assessment. In addition, modality in emotional content itself is a diverse phenomenon, which is formed in the process of several stages of cognitive-linguistic activity. At the initial stage of this activity, emotional-sensory actions are performed and the ground is created for the purposeful realization of emotions. Expression of emotive modality in the text is associated with the use of units of different forms and belonging to different groups, and this group includes epithets, similes. Assessing the completeness and reliability of knowledge about reality in this way creates the modality content of an epistemic or reliability character. At the basis of epistemic modality lies the condition that determines the reliability or unreliability of information. He also divided the performative verbs capable of expressing epistemic modality into two main groups according to the degree of reliability of the described events:

1) probable, performatives expressing uncertainty in confidence (such as I think, I guess, I feel, I believe, I think, I know);

2) performatives expressing firmness in belief (such as I know, I am sure, I am sure, I emphasize) [3].

The category of modality is manifested using different linguistic means, and it was observed that the objective modality represents the attitude of the speaker to the dictum, and the subjective modality to the objective content expressed in the sentence, and entering the mode. In this case, the syntactic modality is divided into two groups - objective and subjective modality, depending on the role of the subject in the formation of the sentence and the degree of relation of the subject in the content of the sentence [4].

The category of modality is a linguistic phenomenon closely related to the logical construction of thought, and this category is considered an object of investigation not only of linguistics, but also of logic. It forms the basis of the triad of language, thought, and logic.

In fact, the presence of such a wide range of possibilities in the manifestation of the category of modality, without a doubt, indicates that this category is a universal phenomenon and that its study is extremely important for understanding the essence of language construction. The occurrence of the category of modality, which has the character of universality, at every level of the language proves once again that the units of the language system have a wide range of possibilities [5].

M.A. Abdurazakov explains modality with three components:

- a) character of modality,
- b) modality content,
- c) modality condition.

Scientist, "The character of modality is expressed according to the norms of the language by which the action must be performed, can be performed, or cannot be performed. At the core of the content of modality is the participant of the situation, that is, the modal subject expressing the desire" [6].

In fact, with the help of the modality, a meaningful connection is established between the external aspects of the opinion, which are not related to language, and the effectiveness of the communication with the event is realized. However, despite the fact that the content of the given category has been described in a much larger volume, and its main means of expression have been defined, the interest in the modality and the surrounding debates are still strong [7].

J. Yakubov admits: modality "... is a higher logical concept, the main, important features of objective existence are reflected in categories, and other concepts are formed on the basis of them. Because they are connected with the material world (objective existence), categories represent the true essence of sentences by expressing the connection between natural things and their relationship" [8].

Objective modality refers to the relation of the expressed thought to reality (such as real and unrealistic, possibility and impossibility, necessity and probability) and is expressed using grammatical and lexical means (inclination, modal word, loading, intonation). Subjective modality shows the speaker's attitude to the expressed opinion (trust or distrust, agreement or disagreement, expressive evaluation) and is expressed by word order, intonation, lexical repetition, modal word, loading, exclamation, introductory word, phrase and introductory sentences [9].

V.G. Gak understands the category of modality in a broad sense and includes all forms of expression. Because in them the reflection (expression) of the reality (confirmation) or probability of the objective reality and the subjective attitude of the speaker are expressed. In this case, the modality includes:

- 1) directing the sentence according to the goal: the meanings of indication, question, command are such that the first sentence expresses reality, and the second and third sentences mean the possibility of the sentence;
- 2) truthfulness, that is, confirmation (denial) of the first reality; the second represents an unreal reality;
- 3) the attitude of the speaker's or subject's action to the content of the spoken sentence, its attitude to the objective reality and evaluation (factual-affirmative, necessary, probable, desire);
- 4) harmony of expressive meanings (expression of various emotions) in a sentence (judgment): hope (trust), expectation, surprise, dissatisfaction, etc. [10].

Scientists propose four functional types of sentences as fragments of the modality category:

- 1) sign (or message), 2) question, 3) command, 4) desire [11].

The category of modality includes the concept of cognitive modality, and it means the system of knowing the world [12].

Objective modality is considered one of the necessary signs forming the sentence, subjective modality is an additional modality based on objective modality.

It is worth noting that the journalist's communicative intention in the flow of information is his appeal to the subjective modality, which expresses his emotional attitude to the content of the sentence.

It is worth noting that, although the lexical tools representing modality within each group are close in meaning, at the same time, each of them represents its own nuances or differs from other lexical tools in the semantic group to which it belongs in speech, as in the example of the newspaper text: For example, if we pay attention to the modal words "possible" and "necessary" in the following examples: "Such examples can be cited from the history of our nation" (People's word. 2020.08.07); "It must be frankly admitted, today everything may have changed" (People's word. 2020.08.07.). In the first example, "possibility" indicates the reality of the expressed idea, and when used with the condition, desire, and "need" - "possibility", it means the possibility - unreality of the idea.

Types of modality	English language	Uzbek language
condition, desire, possibility	«If this policy makes you uncomfortable, our office may not be good for you» (New York Time. April 2.2021)	«Беморда илк клиник белгилар – йўтал, томоқ кичиши, ҳаво

	«All the courts said, according to the Times, is that a hotel must be convicted of Violations before its ilcense can be refused» (The Washington Times. №7445) «This can't be the right road» (The Washington Times. №7447)	этишмаслик белгилари кузатилади. Оғир ҳолатларда эса нафас сиқиши мумкин» (Даракчи. 29.11.2021;) «Кўпинча, ҳалқумда бўладиган ва одатда, касаллик қўзғатмайдиган микроблар айрим нохуш омилар таъсирида, масалан, киши совқотганда ёки ҳарорат ўзгарганда касаллик қўзғатиши мумкин» (Даракчи 29.11.2021;)
necessity, temporality, space	«Staycation, again? Wasn't this supposed to be the summer of big plans? » (New York times. 21.05.2022.)	«Энди раҳбарлар сизни эрталаб соат 8 дан 11 гача қабул қилишга мажбур! » (Даракчи газета. №-46. 2021;)
reality, necessity, desire	«As a result, some episodes read almost like slapstick, while creating an impression of a doomed society» (Spotlight. №1.2022)	«Шу сабабли ишлатилаётган ичимлик суви ва озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари эпидемик ва радиасия жиҳатидан хавфсиз, кимёвий таркиби жиҳатидан зарарсиз бўлиши керак» (Даракчи 28.11.2021;)
space, order, temporality	«In a year in which we should be looking forward, we are going backward,” Ms. Fore said. She called the pandemic “the biggest threat to progress for children in our 75-year history» (The New York Times. 9.12.2021)	«Сайловда фаол қатнашинг. Ўзингиз учун муносиб бўлган номзодга овоз беринг! » (Даракчи №40. 2021.)
command, desire	«But we must take steps to alleviate the strain on our health care system and ensure care for all those who need it» (The New York Times. 9.12. 2021)	«Демак, бир қанча мамлакатлар қонунчилигида ҳазонни ёкишни таъқиқланиши бежизга бўлмас экан» (Даракчи №40)

Thus, the media text was initially approached mainly from the semantic and syntactic point of view. Approaching the analysis of media text from the point of view of media text in solving the following issues: determining semantic, structural and logical types of media text and studying the relationship between the author's intention and the propositional structure of text parts; the delivery of the text to the listener's consciousness of certain life-educational realities on the basis of lexical, syntactic-semantic and modality in understanding the text is a unique level of epic legitimacy: reality, possibility, necessity and evaluation.

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