

FUNCTIONAL COMPOSITION OF IRREALIS

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Abstract

In the field of linguistics, there are different opinions about the object of sentence verification. While linguists of the world expressed their opinion on this, they either narrowed or expanded the object of his study. In Real reality, some phenomena can also be reflected in the non-state. An event in such a situation occurs in the event or vice versa. That is why the concept of irrealis is considered one of the concepts widely used in linguistics at the moment. The following article shows the expression of irrealis in modal relations, i.e. an event that is likely to occur is given as an example of events.

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Language modality is an object of long-term learning in linguistics, but its main manifestations, functional features, typological features and semantics of representative forms do not allow it to be included in one indivisible class of language forms. Already, it covers such a wide range of meanings that it will be necessary to study their typology in more detail. Although 20th-century science not only considers the main types of language modality, but also analyzes in detail its most important forms of implementation, grammatical and "epigrammatic" indicators, functions and role in the formation of complete communicative structures, etc., the concept of modality is still ambiguous, covering various areas of language, other meanings in relation to language are examples of this. The problem is that it is in the field of modal relations that the language system comes closest to the speech system, which defines the language invariant as the main feature of speech implementation, forms the main parameters of the communicative situation, and ultimately "cements" language structures in the formation of a holistic statement, that is, a modality that solidifies in one place. Therefore, only on the basis of a clearly methodically based idea of the essence of linguistic modality can a deep description of the language and speech system.

Rejecting Irrealis ' equalization to modality raises the question of how to determine the non-actualization of situational expression in a conceptually non-modal sense, i.e. without reference to the speaker's monoscience to a proposition describing this situational expression. This is not only the application of linguistic units in the process of theoretical relations, but also encourages the perception of the situation, logical reasoning. In this, the statement about the non-actuality of the situational expression means that it is not based on perceived realism. This approach to identifying irrealis can occur for completely different semantic purposes.

Palmer defines modality as "related to the status of a sentence representing a situation". This corresponds to the quality of the abstract meaning described above, the reason for which exactly it is associated with, and the status of the sentence - to which state the status of the sentence is involved-will

be ambiguous. The definition given by Portner is considered much more accurate, in his view "modality is a linguistic phenomenon, through which grammar, or based on them, allows humans to speak of certain events: they do not have to be real. "Porter argues that the way in which the term "real" is interpreted would not be immediately clear, a comment that is much more effective in practice than Palmer's argument.

Other differences can be found by dividing the semantic field of modality into divisions, a method most researchers have pursued. For example, Givon (2001) takes the initial classification between presuppositional and affirmative propositions (assertions), with affirmative propositions then divided into realis and irrealis, while realis affirmative propositions are in turn classified into positive and negative types. Palmer (2001), on the other hand, distinguishes propositional modality (which divides into epistemic and evidential types) from event modality (which divides into deontic and dynamic types) using a much more traditional style. Finally, Bayby (1998) divides into four types of subdivisions: agent-based modality, speaker-based modality, epistemic, and obedience modalities. Whereas Bayby's approach seems to be more close to reality than the rest of the thoughts. He argues that the modality divisions under consideration are actually four independent semantic fields, and that the relationship between them is diachronic rather than synchronous. This case is more often considered a characteristic of the English language. For example:

From a typological point of view, modal-time indicators are characteristic of forms located at the other end of the predicativity scale, rather than nominalisasty. Compare: Hathall must have known that. So Angela found out her address - they would have been keeping a close eye on her-and wrote to her, or more probably called on her, to ask if she would give her some assistance into the research she was doing into Celtic languages. (R.Rundell, 214).; The doctor, who must have heard his beseech laughter as he passed through the corridor, opened the door and looked at the Mastura with a mind and appeared to snore on his face, causing us to come out (Abdullah Qahhor. One thousand and one souls. P. 51).

It is confirmed that in Uzbek there are different meanings of tense forms, units that represent the modal relation of the verb. In particular, they are used on the one hand to represent the next tense, the connecting, the command declension, sometimes the opposing meanings, and on the other hand to represent the present and even the past tense. For example: we ask him to report to the militia department if there are those who see and know...(X. Tukhtaboev "Sariq Devni minib" P. 41).

However, it can be noted that all these irrealis meanings, aimed at the next tense, are logically considered secondary, and it is noticeable that the basis of such diverse funkstiya of modal additive forms, such as -a, -ay, -sa, is in fact considered to be ambiguous, and its originality in the meaning of irrealis is superior to the meanings noted above.

Indeed, in Uzbek, at least, it can serve as the main source of the above grammatical forms. In this case, there is a possibility that an explicit ordering may occur in the view of the function that these suffixes imply.

From the point of view of semantics, situations aimed at achieving a goal, such as linguistic units in situations represented by subordinate predicaments, can mean the probability of content influenced by its context. This kind of probabilistic modal relationship is seen, but in terms of content and logic, it becomes clear that in the thinking of those who have this information, the situation is unreal. This only raises the question of whether or not to include Target constructs in the irrealis. Theoretically, it would be possible to consider the irrealis indicator as just such a sign of modal meaning. This testifies to the fact that there is a prospect of studying irrealis expression from a cognitive point of view, modal relations without association with thinking. True, due to the context of target structures, the narrowing of the meaning of foresight is also not so surprising, although this evidence also does not emphasize a clear point. Compare: I supply I'll have to ask them.'Hiland spoke in an even more ungracious tone than he had up till then. 'It's a bore but I suppose they will. They don't like this sort of thing.'(Ruth

Rendell, 27); in her study, too, the obroi must have been excellent, in the manner of nukul poets who visited her, wearing a blue hat, large people with a belly come. (X. Tukhtaboev "Sariq Devni minib" P. 65).

The broad concept of irrealis includes all situations that do not occur in the real world (i.e. they may or may not occur, must occur, occur under any circumstances, the speaker wants them to occur, etc. The grammatical expression of such cases is made through the grammars of all nonreal miles, as well as the next tense form of the indicative, since the second case is also not considered a statement of the real phenomenon. The Baltic-Finnish languages do not have any special indicators of the next tense, which correspond to the indicators of the present tense.

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