

Grammatical Differences Between Adverbs and Modal Words

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Abstract

This article discusses the modal words and introductory words in the current Uzbek literary language, their similarities and differences. In the case of using works of art, examples are given.

Keywords: word groups, modal word, introductory word, feedback, relationship, morphology, syntax, phrase, sentence, analysis, punctuation, communication.

Words that add meaning to the speaker's mind, such as belief, suspicion, or assumption, are called introductory words.

Introductory words are always separated from other parts of the sentence by a comma (,).

In the analysis, the input words are represented by drawing a wavy line under the straight line.¹

Introduction words can be used in different places of the sentence. In writing, if it comes at the beginning of the sentence, after the introductory words, if it comes in the middle, on both sides of the introductory word, if it comes at the end of the sentence, then a comma is placed before the introductory word.²

Modal words are words that express the attitude of the speaker to the expressed idea (such as trust, suspicion, pity). Modal words are separated from other words in the sentence by commas. Meaning types of modal words. Modal words mean such things as confidence, doubt, joy, regret, order of thought, conclusion.

¹5th grade native language textbook. Completed fourth edition. Tashkent "Spirituality" 2015. Page 62

²5th grade native language textbook. Completed fourth edition. Tashkent "Spirituality" 2015. Page 63

Meanings of modal words	Modal words	Examples
Confidence	Of course, no doubt	
Suspect	Maybe Chamasi, Shekilli	
Confirmation	Indeed, from the truth	
Summarize the idea	So, So, in general	
Order of thought	First of all, first of all	
Proof of opinion	For example, including	
Pity	Attang, sorry	
Joy	Good luck	

Pure and functional modal words. Modal words are also divided into pure modal words and functional modal words. Words that have only a modal meaning are considered pure modal words: indeed, indeed, unfortunately, attang, of course, apparently, first of all, therefore, if only, for example.

Also used in a modal sense, words like apparently, apparently, generally, probably, roughly, undoubtedly are modal words with function.³

Modals mainly grew out of the unity of the following categories based on the development of meaning:

1. The noun grew out of lexemes: they make up the majority of modals. In this modal:
 - 1) is considered equal to the root lexeme form: like maybe;
 - 2) it is equal to the derivational form of the original Arabic lexeme, and is considered root from the point of view of the Uzbek language: like (haqiqat+an);
 - 3) originally consists of a preposition and a lexeme, and is considered basic from the point of view of the Uzbek language: darhaqiqat (consists of the preposition dar in Tajik and the lexeme of truth borrowed from the Arabic language, in Tajik it is distinguished as a lexeme form of analytic grammatical form in the form of dar is written), by the way (This modal is structured in the same way: preposition dar+Arabic case' - 'in fact') as well. The archaic form of filhaqiqat is composed of the Arabic preposition fi, definite article al and the lexeme of truth: fi al haqiqat → filhaqiqat;
 - 4) grew out of a lexeme with the composition "noun lexeme + attributive form builder" and was not divided into meaningful parts: doubt + without = without doubt, form + li = like(In the next example, because it is difficult to pronounce kll sounds, the i sound is included in the range of kl sounds) like;
 - 5) originally formed from a lexeme and a form-forming morpheme, growing as a unit of the modal category, the form-forming morphemes lost their grammatical essence and became inseparable. Such modals are originally:
 - a) having the composition of "lexeme+unit numerator+III person accusative+general agreement indicator": chama+I+si+Ø II=chamasi, like content+ØI+i+ØII=content.
 - b) having the composition of "lexeme+unit numerator+place or exit agreement affix": truth+ØI+da=in truth, truth+ØI+dan=truth like);
 - d) "lexeme+ singular number+third person accusative+locative or derivational affix has the composition": asl+ØI+i+da=actually, aft+ØI+i+dan=apparently.

³7th grade native language textbook. Completed and revised 4th edition. Tashkent "Spirituality" 2017. Pages 129-133.

2. Derived from lexemes of a category other than nouns:
 - 1) The adjective grew out of the lexeme form: like natural;
 - 2).
 - 3) Tajik has grown from the verb form: in this case, hoh '-ista', no '-ma', from the verb form '-ista - istama' in Uzbek at the end of both parts h sound changed to y sound, the first o sound in the second part changed to a sound: hoh-nohoh → hoynakhoy; there was also a serious change in meaning: 'willingness' → 'tusmol';
 - 4) Sprung from the conjunction: perhaps.
3. The compound noun arose as a result of ellipsis (dropping) of the participle: self - as from itself.
4. The combination is formed by the transformation of the form into a modal: in any case, as in any case.

When a modal unit grows on the basis of a category unit, in such cases, homonymy usually occurs⁴

Introduction words are considered as one part of the input content, and inputs are divided into three types:

1. Introduction
2. Introductory compound
3. Introduction.

Introductory words can never be part of a sentence and do not enter into any relationship with other parts.

Entries have great stylistic, expressive-emotional possibilities. Introductions are rarely used in a formal manner, as they represent mostly subjective assessment. Such words increase expressiveness and effectiveness of speech.

One of the main differences between modal and introject is that modal is studied in morphology while introvert is studied in syntax. For example, in the exercises or assignments, if it is said to "identify the word groups in the following sentence, it is considered a modal word. For example, let's take the sentence, first of all, a person must be a believer. We will analyze this sentence morphologically, that is, Let's break it down into categories:

Introduction word, noun, adjective, verb rather than

MODAL WORD, NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB.

First of all, if it is said to analyze the sentence that a person must be a believer, i.e. identify and analyze the parts of the sentence, it is analyzed in the form of INTRODUCTORY WORD (not modal word), NOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB. Distinguishing them mainly helps the applicants in solving the tests.

Modal words are found in all works of art, they are used very widely. Below, for each meaning of modal words, modals taken from various works of art are described one by one:

1. Confidence: These are my dreams, of course.⁵
2. Suspicion: Maybe like me, he wants to walk long and hard to never break up⁶.
3. Confirmation: In fact, towards evening Murad Ali's condition worsened, he called his sister at night and said: "Let me tell you what I have to say about my medicine."⁷
4. Conclusion: He has never slept under a blanket, so he does not know what a thin white

⁴Shavkat Rahmatullayev. Modern Uzbek literary language, textbook. Tashkent. "University" - 2006. Pages 135-138

⁵Chingiz Aitmatov. Sarvkomat Dilbarim (short story). Chief Editorial Office of Sharq publishing-printing joint-stock company, Tashkent-2019. (page 8)

⁶Chingiz Aitmatov. Sarvkomat Dilbarim (short story). Chief Editorial Office of "Sharq publishing-printing joint-stock company", Tashkent-2019.[page 8]

⁷Abdullah Qahhor. Love (short story). Tashkent Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Ghulam - 1998. Page 303

petticoat is.⁸

5. Order of thought: First of all, if it was his father's wish, then he apologized for his rudeness.⁹

6. Proof of opinion: "For example, I don't eat," he said coldly.

"Look, I didn't know you were full."¹⁰

This modal word is often widely used in dialogues.

7. Pity : Well, attang, I wish I could say that it works there too.¹¹

8. Joy: Good luck, Father hasn't left for the trip yet. He is currently in Fergana.¹²

9. Unfortunately, syou did not study well in the exam.

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⁸Rasul Hamzatov. My Dagestan. The first book. Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. Tashkent - 2008. Page 16

⁹Abdullah Qahhor. Love (short story). Tashkent Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Ghulam - 1998. Page 303

¹⁰Otkir Hashimov. The four pillars of life (stories and stories). Merius. Tashkent - 2018

¹¹Fame. Gold is stainless. Chief editorial office of "Sharq" publishing-printing concern. Tashkent - 1995. Page 14

¹²Adil Yakubov. A rebellious servant. Page 37