

## MODAL WORDS AND SPEECH STRUCTURES IN THE SENSE OF “REALLY”

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### ABSTRACT

This paper investigates modal words and speech structures in the sense of “really”. On this case, paper makes analyses both in theoretical and methodological points. The way of the investigation mentions major features of the modal words and speech structures which are directed on reality at all. In conclusion, paper makes different outcomes and shows shortcomings to make further analyses as the whole.

**Keywords:** Modal words, speech, structures, sense, really.

### INTRODUCTION

Modal expressions are units that carry the content of subjective modality and generally represent logical evaluation of the speaker's expressive judgment, affective illumination, classification of subject matter, and emotional response to the interviewer (Petrov, 1982: 50-51). This variation of modal expressions allows them to be grouped into separate groups based on their common semantic features.

Almost all of the proposed classifications have a group of modular words that have the addressee's confidence / distrust of the reported information and describe the speech structure in terms of whether it corresponds to reality.

Thus, the semantics of modal words are semantics that make up the modulus of reality / probability, accuracy / predictability, reliability / doubt, that is, the modality of persistence / persistence.

The pragmatic function of modal words is to convey information to the listener by the speaker on the information being reported (Jacobson, 1987: 15). However, in our view, the use of modal words is not only a response to the event by the speaker, but also a prerequisite for encouraging action through that information. In our view, modal words are a form of speech structure that seeks to convey information in the most appropriate manner to the listener. They perform tasks in two different directions: on the one hand, they represent modal meanings, and on the other - they can change the pragmatic meaning of the whole speech structure.

### Literature review

Researchers note that the use of a modal operator confirming the authenticity and authenticity of a speech structure can sometimes produce counterintuitive effects, with a decrease in the rigidity of the speech structure. In this case, the largest share of the expression of truth lies in the simple fact that there is no rigidity. E.M. According to Wolf, modal units that have the meaning of rigidity are used when predicting or objecting to objections (Wolf, 1985: 115). It is doubtful that this view is completely correct, since modal words are not only used when an objection is expected, but their use has also been linked to the speaker's ability to influence the listener in a way that fully conveys the sentiment, expresses the conviction that the information provided is true. serves to convince the mind. Modal expressions that give the speech structure

a rigidity, serve to confirm the authenticity of the information, and to prevent any possible suspicion.

If we rely on Layonz and other linguists' assertion that a simple form of communication is a definitive affirmation, then the message itself is a categorical assertion that is complicated by a modal word that enhances the level of objectivity and authenticity.

Two key modal words are distinguished within modal words that confirm the truthfulness and accuracy of the proposition: a) modal words relating to the micro-domain of authenticity, that is, how the speaker evaluates the proposition to be true or false; expressions of trust (Belyaeva, 1985: 19).

The presence of modal units belonging to different semantic groups within the class of modal words, divided by the quantity and quality of semantics of authenticity, reality, reliability, reliability, allows them to be grouped into a group of modal operators represented by the following modal words: 1) 2) modal words for reliable content and 3) modal words for clarity. Modal units that change the pragmatic content of the constitutional speech act in terms of authenticity and factuality are really, really, really modal words and expressions of fact, as a matter of fact, with the terms 'truth', 'truth' and 'trust'. The use of these units as part of the constitutional speech act includes these contents in the whole proposition (if the modal word acts as an introductory word for the whole speech structure) or in its separate part (if the modal word is used as the word).

### Main part

Modal expressions in the context of “really” are considered to be closest to the core of the functional-semantic domain of rigidity, that is, they have the highest degree of persistence.

Modal words and phrases with semantic commonalities can perform close pragmatic tasks in the speech structure. Common pragmatic tasks include:

(1) increase the proportionality of:

You have been so very kind. Really, all we could possibly need and more (le Carre, p. 263). I want to get rid of it. I have for some time actually. (Bradford, p. 85);

(2) an expression of complete agreement with the addressee's opinion. The modal word "indeed" in this context is used as one of the prerequisites for ensuring the effectiveness of the speech act as a means of forming the meaning of the addressee:

“Rose has upset you”. Oh all right, and Gerared has upset you.

Actually she annoyed me. (Murdoch, The B. and B, p. 312)

- Quite.

- They really are. (Donleavy, p. 79)

- He's been awfully lucky.

- He has indeed (Bradford, p. 603);

(1) Confirmation of the truthfulness of the address presupposition:

- Ted Casablanca's doing her clothes.

- She's really in the big leagues, Jennifer said. Ted won't design for anyone but the top stars. (Suzann, p. 261). (You think, she is in the big leagues and that's a fact).

“His wife has been drowned in the lake on his estate in Ireland”. “That is indeed tragic”, Fellowes said (Bradford, p. 361). (You think that it is tragic and that's a fact);

(1) To strongly object to the previous opinion and convince the listener to oppose:

- Surely you can go down the line a little.

- Really, I cannot do more than give you the facts as they stand (le Carre, p. 191);

- Mr. Rochester is not likely to return soon, I suppose.

- Indeed he is – in three days “I shall never allow Tamar to do back to Oxford”. “Actually”, said Tamar “you can't stop me” (Murdoch, The B. and B., p. 512).

Strong disagreement with, and objection to, the address of the addressee is also expressed through a combination of frankly, honestly, truthfully, sincerely modal words as a matter of fact. In our view, the modal content of the compound as a matter of fact is applied not to the direct action of the speech movement, but to the proportionality of the proportional content with reality. This meaning of the attachment is also noted in dictionaries (Oxford I, p. 305; Webster, p. 710).

“The fact that he’s here at all is the best indication of guilt I know”. Mason laughed and said: “As a matter of fact, I’m here on a civil case (Gardner, p. 74) (though you think I’m not);

(1) Sharp denial of the address press that the speaker thinks is false:

“They inquired about your reputation as a professor and they asked questions about your personal life”. “I can’t explain it. I really don’t know what’s going on. (though you think I know). My family isn’t going to come anywhere near yours, ever. Actually, I came to say that Patricia and I would like to adopt Tamar (though you think I didn’t). As a matter of fact I was asked to keep the conversation in strict confidence. (Sheldon, Windmill, p. 85) (though you think I was not);

(2) (2) Strictly rejecting the address, request, and request of the addressee: “Still, if you run short, you can have anything I’ve got”. “I’m counting on that”, she smiled/ “But I really don’t need a thing, Alex” (Sheldon, M. of the G., p. 313);

- Let me see them.

- Indeed I will not (Bronte, p. 337).

(7) Avoid answering the addressee's question:

Why do you think she did it? ...

- I’ve told you, Nelly, I really don’t know;

- Don’t they teach you anything at school?

- Not about clocks actually (Suzann, p. 386);

(8) expression of an empirical estimate:

Carlos was a really stupid man. Well, well, Mr. Mason, this is indeed a pleasure (Gardner, p. 28).

The escalation of the assessment can be observed if the spokesperson's false pressure on the subject of the doubt raises doubts about the speaker:

Gianni really is a lovely person, you just don’t know him very well (Bradford, p. 422) (Though you think he isn’t);

(9) really, indeed modal words can also be used to express sincere gratitude. In these cases, however, modal words are not used as expressions of rigidity, as the speaker in this situation used a constitutive form to express a completely different communicative intuition - the gratitude. The inclusion of a modal word “really” in the structure of the gratitude speech movement is associated with the purpose of expressing a high level of appreciation of the speaker. In this case, the use of the modal word is based on the category of intensity.

That’d be marvelous. I really appreciate your help (Bradford, p. 363). Indeed, I thank you very much (Donleavy, p. 287).

A kindly rejection of a good word of appreciation may serve the family:

- Would you mind some more, darling?

- No. Thank you ... very much ... indeed (Cooper, p. 180).

At the same time, modal words in the context of “really” have distinct meanings, and they appear to have specific functions in the speech structure. For example, a really modal word The speaker is tasked with adding a contrary proposition to the preceding statement:

(a) She looks like a little a little old gnome. But, really, she’s going to be a beauty, Lyon (Suzann, p. 475);

(b) this word is reinforcing the justification of someone else's actions:

But I only took a few pills. I really was just trying to get some sleep (Suzann, p. 323).

Because the content of the Really modal word contains expressions of "interest", "admiration", "strongly rejection," it paints the meaning of irritability, surprise, admiration, criticism, and negative evaluation of addressing behavior in the semantics of the speech structure:

- What's your name?
- Felicity.
- Really. (Donleavy, p. 62).  
(= That's really a strange name.)

In the following case, the really operator will be a means to articulate the illocutionary purpose of "you are really surprised at you":

- Are you serious?
- Really, Emily. That's a stupid question (Bradford, p. 71).

The Really operator can indirectly enhance the pragmatic content of the constitution moving to the directive speech act:

Really Jack, you can't drink Bernard's private supply (Cooper, p. 209).

Really The operator can also do the opposite - and the constancy of the act of constitution speech is lost. Such a diminished effect of the expression of communicative purpose occurs when the modal unit is directly positioned after the denial structure. In this case, the mission of the unit really is to mitigate the threat:

(1) refusing to answer the question:

- Where to?
- I don't know really – Africa, South Africa (Murdoch, The B. and B., p. 360);

(1) (1) rejection of the proposal:

"Order anything you like", she blushed. "Thank you, but I'm not really hungry;

(2) objection:

- I can look in after the party.
- I don't think it would be a wise idea, really (Shaw, Nightwork, p. 134).

The weakening of the threat effect can also be observed in the cases where the actual modal word is placed directly after the load:

I've not really decided what we'll be doing yet. I don't really care terribly for stomach pumps (Christie, Evans, p. 34).

In these cases, the decline of perseverance and threat can be justified by the fact that the combination of the truly modal word with the meaning of negation adds to the semantics of the speech structure the denial of proportionality with reality, which is its denial.

The not really combination is used to soften the expression of protest:

- Hasn't he said anything to you?
- Well, not really. (Waterhouse, Hall, p. 291).

Indeed the word modal can refer to the reality of the preceding sentence by expressing the essence of factuality, the actual occurrence of the event.:

- You must have become in some degree attached to the house.
- I am attached to it, indeed (Bronte, p. 252);

Blackie was indeed behaving like the grand patrician gentlemen, strolling around as if he had territorial rights (Bradford, p. 182).

This unit is often used to indicate that the interviewee agrees; in this case, the speech structure with the actual presence will be the repetition of the whole or a specific part of the conversation replica:

- Nothing sticks like education.
- Nothing indeed.
- I could not bear to wait in the house for you, especially with this rain and wind.
- Rain and wind, indeed (Bronte, p. 280).

## Discussions

Actually modal is used to give the addressee an unforeseen event of a reported event. The word Actually is usually used in speech structures that are in some way opposite or complementing the former: He's staying with your Uncle Randolph up at Middleham. Actually, he's going to be there for the next week (Bradford, p. 78). I wasn't with her. Actually, I didn't even see her (Bradford, p. 367).

Actually the modal unit may also serve to clarify the prior information or question of the interviewer: How's your education going?

- Speech therapy, actually (Cooper, p. 193).

(1) At the same time, in fact, the operator may also express content that is contrary to the softening of the rigidity of the speech structure. This is mostly the case in denial structures that adversely affect the target. In these cases the following pragmatic content is activated:

(2) (1) denial:

- No brandy in yours. And not too much.
- I don't like it, actually (Cooper, p. 295);

(3) эЪтироз:

- You looking for me with those things?
- Well, I don't think so, actually (le Carre, p. 295).

The attenuation of the effect is often followed by the fact that the word modal comes directly from the note:

I didn't actually say two for the price of one (Cooper, p. 159).

A message about the true nature of the content of the previous speech structure or its proportionality is also given by the in fact combination:

Emily does have her head screwed on the right way, like you. In fact, Elizabeth could take a few lessons from the two of you. If you are going against him, you'll need help. In fact, I know just the person (Bradford, p. 300).

(1) The modal content of factivity and authenticity is also represented by the words a fact, the fact is modal, and they can serve as pragmatic synonyms of a truly modal word:

increasing proportionality:

You'll have to grow a little bit older before you stand much chance against me, Mac. The fact is, I have a natural gift for cards (Maugham, I, p. 167);

(2) a categorical denial of the addressee's presupposition, which he considers defamatory:

And they have some pretty good friends. And that's a fact (le Carre, p. 393);

(3) strengthening the assessment:

Well, I've got a right bunch, haven't I, a real good crowd, that's fact (Wesker, Chips, p. 46).

Modal words in the context of "really" have the positional variability. As with most keywords, they may be at the beginning, middle, or end of a speech structure. Modal words in the structure of the speech structure may come between the subject and the predicate in the positions preceding the filler, before the meaning of the cross, after the auxiliary verb.

These units, at the outset, greatly enhance the pragmatic effect of the content of the constituent speech structures, with a high degree of emphasis, because in this case, the modal word reveals the intended purpose of the speaker to communicate and informs the listener that the speech structure corresponds to real, realistic actions:

- Actually there won't be any solution to the colour problem until we're all coffee-coloured (Cooper, p. 194).



- You will give up your governessing slavery at once.
- Indeed, begging your pardon, sir, I shall not (Bronte, p. 272).

The effect of pragmatic content is somewhat diminished when modal words are placed at the end of the speech structure, but it retains its primary function of convincing the listener to be true of the message:

He has the driving force, in fact (le Carre, p. 57); It was kind of you, indeed (Osborne, p. 108).

When the modal word is at the end of a speech structure, it refers not only to the entire speech structure but to the last part of it, thus enhancing the communicative significance of the part:

Your concern over getting me to drop my client is touching indeed (Gardner, p. 125). Oh, I feel quite refreshed, sporting, in fact (Donleavy, p. 199).

When the modal unit is included in the structure center of the speech structure, it retains its function as an indicator of the content of the whole speech structure. In most cases, these units come in the role of an explanation of the predicate and lie between the subject and the predicate:

Saul really knows how to talk to them (le Carre, p. 539); I indeed talked comparatively little, but I heard him to talk with relish (Bronte, p. 149).

Modal expressions can also be found in the position between the auxiliary verb and the main verb, with the predicate content clearly visible:

- How did you get him to marry Marianna Hoffman?

It was really very simple, Kate sighed (Sheldon, M. of the G., p. 264);

## CONCLUSIONS

Among the means of expressing rigidity, modal units with a deep semiconductor stand; their main pragmatic task is to assert the proportionality of the truth. Each set of modal units can be represented as a criterion that reflects different levels of emphasis, based on differences in the dictionary meanings of the units.

The analysis of the examples shows that modal operators can be expressed in units of different grammatical positions, from basic to special words. Modality units of rigidity, in addition to enhancing the truthfulness and accuracy of the reported information, may also add to the pragmatic content of the speech structure the affirmation or denial of the truthfulness of the address presupposition. These types of operators serve to prioritize secondary pragmatic content such as firm objection, disagreement, categorical rejection, and rigorous evaluation.

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