

## TRANSFER OF MODALITY IN TRANSLATION (MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS, MODAL WORDS)

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**Abstract:** *The article discusses the features of the translation of modal verbs from English into Uzbek, as well as the special use of phrasal units in a modal meaning. It highlights the problem of transferring the category of modality when translating from English language. To solve the problem, methods of transferring the modality are considered.*

*Some peculiarities of translation of modal verbs and basic concept of modality are analysed.*

**Keywords:** *Modality, modal verbs, translation features, phraseological units, sentence structure, subordinate structure, emotional colouring, integral modal meaning.*

### Introduction

Perhaps there is no other lexico-grammatical category in the English language that would present more difficulties in the translation process than the category of modality, it is a broad category that expresses the speaker's attitude to reality. It can be expressed primarily by mood forms, modal verbs and their equivalents and modal words. Modality plays a very important role in language. Modality is a grammatical category that reflects the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance and the utterance itself to reality. This subjective attitude can be expressed by various means, words and phraseological units, mood, word order and even intonation. In the English language, modal verbs are allocated to a special group, characterized by the presence of features that belong only to verbs with modal meaning.

Modal verbs reflect many shades of meaning, namely: possibility and impossibility, necessity and obligation, probability, doubt, certainty, desirability, permission and prohibition. "Therefore, if a translator ignores modal meanings and their shades, he thereby impoverishes the translation, deprives it of its emotional coloring, and in the worst case, simply distorts the meaning" (2) Since modal verbs are described in detail in grammar textbooks, let's try to look through some cases of using modal verbs that may be interesting for a novice translator.

### Main part

The modal verb *must*, in addition to the obligation, can express an assumption bordering on reality. In these cases, it is translated as it should be. For example,

*That must be interesting. - Bu qiziq bo'lsa kerak.*

*He must have got what he wanted. - U istaganiga yetgan bo'lsa kerak.*

Modal verbs *can/could*, when used in interrogative sentences, express doubt and uncertainty, acquiring an emotional connotation. In this case, these modal verbs are translated into Uzbek like *bo'lishi mumkinmi, cindan ham, nahotki*. For example, *Could this old woman be Madina? - Bu keksa ayol chindan ham Madinami? (Nahotki shu keksa ayol Madina bo'lsa?) She could not have changed like that. - U bu darajada o'zgargan bo'lishi mumkin emas.*

The verb *can*, when negated can express improbability and be translated as it cannot be.

The modal verb *might* in combination with a perfect infinitive means action on the verge of accomplishment and is translated as "sal qoldi". For example:

*Watch your step! Yesterday I might have broken my leg here. - Ehtiyot bo'ling! Sal qoldi kecha bu yerda oyog'imni sindirib olardim.*

In addition to its main meanings - probability, assumption and resolution, the verb *might* is capable of expressing the idea of similarity.

In official documents, the modal verb *shall* can express a must: *Candidates shall return to their seats until all the papers have been collected. - Barcha hujjatlar yig'ilguncha nomzodlar o'z o'rinlariga*

*qaytishlari kerak.*

The modal verb *will* combined with the infinitive means a repetitive, habitual action: *All nurses always think that I'd like a nice cup of tea at 5 in the morning. –Odatda hamma hamshiralalar meni ertalab soat 5 da bir piyola choy xoxlaydi deb o'ylashadi.*

Of particular note are those cases where modal verbs do not require translation at all. For instance, this applies to the verb *can* in dialogues: *What can she mean? –U nima demoqchi? Can you see me? –Sen meni ko'ryapsanmi?*

It should also be noted that sometimes modal verbs can be used in a weakened meaning. This can be seen in fixed expressions using modal verbs as stereotypical phrases. In such phrases, the meaning of the modal verb is weakened and the verb does not need translation, and the phrase is translated using the usual Uzbek equivalent.: *You must come and have lunch with us.* -Keling, birga tushlik qilamiz.

The whole phrase means a stereotypical invitation, since the verb *must* has no inherent meaning of duty. And these two phrases are usually used when parting.

*I must be going./I must be off.* -Xo'sh. Endi menga ruxsat/ Ketadigan paytim bo'ldi./Ketishim kerak.

The use of the modal verb *should* with the infinitive gives the phrase an emotional colour. Such as regret, indignation, bewilderment, irritation, surprise, etc. As part of the structure, the verb *should* has an emotional charge. In the examples illustrating this provision, this modal verb does not require translation, it is important to translate the entire sentence with the correct transfer of emotional flavour.

*It infuriated her that the man should be let himself so humiliated. - Odam o'zini shu qadar kamsitilishiga yo'l qo'yib berishi uni jahlini chiqardi.*

*But why should she take the scandal on herself? -Nega endi u bu sharmandalikni o'z bo'yniga olishi kerak?*

*It struck her as extremely funny that Nicky should be in love. - Nikning sevib qolganligi unga juda kulgili tuyuldi.*

From these examples, we see that the verb *should* in its emotional function refers to structurally dependent verb with a weakened meaning. Structural dependence means the use of a modal verb in subordinate clauses of a certain type (for example, *should*). In the subordinate clauses of the goal, definitive additional, introduced by the union *why*; in sentences like *it is strange, clear etc.* ) Often the dependence is lexical in nature, which means that the use of the modal verb in the subordinate clause is due to the semantics of the predicate verb of the main clause denoting hope, fear. *There seemed no reason why they should not return to London. -Ularning Londonga qaytmasliklari uchun saba yo'qdek tuyulardi.*

*She was afraid that we might get lost on our way home. - U biz uyga qaytishda yo'ldan adsashib qolishimiz mumkiligidan qo'rqardi.*

*She quickly lowered her eyes lest he should look up suddenly and see her gaze. -U to'satdan boshini ko'tarib, uning nigohini ko'rmasligi uchun tezda ko'zlarini pastga tushirdi.*

These examples show that modal verbs are an element of the general structure of the sentence, and not a separate carrier of the meaning, and therefore are not translated.

Thus, considering the transmission of modal verbs as a means of expressing modality, the translator should remember the fact that the English modal verb can be used in some phrases that have no analogues in the Uzbek language.

Let's compare the following sentences with their Uzbek translation:

*I can see the English coast already. - Men allaqachon ingliz qirg'og'ini ko'rayapman.*

*Why should you say it? -Nega buni aytishingiz kerak?*

There is no correspondence between English and Uzbek modal verbs and the translator must choose the appropriate word that fits the context. The meaning of the verb *should*, for example, in the sentence *You should go and see him* can be translated by one Uzbek verb expressing duty: - *Siz borib uni ko'rishingiz*

*lozim.*

Sometimes the modal meaning is expressed by the juxtaposition of two modal verbs, in the original text can be transmitted by other modal forms.

*“It may rain today”, he said. His companion looked at the sky. Well, “it might”, she said. –“Bugun yomg’ir yog’ishi mumkin”,-dedi u. Sherigi osmonga qaradi. “Xoo’sh, bo’lishi mumkin”, dedi u.*

Most modal verbs are polysemantic (polysemantic). *May* means opportunity or permission. *He may come in now.*-(*ruksat*)-*Endi u kirishi mumkin.*

*Can* mostly expresses physical or mental ability.

*I can not do the work alone – (real imkoniyat, qobiliyat). Men bu ishni yolg’iz bajarolmayman.*

*Must –shart, kerak, lozim*

*You must go there at once. –Siz u yerga darhol borishingiz kerak.*

But when a modal verb is used with the Perfect Infinitive form, it loses its polysemantic character. Thus, “must have been” always expresses confidence, certainty.

*He must have told her about it yesterday. -U unga bu haqida kecha aytgan bo’lsa kerak.*

*Lola must be reading at the library now. -Lola hozir kutubxonada o’qiyatgan bo’lsa kerak.*

*You might have done it yourself. –Bu ishni o’zingiz bajarsangiz ham bo’lardi.*

*Can’t be -bo’lishi mumkin emas (concerning the present time)*

*It can’t be his book, he took it yesterday. -Bu uning kitobi bo’lishi mumkin emas, u kitobini kecha olgandi.*

*Can’t have been –bo’lishi mumkin emas. (concerning the past action) .*

*He can’t have said that. –U bunaqa degan bo’lishi mumkin emas.*

Another means of expressing modality is considered modal words: *shubhasiz* (undoubtedly, unconditionally),

*aniq-ravshan* (clearly, obviously), *ehtimol* (probably), *albatta* (surely), *haqiqatda*, *aslida*, *darhaqiqat* (in fact); as well as predicative structures: *xabar berilishicha* (it is reported), *taxmin qilinishicha* (it is presumed) *da’vo qilinishicha* (it is alleged). They can express different shades of modal relationships and the translator must be careful when choosing the appropriate Uzbek equivalents. For instance, *darhaqiqat* can be translated indeed, actually.

*“In fact” – haqiqatda, aslida, darhaqiqat*

*“Above all” – asosan, hammadan ko’ra*

*He was never a useful assistant to me. Indeed, he was rather a nuisance. –U hech qachon menga foydasi tegadigan yordamchi bo’lmagan. Aslida u men uchun bir ortiqcha tashvish edi.*

The number of Uzbek modal expressions and words includes a small category, which was called “modal constraints” by Ya.I. Retsker. These are modal words and expressions *hatto*, *garchi*, *hech bo’lmasa*, *aqalli*, limiting the state and action in space, time and in the degree of intensity. They are characterized by the fact that these modal words in the original do not have lexical expression and the translator must understand them based on the context.

*My wife desperately wanted to create the semblance of a family life and atmosphere. -Ayolim oilaviy hayot muhiti ko’rinishini yaratishni juda ham xoxlardi.*

The mood form does not present much difficulty in translation, since there are similar forms in the Uzbek language.

*It is important that everyone should do his duty. –Hamma o’z vazifasini bajarishi muhim.*

*I suggest that we all should go home. -Men hammamiz uyga ketishimizni taklif qilaman.*

Uzbek modal particles (*axir*, *hech bo’lmaganda*, *aqalli*) are absent in the English language and can be expressed by other means.

*After us the deluge. –Menda desa bizdan keyin dunyoni suv bosmaydimi?!*

### Conclusion

Summarizing the above, it can be noted that modal phraseological units are characterized by modal types phraseological meaning :integral modal meaning; separating integral modal meaning, holistic communicative modal meaning, dividing integral communicative comparative meaning.

As a result, speaking about the transfer of modality in translation, some features of the translation of English modal verbs and phrasal units were indicated in order to expand the students' general understanding of modality.

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