The Study of Modal Words in Uzbek and English Using a Cognitive-Practical Approach

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Abstract: The cognitive and pragmatic characteristics of modal words in Uzbek and English are the focus of this study. Modal words are crucial for conveying the speaker's opinions, presumptions, and degree of probability. Many cultural and socioeconomic variables influence the formation of modal words in Uzbek and English, and the semantic and contextual discrepancies between them can cause misunderstandings in a variety of contacts. In order to provide a linguistic and cultural explanation for the efficient use of modals, this study examines these distinctions between the two languages.

Keywords: Modal words, cognitive linguistics, pragmatic analysis, English, Uzbek, semantics, functions, cultural context, speech intention, assumption, probability, intercultural communication, linguistics, meaning, pragmatic differences, communication, language learning.

Introduction

The most crucial instrument for people to share ideas and communicate their perspectives on the world is language. Modal words are units of language that express the most nuanced parts of this relationship. When someone uses modal terms in Uzbek or English, they are expressing their opinions with likelihood, certainty, or uncertainty. While the purpose of modal terms in Uzbek and English is similar, their construction and usage rely on the pragmatic and cognitive features of both languages. Due to the cultural and socioeconomic differences between the two languages, modal terms in each have a unique meaning and function in communication. The study establishes the role of modal terms in cross-cultural communication by emphasizing these quirks.

Main Part

Modal words are intricate lexical components that have distinct purposes in two languages. The speaker uses them to convey his opinions on actuality, likelihood, or confidence level. Modal words like "may," "might," and "must," for instance, convey the speaker's attitude toward reality in English. These words have a variety of meanings and serve a variety of cognitive purposes. Words like "possible," "necessary," and "necessary" serve these purposes in the Uzbek language, but they are articulated in a way that is appropriate for the language's cultural and social context.

In communication between the speaker and the listener, modal words are crucial from a cognitive and pragmatic standpoint. The listener receives a distinct cognitive message from each modal word. These interpretations enable an explanation of the speaker's perspective and reality perception. It is feasible to see the disparities between the opinions and ideas of the representatives of the two languages by comparing and contrasting the modal words in Uzbek and English.

For instance, while expressing expectations in Uzbek, the speaker uses words like "may" or "may be," whereas in English, the speaker uses the term "may" in a softer manner. In addition to these parallels and divergences, there are intrinsic meaning distinctions that rely on the speaker's background and expertise. Cultural environment frequently determines the meanings conveyed by modal terms. Therefore, if the word "must" in English denotes strong confidence, the terms "kerak" or "lozim" in
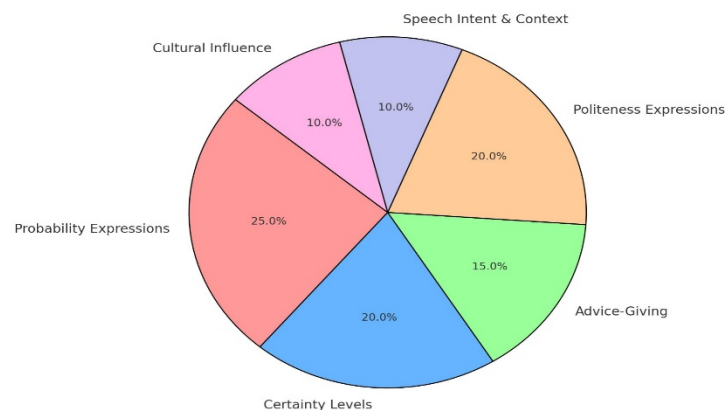
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Uzbek demonstrate the same high confidence, but there is a discernible absence of possibility or doubt in them.

Cognitively, when someone uses modal words to express his opinions to the listener, he is carrying out certain speech goals in each language. One of the primary subjects covered in pragmatic linguistics is these speech intentions. For instance, the Uzbek term "kerak" frequently implies "to provide advise," and the English word "should" does the same. This illustrates how cultural differences have led to the development of pragmatic rules in both languages. When it comes to the usage of modal words, the particular cultural context of both languages is crucial.

Comparison of Cognitive and Pragmatic Aspects of Modal Words in English and Uzbek

Here is the pie chart showing the comparison of cognitive and pragmatic aspects of modal words in English and Uzbek. The chart visually represents the distribution of various aspects, such as probability expressions, certainty levels, and politeness expressions, among others.

Modal word usage in social contexts is also crucial. When expressing their ideas in a respectful or request-based manner, an English speaker will employ modal terms like "could" and "would." The Uzbek language uses phrases like "please" and "maybe" to convey the speaker's politeness in these speech situations. The two languages' representatives interpret their beliefs differently because of cultural differences. In intercultural communication, these discrepancies can occasionally result in miscommunications between the two languages.

Modal words' distinctive look and modes of expression thus reflect the extensive evolution and change of language, culture, and communication processes. The usage of modal words in various language contexts emphasizes the significance of culture in linguistic study from both a cognitive and pragmatic standpoint. Understanding pragmatic variations in the language's use of modal terms is crucial for language learners as it guarantees communication between two languages in particular speech contexts.

Conclusion

According to this study, modal terms in Uzbek and English serve distinct pragmatic and cognitive purposes. Their cultural and contextual variations are crucial to the language learning process because they influence how the speaker and the listener comprehend one other. Bilinguals can better explain their speaking goals by using modal phrases that convey probability and confidence levels. The speech pragmatics of the two languages are also particularly significant because of the cultural differences. For intercultural communication to be clear and successful, these linguistic units are required.

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