

**WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF MODALITY IN RUSSIAN AND
UZBEK LANGUAGES***Urinova Aziza Sherali kizi**2nd course master student of "SOP"**Scientific supervisor: Sh.D.Khodzhayeva, Candidate of Philological Sciences
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Abstract. The article is devoted to a comparative analysis of lexical means of expressing desirability in Russian and Uzbek languages. For the comparative analysis, we referred to the texts of literary works – original Russian texts and their translations into Uzbek, as well as original Uzbek texts and their translations into Russian.

Keywords: optative sentences, lexical means, to want, to desire, to crave, comparative analysis, Russian language, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

The compared languages, Russian and Uzbek, belong to different linguistic systems and families. Russian is a fusional language of the Slavic family, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language of the Turkic family. The peculiarities of the grammatical structure of the native language of students in national schools are reflected in their study of a non-native language with a different grammatical structure, as the native language serves as the foundation of thinking. Any concept for them initially arises and is represented through the grammatical framework of their native language. This alone highlights the differences between the mentioned languages. However, even in these typologically different languages, it is possible to identify points of similarity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Since the 1930s, interest in the comparative study of typologically different languages has significantly increased. One of the first linguists to conduct an in-depth comparative analysis of the structures of the Russian and national languages was Professor S. D. Polivanov. In 1934, his book "Russian Grammar in Comparison with the Uzbek Language" was published, a work of great value not only from a comparative perspective but also for understanding the general and specific features of these languages. It provided concrete insights into the similarities and differences in the phonetic and grammatical structures of Russian and Uzbek.

The analysis of optative sentences and the exploration of the entire linguistic category of optativity in the Russian language was addressed in E. V. Altabayeva's work. She describes the functional-semantic field of optativity as "a fragment of the linguistic system where elements from different language levels intersect and group into classes and categories, carrying lexical or grammatical semantics of optativity" [1].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The grammatical means of expressing optative modality in the Russian language is the subjunctive mood (desiderative mood), while in Uzbek, it is the conditional-desiderative mood, which most accurately conveys the meaning of this syntactic form.

The predicate can be expressed by a verb in the subjunctive mood. Within subordinate clauses, these forms often carry a conditional meaning:

"It would be nice if he showed up with his wife—after all, it's the father-in-law being buried, not just anyone else" (Ch. Aitmatov, *The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years*, p. 15).

"Sabitzhan told stories, as always full of his wonders, just so others would pay attention and be amazed" (Ch. Aitmatov, *The Day Lasts More Than a Hundred Years*, p. 15).

In Russian, the subjunctive mood is formed by combining the past tense form of the verb with the particle бы:

"Ah, if only it were sooner!" (Chekhov, *Three Sisters*) [2].

"The children saw nothing unusual in the large coachman's intrusion into their space: let him play, as long as he doesn't fight! It would be good if it rained! It would be great to build a large theater somewhere on the Volga, perhaps as a joint-stock venture, and involve wealthy merchants in this enterprise."

The subjunctive mood in Russian does not have a tense category. The actual time of the action expressed by the subjunctive form is conveyed lexically, through contextual means:

- Compare: "If you had arrived yesterday, we would have made it" vs. "If you arrive tomorrow, we will make it."

In Uzbek, the conditional mood is formed using the suffix -SA and has forms for both present-future and past tenses.

Thus, the universal opposition in the mood system is the contrast between direct (indicative) and indirect moods (all others). The subsystem of indirect moods includes two forms in Russian (subjunctive and imperative) and three in Uzbek: *shart mayli* (conditional mood), *xohish mayli* (desiderative mood), and *buyruq mayli* (imperative mood).

The subjunctive mood is used in two meanings: conditional and desiderative. The subjunctive mood with a conditional meaning is typically used in complex sentences with a conditional subordinate clause (both in the main and subordinate parts):

"If Anvar came to us, we would go to the cinema."

The subjunctive mood with a desiderative meaning is used in simple sentences: "I would now gladly go mushroom picking."

In Russian, the subjunctive mood is formed by combining the past tense form of the verb with the particle бы:

"would go" (сходил бы).

After a word ending in a vowel, the particle бы may appear in its variant б:

"I seek freedom and peace, I would like to forget myself and fall asleep."

The forms of the subjunctive mood, like those of the past tense, change according to person:

"I would go," "you would go," "he/she would go," "we would go."

CONCLUSION

The conducted analysis of the linguistic material showed the richness of lexical means of expressing optativity in the Russian and Uzbek languages and was strong evidence of our assumption that modal names, modal-evaluative names and modal-evaluative words of desirability play their own special, significant role in expressing a particular modal assessment of desirability, since they complicate the optative semantics of a sentence with additional diverse shades of modal meanings.

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