



ON THE PROBLEM OF MODALITY IN GERMANIC AND TURKIC LANGUAGES

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The article has been devoted to the investigation of the category of modality in Germanic and Turkic languages.

Modality is not a newly created phenomenon in the system of language. It is possible to meet the features characterizing modality in the specimens of folk literature, tales and sagas and in classic literature. The attitude of writer to this or that event is also obviously seen in resources on history, in chronicles written even in scientific style.

One of the interesting problems is to what level of language should modality belong to. Most of the researchers believe that modality refers to the level of sentence. But the sentence itself can be completely explained only in context. Just taking this as a basis, we can say that it is more reasonable to analyze modality beyond sentence within text. If until now modality was investigated on sentence level, at present text linguistics has begun developing rapidly, and it has given way to better understanding of many of new conceptions and categories. If we analyze modality in the level of text the explanation and acquisition of new shades of meanings become real. In the formulation of the category of modality, and modal background, communicative-modal elements play a significant role.

The investigation of modality in both Germanic and Turkic Languages have been carried out on the same scheme. Depending on the concrete language materials, language situations, on the means of expression and functions of modality in these taken separate languages, the directions of these investigations have been different from each other too.

In the Germanic linguistics the investigation of the analytic and synthetic ways of expressing modality is one of the important issues. It is necessary to note that this problem being a linguistic one also bears philosophic-logical characteristics.

The role of verb forms and moods of verbs, modal words, the role of types of intonation in establishment of the conception of modality, the syntactic repetitions have been widely analyzed in the studies of Turkic languages.

Keywords: Modality, Real, Unreal, Germanic, Turkic.

INTRODUCTION

Modality is a grammatical-semantic category expressing the attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought, the attitude of the thought of the speaker to the objective reality. As a grammatical category modality is the part of speech denoting the attitude of the speaker to the uttered thought in the process of speech. The attitude of the speaker can either belong to the

whole thought or this or that part of the given thought. From the grammatical point of view the thought can have different features or directions. Having investigated the materials of different languages, the attitude of the speaker to the given thought can be determined as the followings:

- Affirmative or negative modality;
- Objective or the subjective modality;
- Real or unreal modality;
- Desirable or undesirable modality;
- True or untrue (false) modality;
- Supposed or unsuspected modality;
- Necessary or unnecessary modality;
- Important or unimportant modality;
- Time modality.

The modalized word groups lose all the “grammatical relations with the word groups that the once belonged to and acts in the sentence in different syntactic ampoule. The grammatical features of the modal words that they have once referred to remain unchanged. The grammatical valence features of the parts of speech are lost in the process of modalization. Unchangability, the “passive” attitude to the indications of grammatical links and attitudes are considered as the leading features of the modal words. Being the logical results the modal verbs can’t be a member of the sentence, but they denote an attitude to the whole sentence or to a part of it.

Within the sentence modal words more frequently are expressed by the intonation. When they are expressed the high rate of voice, timbre, tone, and rhythm change by intervals and by this way the attitude of the speaker to the given thought finds its reflection.

Modal words may perform different syntactical functions in the sentence:

- Can be as a parenthesis in the sentence;
- Word-sentence can be used as a speech dialogue;
- It serves as a connector of independent sentences with a certain thematic topic within the borders of syntactic to wholes within the context. In these words, which act in connecting function, the subjective-modal direction undergoes changes.

Thus, the main features of modal words as a lexica-grammatical category, is by determined their semantic and subjective modal features, their morphological unchangability and by certain syntactical functions.

Modal words have acquired fertile features from the view points of stylistics. In the colloquial speech as well as in dialogues and in other types of the oral intercourse, modal words serve to operate some other stylistic functions.

LOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC MODALITY

As the differences between the logical modality and the linguistic modality have not been exactly determined in many times, this question has been the topic of discussion. In the science of logics the logical characteristics of such modality has not been presented, so to say its status has not been determined in the framework of science of logics. We think that the formal-linguistic

borders of modality are purely the problems of linguistics and they must be analysed within the framework of linguistics. In the field of modal logics created in accordance with the preparation of logical theory of modality it has not to be taken the linguistic aspects of modality into consideration. In the science of linguistics one of the investigators of the theory of modality is Slinin J.A. and it is the possibility of meeting interesting thoughts in his investigation of modality (Slinin, J.A., 1967: 119-117).

As modality reflects the attitude of the speaker in process of realization of a certain event it can be determined by the analyses in the link between logical subject and logical predicate too.

When we mean the modality of judgement we speak of the conformity of the thing about which it is spoken in the judgement with the conception denoting it. The thought that modality is more objective and logical is being based upon. In other words, those who support the idea that modality has more logical characteristics without having linguistic features and that it can be explained from the logical point of view make attempts to substantiate this thesis by logical syllogisms. In logics judgements according to modality are characterized differently:

As to the objective modality: a) possibility; b) reality, necessity of judgments.

As to the logical modality: a) problematic; b) a group of real judgments (Sadikhov, G., 1962: 128).

The probability of links and attitudes between the subject and predicate of the modal judgements are divided into three groups according to the necessity and real characters: 1) probable (problematic) judgements, 2) real (assertoric) judgements, 3) necessary (apodictic) judgements.

As Israfilov M. has pointed out the type and character of the relation and attitudes expressed in the judgments, the dependence of one judgment upon the other, the time aspect among the events in the judgments, place and other dependences are reflected in the additional judgments are considered modal judgments (Israfilov, M.M, 1987: 161).

In the possibility judgments in the subject and predicate the relationship between the events is given as probability: "S" (Subject) probably is "P" (Predicative). The relationship reflected between these events base upon certain objective possibilities.

In the reality judgments the links between the thing and events existing in real life is attracted as a real link between the subject and the predicate. The general formula of these judgments is "S – P". The reality judgments reflect the ties between the thing and the events not for the reason why these ties exist but reflect them as they exist in real life.

In the judgment of necessity the links of the events are reflected mostly is a general way. By the help of these judgments we express the most general laws, regulations, rules and so on. The general formula of these judgments is: "S" necessarily is "P" (is not "P").

The Problematic judgments are used to investigate this or that feature of the events, not existing in the objective reality but the events to be supposed to occur. The formula of the problematic judgments is: "S" may be is "P" (it is not "P").

Real judgments are the judgments convincingly affirming the truth or the lie or deny them. The formula of the real judgments is: "S" is "P" (not "P").

Logical necessity is the judgment proved by revealing the necessary essence objective laws of the truth of the judgments.

In the logical possibility judgments facts can only be proved by the means of logics. There are such events in nature, in life that the existence and the occurrence of which are impossible.

The judgments which are considered as logically impossible are of great importance in the process of thinking. In the judgments attained by means of logics are reflected.

According to the types of the logical relations between judgments can be divided into the following groups: a) resolute judgments; b) conditional judgments; c) affirmative judgments; d) connecting judgments.

Modality can be looked upon as a lexical-grammatical category characterizing certain communicative purposes. The links between subject and predicate is being completed by the construction of a sentence, which in its turn attracts a certain attitude of the speaker to the given information. From this point the separation of modality to the objective and subjective points are relative. In all cases the element of subjectivity in modality presents itself.

The structural-semantic field of the linguistic modality can be described as in the following formula: $SSF = A \vee (A_1 \vee A_2 \vee A_3)$.

Here "A" is the sign of logical communication; V is the sign of logical disjunction. It is necessary to mention that in this case in any sentence accordingly (A) class element must obligatorily exist. (A) carries out the function of the main means, supplying communicative structure in subject-predicate connections.

If any member building up a sentence is true, the disjunction in the above-mentioned formula is also true. In this formula (A_1), (A_2) are different from each-other moduses, but these moduses do not exclude each-other and can be used simultaneously (Desheriyeve, R.I., 1987: 41). For ex.: *Yaqin burada mashin saxlamaq qadagandir* (Surely, it's forbidden to park a car here). In this sentence *yaqin ki* (surely) and *qadagandir* (is forbidden) lexemes are included into (A_1), (A_2) moduses. One of the main means making up modality in the languages of different systems is the mood of the verbs, because the attitude of the speaker or the writer to the meaning of the information finds its reflection by the mood of the verbs. This means that the whole level of linguistic modality is involved by the mood of the verbs.

The followings shall belong to the mood playing important role in the formulation of modality on the materials of different languages: 1) Imperative Mood; 2) Affirmative Mood; 3) Negative Mood; 4) Interrogative Mood; 5) Exclamatory Mood; 6) Conditional Mood; 7) Concessional Mood; 8) Probability Mood; 9) Necessity Mood; 10) Suppositional Mood; 11) Potential Mood; 12) Ostensive Mood (non-witness of the action); 13) Forbidding Mood; 14) Permitting Mood etc.

As it is known not all above mentioned moods have been indicated in all the languages and in the same level. For example, in the Azerbaijani language the mood are the following: 1. the imperative mood; 2. the indicative mood; 3. The necessity mood; 4. The suppositional mood; 5. the obligatory mood; 6. The conditional mood; 7. The common mood (the ability mood, the interrogative mood); (Huseynzadeh, M., 1973: 207-229). Besides infinitive can also be added into this list.

Modality can be expressed by lexical, syntactical, morphological and phonetic means. As in the predicative mood the speaker gives the description of the objective reality such modality can be characterized as modal truthfulness. Taken in the wider plan predicativity in comparison with other types of mood can be considered as neutral. In the indicative mood the events happening in present, past and future, either are denied or affirmed. Here the fact of happening of the event is reflected as something real, and the emotional-personal attitude of the speaker to the fact finds its expression. In other words the indicative Mood according its content may be considered as objective. In the indicative mood any person describes any occurrence as a fact, objective reality, but in the necessity mood not the fact, but on the background of the speaker's attitude reality is being explained.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CATEGORY OF MODALITY IN GERMANIC LANGUAGES

In the Germanic group of languages different investigators have explained modality in different from each-other aspects. Admoni (Admoni, V.G., 1955;1965); Balli (Bally, Sh., 1961;1965); Gak (Gak, V.G., 1981); Grepa (Grepa, M., 1978); Guliga, Shendels (Guliga, E.V., Shendels, E.I., 1969); Yermolayeva (Yermolayeva, L.S., 1962); Moskalskaya (Moskalskaya, O.I., 1978); Smirnitskiy (Smirnitskiy, A.M., 1957); Blokh (Blokh, M.Y., 1983); Kats, Fodor (Kats, J., Fodor, J., 1963); Zommerpheldt (Zommerpheldt , K. E.,1988); Brinkman (Brinkman, I.G., 1953); Bondarenko (Bondarenko, V.N., 1981); Guliga, Natanzon (Guliga, E.V., Natanzon, M.D.,1956); Shtelling (Shtelling, D.A., 1959); Erben (Erben, J., 1958); Borkachev (Borkachev, S.G., 1976) and many others, have carried out investigations in the field of discovering the linguistic, logical, philosophical essence of modality on the ground of German, English and Russian languages.

In the Germanic linguistics the investigation of the analytic and synthetic ways of expressing modality is one of the important issues, solution of which is considered to be one of the very important problems. It is necessary to note that this problem being a linguistic one also bears philosophic-logical characteristics. On the background of this conception lies the choice of investigation of the object of modality on the level of sentence.

The determination of the types of modal meanings from the point of the problem of sentence modality is very important. The analysis of a modal sentence shows that, in most cases the followings are included into the conception of modality: *reality, unreality, emotionality, expressiveness, affirmation, negation, doubt, probability, reliability, positiveness, truthfulness, possibility, necessity, obligation, intention, wish, danger, indirectness, information, influence, unconditionally, cause-result, aim, comparison-appreciation* etc. These meanings are mechanically determined by the subjective categories. The above enumerated modal meanings sometimes come across, sometimes exclude each-other, hence the classification of the principles of conception, meaning is violated. Even some of the above-mentioned meanings are not considered as modal meanings, in other words, they are not classified according to modality. But many of the investigators accept the existence of two groups of modality:

- Possibility, reality and necessity;
- Doubt, problematicness (superiority, probability) and resoluteness.

In Russian and English languages the oblique mood serves to express objective modality. But, the oblique Mood does not express problematic meaning, probability, uncertainty etc. The oblique mood of the verb indicates such a link between the subject (the subject of the sentence) and the verbal predicate that in a certain condition this tie can be realized, but it has not yet obtained the chance of realization. In other words, the oblique mood can be understood as the unrealized opportunity. By the oblique mood can also be expressed other non-modal meanings indicating request, wish and advice.

But the other types of the objective modality, for instance possibility, necessity can be expressed by lexical means, synthetic and analytical forms.

In German, English and Russian and in other flective Indo-European languages the alertic and deontic possibilities and necessities are created together with the usage of infinitive combinations of some modal verbs. The lexical meanings of these expressions are determined by the types of the modal meanings.

For example, in the German language modal verbs such as *sollen* (*shall, should, ought*) and *können* (*can, to be able*) joined with the infinitive of the verbs *lernen* (*to learn*) express deontic necessity and alertic possibility.

Already here modal verbs act not as auxiliary verbs, having purely grammatical function, while stating problematic reality, but as a part of speech forming one of the components in the composition of the sentence.

In German the forms expressing moral, ethics and civil norms are formed by the infinitive of the verb *sollen*. But the combinations expressing the deontic necessity shades of meanings, such as order, recommendations, advice etc. are formed by the combinations with the verbs *sein* (*to be, being*), *sollen* (*shall, should, ought*), *brauchen* (*to need*).

One of the important problems in German study is all-round analysis of the semantic nature of the modal particles. In order to give the complete analysis of the semantic nature of the German particles, it is necessary to investigate their grammatical essence. In the German language the modal particles, having joined the predicate of the sentence enter the structure of it, and create new constructions, express by the predicate modal meanings of the subjective modality. Hence, modal particles turn to an important structural element of the predicate, and so carry out as a leading component of the sentence the syntactic function of the sentence having subjective modal meaning. In this way modal particle turns a part of the grammatical form.

What does a subjective modal meaning of the sentence, having modal particle consist of? As it is known there are two types of modality: objective and subjective modalities. Emotional appreciation meaning is also included into the subjective modality. The difference between these two types of modality lies in the fact of showing the communicative meanings in them in different degrees. Objective modality in the given situation indicates the existing relations. Subjective modality reflects the reality degree of the uttered thought, the level of appreciation of the given thought by the speaker. Together with the emotional appreciation meaning subjective modality in comparison with the objective modality is the second (Krivonosov, A.T., 1952: 50-58).

In the German language, in the interrogative sentences the following verbs act in the function of predicate: 1) subjective appreciation (*glauben*-to estimate, *denken*- to think, *meinen*-to mean etc.); 2) feeling, imagination (*sehen*- to see, *hören*- to listen, *merken*- to memorize etc.); 3. modal verbs; 4) and other verbs.

The verbs of subjective appreciation such as (*glauben, denken, meinen*) only acts in the principle clauses in the function of predicate.

In the general questions the verbs expressing sensual imaginations such as (*sehen, hören, merken*) as a rule are used with the negative particles such as *nicht* -no, *nichts*- none , *kein*- not any and mostly are used in simple sentences.

On the background of the general questions in most cases stand rhetoric questions. In these questions the subjective modal meanings expressing the hesitation, anger, dissatisfaction, incapability of the speaker are expressed. Rhetoric questions express the information in three directions: 1) rational question (a type of question asked to get this or that information); 2) subjective modal meanings (doubt, anger, dissatisfaction etc.); 3) logical judgments associated on some problems.

The observations carried out on Russian and German linguistics show that the subjective modal meanings observed in the sentences are not given by the particles expressing them. The character of the subjective – modal meanings much depends on the communicative type of the sentence. In the affirmative sentences the meanings of subjective importance express the faith to the reality of the action and different emotional-assurance of the speaker to the occurrence. In the

special questions the subjective modal meanings reflects a whole scale reflecting the real emotional state of the speaker. Mainly these emotional feelings are the feelings of anger, astonishment, disagreement etc. In the sentences in which modal particles are present the intellectual, voluntaries and emotional feelings exist in complicated mutual relations and in the process of mixture. As a result of this, the words within the sentences lose their meanings in the other contexts and acquire the voluntaries-emotional content. Sometimes the sentences constructed by the presence of different subjective modal particles are used in the same meanings, but those being constructed by the same subjective-modal particles express different meanings. Here we may come to the conclusion that, the subjective modal meaning within the sentence is not achieved by the modal particles, mainly it is being attained by the structural-semantic type of the sentence. But the modal particles sometimes can be substituted by the proper synonym. Separately taken modal particles are realized by the semantic shades of meanings in concrete situations. The exact subjective modal meanings of the modal particles can be explained by the result of statistic – psycholinguistic analysis.

In Germanic study the investigation of modality is still a large field a text than the sentence level makes it possible to determine the functional semantic field of modality and the essence of this aspect.

Modality can also be investigated in the frame of the functional-semantic field theory. As it is known, the round of semantic field according to the semantic volume is separated into macro and micro fields. For the correct explanation of modality, the importance investigation of micro fields is huge. As it is known the subjective modality has the types denoting reality / lie and intention. In all the sentences there is modality giving either one of the meanings of truth or lie. That's why this question is more investigated. The reality or unreality of the attitude of the speaker or the writer is being determined by the subjective thought. The attitude of the speaker or the writer to the reality or to the unreality can be expressed by the following semantic fields.

1. Adequacy to the objective reality;
2. Reality can be proved;
3. Giving the name of the speaker / writer;
4. Not giving the name of the speaker;
5. Reality can't be proved (can hardly be proved). (Zommerpheldt, K. E., 1988: 10-15). In this case the verb/noun having modal component reflects the point of view of the speaker and is expressed by the indicative mood of the verb.
6. The guarantee of the reality of the utterance. Verb/noun, word combination having modal semantics used in the indicative mood guarantees the reality of the utterance.
7. The probable adequacy of the objective reality. In this case the speaker/writer may not be indicated. In this case the attitude of the speaker is expressed by predicative clause composed of verb/noun having modal component.
8. The probable non-adequacy of the reality. The speaker/writer can or can't be named. The probable non adequacy is in the form of subordinate clause and in the future

tense form expressed by the verb/noun construction having modal components. In this sentence lexical means (modal particles) are used.

9. The non-possibility of the objective reality. The speaker/writer can be or can't be named. The verb/noun having modal component is used in the indicative mood. In this sentence negative means are also widely used.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CATEGORY OF MODALITY IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

Kononov A.N. includes the modal words into the group of auxiliary words and offers to unite them under the term “particles”. Particles in the Turkic languages are divided into the pure particles and name-particles. As to the author, the pure particles are not stable sound groups, having no other meaning than grammatical semantics they often have the specific features of suffixes. On the other hand, as the particles carry-out semantic purposes, they bear the functions close to conjunctions (Kononov, A.N., 1956: 345-346).

Though the modal words from the functional point of view have adequate meanings with the particles mainly they express the attitude of the speaker to the occurrence. As to the author particles and modal words are closely associated with different parts of speech. To such parts of speech conjunctions, adverbs and pronouns can be set as examples.

Kononov A.N. divides the modal words used in modern Turkic languages into three groups:

Those expressing different shades of meanings in the process of speech: *ishte – in fact*. In the folk colloquial speech this modal word has the variants of *na, nah*. Sometimes these variants are met used together: *nah, ishte bak! – such is the thing*.

In the Turkish languages the modal word *de* is used in the meaning of indication. In Turkish the modal word *hatta – even* has a wide scope of usage. It is necessary to mention that the words which Kononov A.N. has referred to the group of modal words, they are particles in Azerbaijani language: *Onu gordum, hatta konushtum da (I saw him and even had a talk with him)* (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 392).

The modal word *bile* is unstressed: *Benden bile (After this)*.

In the Turkish language the particle *ta* in the modal meaning is used to specify the occurrence of the event. It is also used to express accuracy in terms of time:

1. Ta akshama qadar, ta bashtan (till evening, from the very beginning);
2. Ta sabaha kadar bekledim (waited till the very morning)
3. Dagin ta tapasina kadar (just till the top of the mountain) (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 814).

The particle “ta” has some other meanings too: *hakikatin ta kendisi* (just the real truth).

Kononov A.N. speaking of the usage of the particles in the modal meanings, sometimes he similarized them. The borders between the modal means and modal words remain uncertain. Just as a result of this in many Turkic languages the category of modality is not mentioned separately

and modal words are related to particles, adjuncts and conjunctions (Zeynalov, F.R., 1974; Yusifov, M., 2001).

Kononov A.N. shows that the particle *her* (*every*) has two meanings: generalizing pronoun and strengthening – generalizing particle.

In the Modern Turkish literary language the modal words expressing attitude of the speaker to the objective reality are divided into 3 groups too:

1. Affirmative modal words (*evet, hay-hay etc.*);
2. Negative modal words (*hayir, yok, yo, degil etc.*);
3. Interrogative modal words (*mi, interrogative pronouns, intonation*).

As the interrogative modal words *hani, ha, degil, mi, acep, acaba* are more used.

As an affirmative modal word *evet* both to its meaning and syntactical function may substitute any member of interrogative sentence – its predicate, object, adverb etc. The word *evet* at the same time can be used with interrogative sentences, with its separately taken parts or with its synonyms: *Hasta misin? Evet, hastayim* (*Are you ill. Yes, I am ill*).

In ordinary situation *evet* is used in the meanings of *beli, he* (*yes*): *Evet efendim – beli (ha) efendim. Evet makaminda bashini salladi* (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 283).

The modal word *evet* is sometimes observed in the function of parenthesis too. In the Turkish literary language the word *evet* has several synonyms: *hay hay, peki/pek iyi, pekala, elbette, elbet, bash uste, tamam, guzel, dogru, olur, muhakkak, tabii, gercek* etc.

Negative modal words *hayir, yok*, including its antonym *evet* are considered as the operative words in the lively Turkish literary and spoken language. *Hayir* also is used as the interrogative sentence, repetition of its part or as its synonym. This word is also observed as a parenthesis. Sometimes the word *hayir* used together with the word *yok* serves to denote the possession of something by somebody is missing. The word *Hayir* has a very wide scope of meaning as a synonym of the word *yok*.

In the Turkish language the modal words denoting doubt and probability are the followings: *belki, ihtimal ki, qaliba* etc.

- *Belki de hic gelmez* (May be he won't come).
- *Ihtimali azdir/yoxdur* (There is little probability no probability).

In the Turkish Language the modal words which are used in the process of confrontation, comparison of the words, similar and supposed events can be indicated as the followings: *tipki, sanki, guya*.

These words agree with the adjunctive *gibi*:

- *Sanki kabahat benimish* (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 75);
- *Tipki onun kibi soyledi* (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 861);
- *Guya buraya beni gormek ichin gelmish* (Turkish-Russian dictionary, 1977: 370).

In the Turkish Language a group of form establishing modal words is widely used.

Words of this type express objectively, the possibility or impossibility, necessity or obligation. The followings can be set as example: *mumkun, imkan, olur, mumkun deyil, imkansiz, imkan yok, gorek, olmaz, lazim, luzumsuz, demek* etc. (Kononov, A.N., 1956: 355).

It is necessary to note that in Turkic languages the modal words establishing forms agree with the mood in Azerbaijan. As it is known the mood having the modal character in the Azerbaijan language is the thought accepted by a number of investigators and in this respect a number of investigations have been carried out.

First Aslanov A.A. investigated the category of modality, in particular the modal words (Aslanov, A.A., 1957; 1960). He considers modality as philosophical-logical, at the same time grammatical category. According to the author philosophical modality is general, but logical modality is concrete and unanimous. Here judgement is either affirmed or denied. But the grammatical modality in this respect is wider and many-sided. Different from the logical and philosophical modality here the reality truthfulness, exactness of the judgement is expressed by the attitude of the speaker to the reality. Sometimes the information happening around us is completely resolutely affirmed or in some cases it is thought to be as something doubtful or imaginary. Any information in the objective or subjective plan either finds its real or unreal reflection. Aslanov A.A. has made attempts to separate philosophical, logical and linguistic modality from one another carries out vast analysis to reveal its linguistic essence (Aslanov, A.A., 1957).

Alizadeh Z.A. in his investigations expands the environment of modality still wider. If Aslanov A. indicates modal words as the means of expression of modality, Alizadeh Z.A. adds the tense forms of the verbs, intonation, particles etc. into the ways of expression of modality (Alizadeh, Z., 1965: 4). Alizadeh Z. has given more importance to the grammatical features of modality. She thinks that, in any sentence construction modality exists. Here modal words don't play a leading role. They bring some modal shades of meanings to the sentence.

Zeynalov F.R. played great role in the field of investigation of the modal words, secondary parts of speech, the particles. Zeynalov F.R. considers that modality first of all is a logical category and has passed into the linguistics later on. Modality exists to a certain degree in all sentences. The difference is that the means of expression of modality in different languages are different (Zeynalov, F.R., 1971).

As to the investigation of the author modality is created even by the repetition of separately taken words in the sentence. The fact that repetition was considered as one of the ways of expression of modality has found its large place in the investigation of Zeynalov F.R.

CONCLUSION

1. Modality being a philosophical, logical and linguistic category expresses the attitude of the speaker to the content of the utterance and to the reality. This attitude may be objective and subjective. Depending on these two types of attitudes modality is divided into two groups – objective and subjective modality. In this respect the category of modality consists of dialectical unity (integration) having found the reflection of the objective and subjective attitudes in the human thinking.
2. In the philosophical modality objective reality, the mutual relations and attitudes of the language and thinking are being investigated.

3. In the linguistic modality all the characteristic features of the language in all levels-grammatical, syntactical and semantic relations have totally accumulated.
4. Logical modality is considered the most important feature of the judgement. Objective relations in the content of the logical judgements are reflected in different forms and different degrees. Linguistic reality or non-reality coincides with logical reality and unreality.
5. The two aspects of modality – objective and subjective modality completing each other as a whole create the general modal content of the sentence. The both aspects are valued in the same way as to the load of meanings they bear.
6. Modality is mostly referred to the level of sentence. But the sentence itself finds its explanation in the contents. So, the category of modality becoming continuously wider and wider has passed from the word level into sentence level and from the sentence level into the level of contents.
7. The category of modality is divided into two types – real and unreal. It is considered that reality is in conformity with truth, but unreality is not in conformity with truth.
8. As the logical – linguistic essence of modality is complicated, its ways of expressions are various too. Sometimes the means of expression of modality is explained on the background of lexical-grammatical field.
9. In English modality is expressed by means of moods of the verb, parenthetic clauses, modal verb + infinitive constructions, modal words etc. In the creation of modality intonation, stress, different gestures etc. play important roles.
10. In the Azerbaijani language modality formed by means of mainly morphological, lexical, lexical – syntactical, lexical phraseological, prosodic means. The difference lies in the contents of these means and in the variety of their structural types.
11. The investigation of modality has not been carried out on the same scheme in Germanic and Turkic languages having different systems. Depending on the concrete language materials, the functions of modality in separately taken languages and the ways of expression of modality the direction (orientation) of this investigation has also been different.
12. In the Germanic languages the conception of functional-semantic field of modality, the role of modal words in establishing a text, the analytic and syntactic ways of the expression of modality, the semantic nature of modal particles, the issues of modal actualization has been still more the object of investigation.
13. In the Turkic languages the role of verb forms and moods of verbs, modal words, the role of types of intonation in establishment of the conception of modality, the syntactic repetitions have been widely analyzed.

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