LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MODAL VERBS IN FAIRY-TALES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY-TALES)

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Annotation: The general concept of modality is deeply rooted in philosophy. This idea refers to the interaction between the world and its comprehensive expression. Since language is a means of expressing modality, both linguists and philosophers of language have paid serious attention to this issue. The main focus of the research is on the extremely broad category of modality in linguistics, which reflects different aspects of communication. In this study, the lexical-semantic features of modal verbs in fairy tales (in the case of English and Uzbek fairy tales) are studied.

Key words: Fairy tales, lexical resources, lexical-semantic features, modal verbs, similarity, vocabulary usage, Uzbek, English languages.

A fairy tale (opportunity names include fairytale, fairy story, magic tale, or marvel tale) is a brief story that belongs to the folklore genre.[1] Such tales generally feature magic, enchantments, and mythical or fanciful beings. In maximum cultures, there's no clean line isolating fantasy from peoples or fairy tale; a majority of these collectively shape the literature of preliterate societies.[2] Fairy memories can be prominent from different peoples narratives such as legends (which usually contain notion withinside the veracity of the activities described)[3] and express ethical stories, such as beast fables. Prevalent factors include dwarfs, dragons, elves, fairies, giants, gnomes, goblins, griffins, mermaids, speakme animals, trolls, unicorns, monsters, witches, wizards, and magic and enchantments.

In much less technical contexts, the time period is likewise used to explain some thing blessed with uncommon happiness, as in "fairy-story ending" (a satisfied ending)[4] or "fairy-story romance". Colloquially, the time period "fairy story" or "fairy tale" also can imply any far-fetched tale or tall story; it's far used specially of any tale that now no longer simplest isn't true, however couldn't probably be true. Legends are perceived as actual inside their culture; fairy stories can also additionally merge into legends, in which the narrative is perceived each via way of means of teller and hearers as being grounded in ancient truth. However, unlike legends and epics, fairy testimonies generally do now no longer include greater than superficial references to faith and to real places, people, and events; they take place "as soon as upon a time" instead of in real times.[5]

Fairy tales occur both in oral and in literary form; the name "fairy tale" ("conte de fées" in French) was first ascribed to them by Madame d'Aulnoy in the late 17th century. Many of today's fairy tales have evolved from centuries-old stories that have appeared, with variations, in multiple cultures around the world.[6] The history of the fairy tale is particularly difficult to trace because only the literary forms can survive. Still, according to researchers at universities in Durham and Lisbon, such stories may date back thousands of years, some to the Bronze Age.[7][8] Fairy tales, and works derived from fairy tales, are still written today.

In linguistics and philosophy, modality refers back to the approaches language can specific numerous relationships to truth or truth. For instance, a modal expression can also additionally bring that some thing is likely, desirable, or permissible. Quintessential modal expressions include modal auxiliaries such as "could", "should", or "must"; modal adverbs such as "possibly" or "necessarily"; and modal adjectives such as "conceivable" or "probable". However, modal additives were diagnosed withinside the meanings of endless herbal language expressions, including counterfactuals, propositional attitudes, evidentials, habituals, and generics.

Modality has been intensely studied from quite a few perspectives. Within linguistics, typological research have traced crosslinguistic version withinside the techniques used to mark modality, with a selected awareness on its interplay with tense–aspect–temper marking. Theoretical linguists have sought to investigate each the propositional content material and discourse outcomes of modal expressions the use of formal equipment derived from modal logic. Within philosophy, linguistic modality is frequently visible as a window into broader metaphysical notions of necessity and possibility.

The term modality refers to a semantic class which expresses the mindset of the speaker in the direction of the scenario expressed withinside the sentence. In this wider sense, modality may be expressed thru a lot of formal and lexical means, together with the morphological temper of the verb (indicative, subjunctive, indicative), sentence adverbials (e.g. maybe, perhaps, probable, always), modal auxiliaries (e.g. can, may also, have to, should), and syntactic means.

In phrases of the logical factors of modality, it expresses necessity and opportunity. Thus, a modal proposition consists of the statistics that the simple proposition it includes is always or likely real: A always authentic proposition is one that is real in any instances whatsoever, and can not be false. A likely actual proposition is one that can also additionally or might not be genuine in fact, however isn't always always false. Three distinctive styles of modality are typically distinguished:

Logical modality issues the overall fact opportunities for a proposition, in line with the necessities of logic. Thus, a sentence like The diameter of a circle passes via the centre of the circle is an instance of logical necessity, whilst a sentence like Napoleon would possibly have received at Waterloo illustrates logical opportunity.

In comparison to logical modality, epistemic modality expresses the need or opportunity of a proposition being actual, given what's already known. In different words, it refers back to the conclusions drawn from real proof approximately the variety of opportunities for what's the case in reality. Therefore, the sentence The dinosaurs should have died out suddenly illustrates epistemic necessity, and the sentence There is probably clever lifestyles in deep space is an instance of epistemic opportunity.

The 0.33 sort of modality is called deontic modality, that is involved with adherence to a few code of behaviour or set of rules. Deontic necessity expresses what's required, or what a person is obliged to do (You need to be domestic with the aid of using midnight), at the same time as deontic opportunity expresses what's allowed or permitted (Harry is permitted to power the tractor).

Modality is usually associated with the necessity, possibility, obligation, permissibility, feasibility and truth etc. As for the category of modality, there are numerous proposals. However, many pupils agree that there are commonly fundamental types: epistemic modality and deontic modality. To start with, let's in brief pass over numerous views on the type of modality.

Jesperson (1924) divided modality into twenty subcategories which involved "positive attitudes of the thoughts of the speaker toward the content material of the sentence" (1924, p. 313). This form of category has a large affect to the current studies on modality and its category aleven though it has too many subcategories with many overlapping.

The 2d category changed into made through Rescher (1968, pp24-26). He divided the complete modality device into eight subcategories and his category additionally consists of maximum critical classes of modality that we nevertheless use nowadays epistemic modality and deontic modality.

One of the classifications extensively well-known with the aid of using many students turned into made through Von Wright (1951). He divided the modality into 4 classes. He referred to as modality modes at that time. His type additionally protected of the maximum critical gadgets

that have been noted withinside the preceding classifications. Von Wright's category is as follows.Four modes through Von Wright (1951)[9]

    1) The alethic modes or modes of truth.

    2) The epistemic modes or modes of knowing.

    3) The deontic modes or modes of obligation.

    4) The existential modes or modes of existence.

From those classifications, we are able to see that epistemic modality and deontic modality are the 2 maximum crucial classes in modality, aleven though the standards of the category are different.

In conclusion, a tale have to include as a minimum a pair of those additives to be called a fairy story, however now no longer each fairy story has all of those additives. The elements of the tale which might be maximum comparable are the start and the conclusion, which regularly start and finish with unique terms like "as soon as upon a time," "a long, long term ago," and "they lived fortunately ever after. "One of the characters is royalty, which denotes that the person is a king, queen, prince, or princess. One in addition feature of a fairytale is that it often takes place in a castle, a forest, or a town.

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