# EXPRESSION OF MODALITY IN ALTERNATIVE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

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**Abstract:**
In this article, alternative interrogative sentences, which are a type of interrogative sentences, and the expression of modal relations in them and the interpretation of the means of expressing modality are given.

**Keywords:** structural-semantics, functional-pragmatics, alternative question, presupposition, proposition, modality, modal relation, predicativeness, logical-grammatical sign.

## INTRODUCTION

In traditional linguistics, the interrogative category is mentioned only when thinking about the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression. Special attention was paid to the structural-semantic aspects of interrogative sentences. The formation of interrogative sentences, whether they are complete or incomplete, whether they are formed as a direct statement of the author or a device with a separate sentence, whether they are expressed in the form of a simple or compound sentence, were evaluated based on the criteria of traditional syntax. The fact that it is a product of human thinking as a separate logical category, the methodical-syntactic and functional-pragmatic approach to evaluating such statements was neglected.

## MAIN PART

Expression of the interrogative category through logical interrogative sentences and characteristics of interrogative sentences in the semantic-structural approach to interrogative sentences formed the basis of linguistic, including syntactic research. According to the linguistic nature of expressing the content of the question through an interrogative sentence, it is expressed in the form of a pure question and a rhetorical question, and it has been recognized by many linguists in Uzbek linguistics. As we mentioned above, interrogative sentences were thoroughly studied in Uzbek linguistics in the 60s and 70s of the last century in the semantic-structural aspect. In addition, there is also the issue of alternative questioning, which we can conclude that

this issue has not yet been adequately evaluated and thoroughly studied in Uzbek linguistics.

The issue of learning alternative interrogative sentences in Uzbek linguistics was first discussed and It was introduced by M. Abdupattoev and the alternative question was evaluated as a means of forming the text. The main feature of the alternative question is based on the fact that the listener requires an answer to only one of the two questions that the speaker puts next to each other. In addition, in an alternative question, there are several options for the listener to answer. For example:

***Келаётган Анвар Мирзому ё бошқа кишиму? (А. қодирий)***
***Is Anwar Mirza coming or someone else? (A. Qadiri)***

It can be seen from the example that the listener is asked two alternative questions in a row by means of an alternative interrogative sentence. Any option can be answered by the listener. Even one answer given by the listener satisfies the communicative need of the speaker.

The first answer option: - ***Анвар Мирзому.***

***Anwar Mirza***

The second answer option: ***бошқа кишиму***

***someone else***

- So, in this case, the alternative question itself directs the listener to the answer, that is, creates a speech situation for choosing an alternative answer.

Alternative interrogative sentences are grammatically based on the repetition of clauses in the same form, in other words, the repetition of clauses plays an important role in the formation of an interrogative sentence.

For example, ***Сиз кетасизми, қоласизми?***

***Are you leaving or staying?***

Special attention should be paid to the fact that alternative interrogative sentences have the feature of expressing the presupposition in the sentence in a wider and fuller way than simple interrogative sentences. In simple interrogative sentences, for example*: **Are you going to study or not?** like*

Is it possible that you don't go to study in the context of the main question in sentences like? There is also a presuppositional question.

In alternative interrogative sentences, we can see that both propositions are expressed both in terms of form and content:

***Are you going to study or not?*** like

We know that one of the main logical-grammatical signs of a sentence is predicativeness. The category of modality (speaker's attitude, view, point of view to the expressed event) is the category that contains the most basic sign of

predicativeness and is always present in the structure of predicativeness. Its predicative feature plays an important role in the fact that any sentence in the language is complete in terms of content and expresses a real or unrealistic attitude towards reality. A predicative sentence consists of syntactic categories such as modality, tense and person-number. Instead, "thoughts, feelings, exclamations reflect the reality in one or another form of the sentence, appear in the intonation scheme existing in the language system and represent one of the syntactic meanings. Intonation and syntactic meaning together form modality. So, modality is one of the main predicative categories of the sentence, in which the real or unrealistic connection of the content of the sentence with respect to reality is expressed, and this is done with the help of phonetic, morphological and syntactic means. G.A. Zolotova, talking about the concepts of reality and unreality, says that they are mainly expressed in speech through verb tenses. If the action expressed by the verb, which is a component of the sentence, is completed or is about to be completed, such a sentence expresses a real modal relationship to reality.

The characteristics of a participle, such as organizing the predicativeness of a sentence, providing its modality, forming it, expressing novelty (rhema) in its content, connecting parts to the center, and determining the form of the sentence according to the valence arising in connection with the members of its meaning, give grounds for saying that it is the only center in the sentence. In alternative interrogative sentences, the expression of modality occurs by means of repeated clauses.

Modality is expressed in a unique way in alternative interrogative sentences. In other words, this category is specific to each sentence, including alternative interrogative sentences. Alternative interrogative sentences are expressed in a specific way and with specific forms compared to other forms of the sentence.

It is known that modality in a sentence is expressed by the inflectional forms of the verb, introductory (modal) words, tone of speech and other means. They mainly serve to express the attitude of the speaker to the content of the sentence. In alternative interrogative sentences, modality is expressed using logical emphasis and a specific interrogative tone. Intonation formation is an integral feature of any speech. That is why in the study of the sentence, taking into account the existing structural structure, it is necessary to pay attention to the intonation formation as an additional sign. The intonation formation of the sentence is related to its basic component, the logical stress. In this case, logical emphasis means the speaker's communicative goal and which answer of two or more questions is important for the speaker. In this case, the speaker's logical emphasis falls on the part expressing the hypothesis that is

considered important and is given with a special stress and a characteristic interrogative intonation:

*Бундай бемазагарчиликни яна қиласанми, қилмайсанми? – Қилмайман, де, ношукур! (Ҳ.Ғулом)*
*Are you going to do this nonsense again or not? - Say I will not, ungrateful! (H. Ghulam)*

In the above sentence as an example, as can be understood from the speech situation, it is observed that the logical emphasis falls on the second alternative question (*қилмайсанми?*) (don't you?) and expresses the speaker's communicative goal, that is, the modality of the sentence. Phrase stress (logical stress) distinguishes a part of a syntactic structure from others, a speech tact (syntagma) that is important in terms of meaning. The logical emphasis falls on the part, that part is considered the most important part in the information transfer. Therefore, the role of logical stress in the expression of modality in alternative interrogative sentences is of special importance. This is especially evident in participle sentences where the mood category is not formally expressed.

*Бўрими, тулкими? – сўради серсоқол бир бек. (О.Ёқубов)*
*Is it a wolf or a fox? - asked a bearded man. (O. Yakubov)*

It is understood from the quoted sentence that in this context the speaker gives the logical emphasis to the first component of the alternative question, because being a wolf, that is, the progress of the work, is very important for the speaker at this point. In this sentence: *Бўрими?* Is it a wolf? This is also indicated by the fact that the interrogative word is ranked first.

It seems that the emphasis on logic is important in the language. It has a strong influence on determining the actual division of the sentence, intonation, the order of the sentence fragments, the syntactic function of the logical predicate, and the place. Also, it is possible to distinguish and emphasize the necessary part, to convey the intended purpose of the sentence to the reader and listener as intended. The emphasis of logic has the characteristic of giving different spiritual shades in the expression of thought.

Above, information was given about the expression of modality in sentences by means of verb moods, sometimes in alternative interrogative sentences, verb moods can participate in the leading position in the expression of modality. In such cases, the parts of alternative interrogative sentences are expressed by verbs that have an oblique form.

*Энди ўзим ҳам ҳайронман: кетайинми, қолайинми?*
*– Қолганинг маъқул, болам.* **(Ойбек)**
*Now I wonder: should I leave or stay? "You better stay, kid." (Oybek)*

In this sentence, the clauses of which are formed by means of the command-demand mood, the hesitancy of the speaker, the level of not being able to come to a clear decision is expressed. In this alternative interrogative sentence, the modal expression is different from that in the above sentences, because this sentence does not have the emphasis itself. The reason for this is the hesitancy of the speaker through the imperative form, in which there is no clear decision. This factor excludes the logical emphasis on one or another part of the sentence. That's why the expression of modality in this type of sentences comes out through the verb tenses.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, in general, in alternative interrogative sentences there are specific ways and means of expressing modality, and among such means, the category of logical emphasis and inclination occupies an important place. Their study once again confirms that the sentence, which is considered a complex syntactic device for expressing thoughts, has wide speech possibilities.

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