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Expression of the Modality Category in German

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Abstract: *Language is the most complex and at the same time unique social phenomenon. Because the language reflects the customs and way of life of the people. Understanding the essence of the content of a particular national language is understanding the history and future of this nation.[1, 82].*

The interaction between thought and language, more precisely, between thought and word is a very complex process. The reality of thought, its existence is manifested in language. The word embodies the thought, puts it in a material form and brings it to the surface, and modality has a great role here.

According to Ferdinand de Saussure, speech as the smallest unit of speech has a communicative function in every language. And he mentions that the sentence has the following characteristics:

- predicativeness
- modality
- intonation completion of the sentence
- grammatical completion of the sentence. [2,169]

These features are expressed in different ways in both Uzbek and German. In modern German, the category that shows the different attitude of the speaker to the thought-reality expressed in the sentence is called modality. [3,173] Uzbek linguists (S. Saidov 1973, M. Mirsoatov 1980) expressed an opinion that the category of modality is represented by morphological, syntactic, lexical-grammatical and lexical methods. Yes. Benyaminov (1995) shows that modality is expressed by three methods: lexical, grammatical and syntactic methods, and A. Yakubov (2005) shows the morphological, lexical and syntactic ways of expressing modality.

As a result of the comprehensive study of the phonetic structure of the language, grammatical structure, and the composition of the dictionary on a scientific basis, several fields of linguistics were created, such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicology, semasiology, etymology, and stylistics[4,13]. Accordingly, in this research work, means of expressing modality in German and Uzbek are considered in terms of phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical aspects.

In the morphological system: in this system, verb moods (definitive mood, conjunctive I and conjunctive II, command mood) include means of expressing modality.

Verb moods: when verbs change their form, i.e. grammatical tense, grammatical person, they reflect a message, desire or demand. Verb Moods (der Modus) express the attitude of action to reality. Through this grammatical category of the verb, the speaker's subjective opinion about the expression is shown. German verbs have three moods:

- The indicative (indicative) indicates whether an action has been performed or not and is expressed in three tenses.

Schon vorher war ich mit We do not agree with the professor dem Professor uneins. (Der Steppenwolf, S 100) in advance. (Desert wolf, 94 b)

- Subjunctive (Conjunctive I and II) Conjunctive is used to express a wish or opportunity. There are two types of conjunctiva: Conjunctiva I and Conjunctiva II. Conjunctive I is used in the extract sentence. Subjunctive II expresses a wish, desire, unreality, advice about the execution or non-execution of an action, an action that must be performed before it for the occurrence of an action.

Dann hättest eben du mich einladen After all, you should have müssen. (Der Steppenwolf, S 100) invited me earlier. (Desert wolf, 102b)

- Imperative (imperative) Imperative is a request, a request is a request.

"Hinlegen!" (5000 Tausend Euro Lay down! (Only a brainless calf would get himself sind nicht viel, Mysterious Witness, P. 32) stuck in the mud. The Mysterious Witness, 33 b)

In the syntactic system: as we know, linguists S. Saidov, A. Yaqubov and M. Mirsoatov took intonation as a syntactic tool. Intonation is the most important category of phonetics.

Sentences are not equal to each other in a compound sentence: one is the ruler and the other is the subordinate, that is, a subordinate clause. Two sentences are connected by connecting words, relative pronouns, lexical devices, prepositions.

Er würde es gar nicht merken, Even if you take the watch away, he won't wenn man sie ihm wegnähme. notice anything. (An apple for his father.

(Apfel für Papa. Mysterious Witness, S.28) Mysterious witness, 30b)

In linguistics, modality means the relationship of the content of the sentence to the objective existence and the relationship of the speaker to the content of the sentence. But there are still many disagreements on an important topic of linguistics, that is, modality. There is no definite conclusion or conclusion about its types. Certain languages, for example, German, English, Russian, Italian, Slavic languages, studied modality to a certain extent in linguistic schools.

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