

THE USAGE OF MODAL VERBS IN EXPRESSING OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY.

Iskandarova Manzura Muzaffar qizi

Urgench Ranch University of technology

1st year master degree student in Linguistic (English language)

Abstract: The article describes the most inconsistent and contradictory modal categories of obligation and necessity presented in linguistics. Many scientific papers have been devoted to the study of modality in general and its particular varieties. Interest in its research is caused by the increased attention to the role of language as a means of communication and individualization of the human thought and speech process. The relevance of the problem is also in line with the general trend of improving, ordering, and systematizing the conceptual and terminological apparatus of linguistics.

Key words: modals, obligation, necessity, advice, academic text, corpus, sub-corpus, categories.

Introduction. Modal verbs are defective verbs since they lack many forms characteristic of regular verbs: they have no –s in the third person singular in the present tense and no verbal, so they have no analytical forms; some of them lack the form of the past tense.

Method and Methodology. The development of analysis tools easily available to researchers has led to a new impetus of corpus linguistics as they facilitate the reliable study of the linguistic features that characterize the different varieties of English. This paper analyzes the use of modal auxiliary verbs in English based on a corpus of approximately 30,000 words consisting of two sub-corpora of 15,000 words for each gender. Each sub-corpora consists of 3,000 words excerpted from five literary works.

Discussion and results. Each of the modal verbs expresses different levels, such as obligation, advice, necessity, ability, permission and others. Some modal verbs are used to show speaker's obligation which he or she must, need, have to, be obliged to, should, ought to, be to do something generally or at that moment. When we speak about our obligation, we use these modal verbs. And these modal verbs help human to be beautiful their speech and abbreviate their sentences.

When you want to say that someone has an obligation to do something, or that it is necessary for them to do it, you use 'must' or 'have to'.

You must come to the meeting tomorrow.

The plants must have plenty of sunshine.

I enjoy parties, unless I have to make a speech.

He has to travel to find work.

There is sometimes a difference between 'must' and 'have to'. When you are stating your own opinion that something is an obligation or a necessity, you normally use 'must'.

I must be very careful not to upset him.

We must eat before we go.

He must stop working so hard.

When you are giving information about what someone else considers to be

an obligation or a necessity, you normally use 'have to'.

They have to pay the bill by Thursday.

She has to go now.

Note that you normally use 'have to' for things that happen repeatedly, especially with adverbs of frequency such as 'often', 'always', and 'regularly'.

I always have to do the shopping.

You often have to wait a long time for a bus.

You use 'must not' or 'mustn't' to say that it is important that something is not done or does not happen.

You must not talk about politics.

They mustn't find out that I came here.

Note that 'must not' does not mean the same as 'not have to'. If you 'must not' do something, it is important that you do not do it.

If you 'do not have to' do something, it is not necessary for you to do it, but you can do it if you want.

You only use 'must' for obligation and necessity in the present and the future. When you want to talk about obligation and necessity in the past, you use

'had to' rather than 'must'.

She had to catch the six o'clock train.

I had to wear a suit.

You use 'do', 'does', or 'did' when you want to make a question using 'have to' and 'not have to'.

How often do you have to buy petrol for the car?

Does he have to take so long to get ready?

What did you have to do?

Don't you have to be there at one o'clock?

You do not normally form questions like these by putting a form of 'have' before the subject. For example, you do not normally say 'How often have you to

buy petrol?' In informal English, you can use 'have got to' instead of 'have to'.

You've just got to make sure you tell him.

She's got to see the doctor.

Have you got to go so soon?

You normally use 'had to', not 'had got to', for the past.

He had to know.

I had to lend him some money.

You can only use 'have to', not 'must', if you are using another modal, or if you want to use an '-ing' form, a past participle, or a 'to'-infinitive.

They may have to be paid by cheque.

She grumbled a lot about having to stay abroad.

I would have had to go through London.

He doesn't like to have to do the same job every day.

You can use 'need to' to talk about the necessity of doing something.

You might need to see a doctor.

A number of questions need to be asked.

You use 'don't have to' when there is no obligation or necessity to do something.

Many women don't have to work.

You don't have to learn any new typing skills.

You can also use 'don't need to', 'haven't got to', or 'needn't' to say that there is no obligation or necessity to do something.

You don't need to buy anything.

I haven't got to go to work today.

I can pick John up. You needn't bother.

You also use 'needn't' when you are giving someone permission not to do something.

You needn't say anything if you don't want to.

You needn't stay any longer tonight.

You use 'need not have' or 'needn't have' and a past participle to say that someone did something which was not necessary. You are often implying that the person did not know at the time that their action was not necessary.

I needn't have waited until the game began.

Nell needn't have worked.

They needn't have worried about Reagan.

You use 'didn't need to' to say that something was not necessary, and that it was known at the time that the action was not necessary. You do not know if the action was done, unless you are given more information.

They didn't need to talk about it.

I didn't need to worry.

You also use 'didn't have to' to say that it was not necessary to do something.

He didn't have to speak.

Bill and I didn't have to pay.

You cannot use 'must' to refer to the past, so when you want to say that it was important that something did not happen or was not done, you use other expressions.

You can say 'It was important not to', or use phrases like 'had to make sure' or 'had to make certain' in a negative sentence.

It was important not to take the game too seriously.

It was necessary that no one was aware of being watched.

You had to make sure that you didn't spend too much.

We had to do our best to make certain that it wasn't out of date.

You use 'should' and 'ought' to talk about mild obligation.

You can use 'should' and 'ought' to talk about a mild obligation to do something. When you use 'should' and 'ought', you are saying that the feeling of obligation is not as strong as when you use 'must'. 'Should' and 'ought' are very common in spoken English. 'Should' is followed by the base form of a verb, but 'ought' is followed by a 'to'-infinitive.

When you want to say that there is a mild obligation not to do something, you use 'should not', 'shouldn't', 'ought not', or 'oughtn't'.

You use 'should' and 'ought' in three main ways:

- when you are talking about what is a good thing to do, or the right thing to do.

We should send her a postcard.

We shouldn't spend all the money.

He ought to come more often.

You ought not to see him again.

- when you are trying to advise someone about what to do or what not to do.

You should claim your pension 3-4 months before you retire.

You shouldn't use a detergent.

You ought to get a new TV.

You oughtn't to marry him.

- when you are giving or asking for an opinion about a situation. You often use 'I think', 'I don't think', or 'Do you think' to start the sentence.

I think that we should be paid more.

I don't think we ought to grumble.

Do you think he ought not to go?

What do you think we should do?

You use 'should have' or 'ought to have' and a past participle to say that there was a mild obligation to do something in the past, but that it was not done. For example, if you say 'I should have given him the money yesterday', you mean that you had a mild obligation to give him the money yesterday, but you did not give it to him.

Conclusion. In brief, this study shows that modality and its manifestations exhibit the concepts of language users, both universal and language-specific. Modality itself is considered a prominent part of human perceptions of everyday activities. Therefore, frequently used core modal verbs reflect the salient concepts of the society spoken the language. The research shows that core modal verbs expressing volition and prediction have frequently been used in English over time, with the modal verb will being the most frequently used and its preterite form would occupying the third position. As with English, Uzbek language users also consider the expression of volition and prediction salient, as indicated by the frequency of akan among other modality expressions. The modal verbs can and could are also used intensively by English speakers, showing that speakers consider the concepts of possibility, permission, prediction and volition important.

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