

Lexical Means of Expressing Modality in Modern English Language

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Abstract: The authors emphasize that language development is determined by the development of the society. The article deals with lexical means of expressing modality in English, which have specific functional features. The aim of the work is to investigate the semantics of modal adverbs, revealing their main semantic and syntactic features. The object of the study is adverbs, defined as indicators of subjective modality. Language is a means of communication that performs its main function. It is emphasized that language and thinking are inextricably linked, and the results of thinking form a close relationship with semantics. One of the most important categories of language is modality as a compulsory sign of an utterance. Linguistic modality is relevant in modern linguistics. This phenomenon has its own specifics. The research question is relevant due to the need to clarify the semantic possibilities of modal words in modern English. The main purpose of the work is to study the semantics of modal adverbs, their features in various utterances. The theoretical basis of the study is the works of V. V. Vinogradov, A. B. Bondarko, O. I. Moskalskaya. Modal words and phrases quite often become the subject of interest for modern linguists. The specificity and functional features of these words and phrases lead them to contradictory opinions about their nature. The authors conclude that the specificity of the modal meaning of words is due to the objectivity of statements in relation to reality.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is important to note that modality is used in a variety of sciences, from logic and linguistics to philosophy. Many scientists, such as F. R. Palmer, E. V. Gordon, N. M. Rayevskaya and others have studied the problem of modality. Each of them proposed their own theories and gave arguments to support their views. When studying the material, we inevitably face the question of the category of modality content itself, for only the correct definition of what the category of modality is – that is the consideration of the problem as a whole – will allow us to outline the successful way of research on such a particular issue as the study of the English language means of expressing modality. Modality, due to such a great interest among linguists, has become the subject of the present study. We limited ourselves to the study of lexico-grammatical means of expressing modality in modern English. The choice of the research object is due to its insufficient study, on the one hand, and the relevance of this problem, on the other (Admoni, 1965, Alisova, 1971).

Modality is a complex category of language, which is found in many languages. Unfortunately, there is no exact definition of this category. Modality, of course, is very important in any language, because the modal words determine the meaning of the statement. However, it is necessary to consider modality from different angles. It is an important integral part in every sentence that forms it.

Modality is defined as a semantic category. In English, there are many parts of speech which express modality (e.g., modal particles, modal verbs, etc.).

The term modality is defined differently in many languages, and many terms are taken from modal logics (Almurzaeva, 2019). Because of this, in English it is very difficult to determine the exact meaning of an utterance that accurately defines the meaning of modality, since the meaning of utterances is very variable.

Modality is also described as "the speaker's attitude toward a statement or statement toward reality or realization, which can be expressed in various linguistic forms. (Coates, 1983).

Many linguists search for a terminology of modality. The notion of "modality" originates from the influence of formal logic in philosophy as modality of judgment. Finnish scientist Ahti Jantti at the seminar in Finland, devoted to the problems of modality, its development in linguistics, rightly points out the necessity to distinguish logical and linguistic modality (Almurzaeva, 2022):

"Die Modalität in der Philosophie und die Modalität in der Sprachwissenschaft dürfen aber nicht identifiziert werden, obwohl sie einiges gemeinsam haben" (Jänti, 1989).

Those formulations which are adequate from the logical point of view do not exhaust the content of linguistic modality. Those meanings which linguists consider as modal (prompting, affirmation, question, negation, etc.) are considered by logicians as non-modal for the reason that they "overlap", i.e. occur within one utterance (Aristotle, 1981). And this, according to the laws of logics, violates the basic principle of the logical operation of concepts division. However, we cannot agree with such a basis for limiting modal meanings. Language is a natural formation, it "does not require that formal-logical sequence of principles of division which is necessary for classification of abstract concepts", therefore the statement is the sphere of existence of various language categories where their "neighborhood" is quite appropriate and does not mean paradigmatic crossing (Humboldt, 1984). Modality in modern English has to do with the world, not only with the world that exists, but also with what it could potentially be. It can revolve around people's beliefs about this world or their potential actions in this regard (Bondarko, 1987).

Modal concepts refer to the concepts of the possible, the necessary, the probable, the possible, and the like.

The idea of modality is an old one, dating back to classical Greek philosophy. Aristotle attaches particular importance to the concepts of possibility and necessity. The emergence of such notions seems to be due to the fact that people often think and behave as if things could be different than they actually are. In recent decades, philosophers and logicians have tried to analyze modal concepts by interpreting them as statements about possible worlds. Possible worlds can be divided into different types (called modalities) according to the conceptual structure in which an event or sentence is considered real or true (Aristotle, 1981).

Some linguists hold the view that there are three main means of modality (Vinogradov, 1975):

1) Modality related to rational laws and deduction.

2) Modality relating to social or constitutional laws.

3) Modality, which is concerned with the relations between empirical circumstances and the states of affairs that derive from them, that is, natural laws (Belyaeva, 1987) (Bally, 1955).

In linguistics, the category of modality is regarded as conceptual modality, that is, it is transmitted in language by means of concepts. These concepts are not manifested in the language itself, but in its lexical and grammatical structure, noting the connection with all the utterance (Belyaeva, 1987)

Thus, modality refers to the actual status of information; it signals the relative relevance, credibility, or plausibility of the content of an expression (Petrova, 2011).

The purpose of this article is to review the scientific and methodological literature on the problem of modality and the study of semantics of modal adverbs, identifying their main semantic and syntactic features. The units under study are adverbs which are indicators of subjective modality (Gordon, 1968).

Research methods: There are many means of expressing modality in English. Some of these means have been studied and some are still being studied. There are logical, grammatical and semantic approaches to modality, but in general this phenomenon also seems to point to the field of pragmatics, since modality operates above the level of a pure sentence (Philosophy of grammar, 1958).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Modality was studied by such researchers as S. Bally, F. R. Palmer, G. V. Kolshansky, N. M. Raevskaya, T. B. Alisova, G. A. Zolotova, A. V. Bondarko, etc. They considered the complex category of modality. Usually modality refers to the modal meaning in the structure of a sentence. As mentioned above, the field of modality has occupied the minds of many scholars, and many theories have appeared over time. In his book, F. Palmer points out two differences in the way languages treat the category of modality. The differences are between modal systems and moods. But he also argues that the typology of modality may be different because of the complexity of linguistic differences in different languages (Ivanova, 1981).

Richard Coates (1983) divides modality into epistemic (external) and radical (internal). E.I. Belyaeva, characterizing epistemic modality in her work "Epistemic modality in English and Russian", also emphasizes the role of the speaking subject:

"Epistemic modality is a linguistic expression of the degree of cognition by the speaking subject of the links and relations between the object and the sign. Epistemic modality is always subjective, as it is associated with the speaker's inference". (Belyaeva, 1987) [14].

"In general, let us emphasize that modality is a subjective-objective or subjective-relative category, which fixes in the system of language the results of the speaker's evaluation of relations and links of reality in terms of their nature, cognition or desirability and thereby objectifies ways of expressing this evaluation by any speaker in each specific speech act. Subjectivity of reality evaluation itself in the speech act is limited by objectively existing relations (that, however, does not mean that each speaker adequately evaluates them in terms of truth), subjectivity of evaluation expression is limited by a set of typified means of expression". (Belyaeva, 1987). As a result, there was a division of modality into objective and subjective (Yartseva, 2002).

The similar approach to division of modality into objective and subjective was first established in logic, and then in linguistics.

However, despite the fact that the logical approach to the division of modality into objective and subjective impoverishes it, narrows its scope, does not cover all modal meanings (the limiting role of the logical approach to the category of modality has already been mentioned above), the concepts of objective and subjective modality have been established in linguistics and found their development here.

In objective modality scientists began to distinguish alethic modality and deontic modality. Alethic modality expresses a possibility and necessity of relation between a subject and a sign, and deontic modality determines a relation between a subject and a sign, conditioned by social laws, moral and ethical norms (Almursaeva, 2019).

F.R. Palmer prefers the word "deontic" to "radical" modality (Palmer, 1990). On the other hand, Richard Coates (Coates, 1983) prefers "radical" to "deontic" because it is not limited to the expression of obligation and permission. Radical modality includes "deontic".

and "dynamic" modality. Through these two basic types of modality, speakers are enabled to perform two important communicative functions:

- a) commenting and evaluating interpretations of reality;
- b) intervening and making changes in events.

F. R. Palmer agrees that the distinction between "epistemic" and "radical" modality is more correct

and clearer (Palmer, 1990). According to Richard Coates, "epistemic" modality is subjective because it involves human judgment and expresses the speaker's attitude to the sentence (Coates, 1983). A.N. Lyons says that "epistemic" modal forms lack the past tense form and are not influenced by negation and aspect. "Radical" modality, on the other hand, assumes human control, so "radical" modals are harder to characterize, although they can be identified using features such as appearance with an animate object, stress, and intonation (Coates, 1983). Other authors argue that there is a clear distinction between the terms "deontic" and "radical" modality, although this distinction may not be clear in some studies, and these terms may be used synonymously. The use of the term "radical" emphasizes the aspect of modality.

F.R. Palmer distinguishes between two types of modality: the modality of utterances and the modality of events. They, in turn, also have their own subtypes.

Event modality refers to events that are not actualized. It includes (Miloserdova, 1991):

I. Deontic modality - the speaker expresses conditioning factors external to the person in question:

- a) permissive modality - permission is given on the basis of some rules, laws, or the speaker;
- b) obligatory modality - an obligation is imposed on the addressee on the basis of some authority;
- c) forbidding modality - the forms are formulated with the words: forbidden, has no right, cannot, is not allowed.

II. Dynamic modality - the speaker expresses conditioning factors that are internal to the person concerned (Byrd, 2008):

- (a) ability - expresses the ability to do something;
- b) volitional modality - expresses the willingness to do something (Palmer, 1990).

Each modal verb in sentences expresses an epistemic or deontic modality. In addition, there are some differences, for example, deontic "must" and "may" can be negative, whereas epistemic "must" and "may" cannot be, and if "must" and "may" follow "have" in the conclusion, they express epistemic modality (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Carroll, 1865).

Modality is related to the speaker's evaluation or attitude (certainty) about the state or affairs. Hence, modality deals with different worlds. In a sentence like "He must be right," we are dealing with the world of knowledge and reason. This type of modality is known as epistemic modality

E.g. I think Nicole is less sick than anyone thinks – she only cherishes her illness as an instrument of power. (F. S. Fitzgerald, p. 259)

E.g.: Я думаю, что Николь менее больна, чем кто-либо думает - она дорожит своей болезнью только как инструментом власти (Duden, 2016).

Realizing epistemic modality by means of verbs *may, might, can, could, should, will, must, ought to*, these modal forms express various meanings from possibility to certainty, grammatically: through inflections, lexically: through adverbs or special intonational patterns.

In the realization of deontic modality, indicating possibility or necessity, these forms are not traditionally perceived by personal and social standards (Duran).

Another subcategory of deontic modality is "directive" modality. Directive modality is used to denote the means that the speaker uses to control another's behavior. Modal auxiliaries are particularly important in this regard; they are used to order, rebuke, insist, suggest, permit, etc (Forrest, 2014).

E.g.: Assuming that you decide to take the plunge, you should if possible determine at the same time whether you are going to practise on the common law or on the Chancery side. (BNC)

E.g.: Предполагая, что вы решите сделать решительный шаг, вам следует, если возможно, одновременно определить, собираетесь ли вы заниматься практикой по общему праву или работать в канцелярии.

E.g. You should hear her talking about Gesner. You should see her doing her impersonation of him; one of the funniest things I've ever seen (BNC).

E.g.: Вы должны услышать, как она говорит о Геснере. Вы должны увидеть, как она подражает ему; это одна из самых забавных вещей, которые я когда-либо видел.

E. C. Petrova (2011) considers the ways of expressing directive meanings in English and Russian in comparative terms. Both languages use a single-partite verb structure for direct inducement to action, and in Russian the directive verb can change in number, where the plural form can serve not only to address several addressees, but also as a form of polite address. Both languages use the two-part structure of the directive sentence, which allows us to emphasize the contrast between the actions of the speaker and those to which the addressee is prompted (You take those two on the tray. And I'll just put this milk away. – Ты поставь их на поднос и унеси. А я молоко уберу.). In two-part English directives it is possible to combine a subject expressed by an indefinite pronoun with an imperative verb (Somebody, get one more chair, please.), while in Russian impersonal infinitive sentences with a dative are used for this purpose (Никому не двигаться!).

In speech, the deontic realization can be carried out with the help of grammatical moods, namely, the imperative mood:

E.g. Go away and forget it (BNC)

modal verbs: Well I shall have a look. (BNC)

other verbs: ...so I hope to hear from her this week. (BNC)

E.g.: Уходи и забудь.

modal verbs: Хорошо, я посмотрю.

other verbs: ...так что я надеюсь получить известие от нее на этой неделе.

Deontic modality is opposed to alethic and epistemic modalities. The relations of deontic modal concepts are studied by deontic logicians. Deontic modal forms are distinguished by a special relation to normative, also evaluative concepts (consciousness, virtue, significance, etc.).

According to F.R. Palmer, deontic modality has the role of the forthcoming, while epistemic modality includes the informer's approach to the truth of the past, the present or the forthcoming. According to Richard Coates, epistemic modality is the relationship of the communicating circumstance as well as the factors of reality.

The three meanings (epistemic, deontic, dynamic) can be referred to differently in a variety of literatures. For example, dynamic modality in addition is called voluntary/inherent. It is described as attributing to the subject, i.e., the element can do the action articulated by the main verb.

Thus, there are four main types of epistemic modal markers in English (Table 1) (Jespersen, 1933, Macmillan, 2003):

Table 1: Modals.

modal auxiliaries	may, might, can, could, must and other
lexical modal verbs	seem, appear
modal adjectives/adverbs	likely, probably, etc

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

There are many means of expressing modality in English. Some of these means have been studied and some are still being studied (Macmillan, 2003).

There are lexical means of expressing modality: modal meanings can be expressed by nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and particles. It is well known that nouns by themselves cannot act at the level of the whole sentence in which they participate. But they can denote the abstract concepts underlying

the modality and its various elements. In constructions with verbs with more or less auxiliary functions, such nouns can even replace modal verbs. As part of a prepositional phrase, they may replace modal adverbs. An important feature of such "modal nouns" is the ability to take infinitive constructions or even embedded sentences as objects. These nouns then usually play two roles: 1) they refer to the sentence as a whole (anaphorically, like pronouns), and 2) they project modality (the type denoted by their meaning) into the sentence at the same time. If the sentence is given only in the form of an infinitive construction, its subject is also controlled by the noun (Quirk, 1972).

Modal nouns express probability, necessity, chance, likelihood, degree, necessity, opportunity, ability, demand, inquiry, etc.

E.g. There is a chance that he will dare to leave. To break with Hitler, defect (BNC).

E.g.: Есть шанс, что он осмелится уйти. Чтобы порвать с Гитлером, дезертировать (Table 2).

Table 2: Modal adjectives include:

<i>able</i>	способный
<i>advisable</i>	Желаемый
<i>anxious</i>	Тревожный
<i>bound</i>	Связанный
<i>concerned</i>	Заинтересованный
<i>crucial</i>	Важный
<i>desirable</i>	Желаемый
<i>essential</i>	Существенный
<i>fitting</i>	Подходящий
<i>imperative</i>	Императивный
<i>important</i>	Важный
<i>likely</i>	Вероятно
<i>necessary</i>	Необходимый
<i>possible</i>	Возможный
<i>supposed</i>	Предполагаемый
<i>sure</i>	Уверенный
<i>vital</i>	Жизненный
<i>willing</i>	Желающий

They produce modal contexts of varying degrees, depending on how the speaker or writer understands the situation.

E.g.: It would be as soon as possible, but they couldn't say exactly how long (BNC).

Возможно, это будет очень скоро, но они не могли сказать точно, как долго.

If the Government were likely to meet the full cost, the proposal would be unnecessary (BNC).

Если бы правительство могло покрыть все расходы, то это предложение было бы ненужным (НКРЯ).

However it is not necessary to own all the available shapes, some have very specific uses which may only needed on rare occasions (BNC).

Однако не обязательно владеть всеми доступными формами, некоторые имеют очень конкретные применения, которые могут потребоваться только в редких случаях.

'It is impossible not to notice that our world is tormented by failure, hate, guilt and fear'. (W. Saroyan, quote) – «Невозможно не заметить, что наш мир мучают неудачи, ненависть, вина и страх». (В. Сароян, цитата)

Modal lexical verbs include such ones as 'advise', 'intend', 'suggest', 'recommend', 'demand', 'propose', 'wish'. Modal lexical verb *to have to can* take inflexional endings and infinitive subordinate clause beginning with *to* as an object. Yet auxiliary verb "to do" is used in interrogative sentences.

E.g.: I have to take off my shoes whenever I can (BNC).

Мне приходится снимать обувь всякий раз, когда я могу.

The use of modal particles is not widely spread in Modern English, especially in Britain English. Though they are more frequently used in the speech of the Americans. The following example with *too* and *so* is opposed to what was said (Parallel case, <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/search-para-en.html>):

The E.g.: re is too a growing appreciation of the need for an international approach to hydrological problems... (BNC).

Также растет понимание необходимости международного подхода к гидрологическим проблемам ...

So a nursing home, hospital and school, residential or otherwise, is never certificated, and any advice that we give is exactly that (BNC).

Таким образом, дом престарелых, больница и школа, жилые или другие, никогда не проходят сертификацию, и любые советы, которые мы даем, являются именно такими.

As a rule, to express the meaning of apology such lexical means as markers are used. These markers can be used in the speech interchangeably and to change positions. Probably, these are adverbs that attract most attention in the English Grammar (BNC).

«Модальные слова – относительно закрытый класс в немецком языке» (Helbig, 1993).

«Модальные слова отвечают на вопросы предложения» (Helbig, 1994).

Модальные слова являются частью наречий во многих книгах, но модальные слова, в отличие от наречий, не могут использоваться в нереальных желательных предложениях. Также невозможно

спросить о модальных словах: «Как он идет? Возможно» (Helbig, 1993).

«Modal words are relatively closed class of speech parts» (Helbig, 1993).

«Modal words respond to sentence questions» (Helbig, 1994).

Modal words are regarded as parts of adverbs in many books, but modal words cannot be used in unreal desirable sentences. Also it is impossible to ask such questions as: “How does he go? Possible”, – concerning modal words (Helbig, 1993).

Adverbs formulate concrete verb details and express speaker’s position towards the event (Helbig, 1994).

«He does not come in time to official meetings» – (adverb). «He, probably, will not come to the staff meeting» – (modal word). The speaker uses modal word to express his opinion, that he suspects the man will not come. In German, if you want to negate modal words, the negative word comes after the modal word in contrast to adverbs.

«He will not come in time. He, possibly, will not come» (Helbig, 1993) (Quirk, 1972).

Because of their great diversity class of adverbs are the least defined among the traditional parts of speech. Indeed, it is tempting to simply say that adverb is an element that does not correspond to the definitions of other parts of speech. The term «adverb» is slightly problematic. Traditional grammars use it to denote any structure, changing adjective, any structure changing adverb, and any structure changing verb. Some modern grammars avoid using the term «adverb», using nothing but semantic terms, such as adverbial modifier, or structural terms such as addition. As a part of speech the category term «adverb» is applied to different set of elements of English, including verb modifiers, adverbs, adjectives, subordinate sentences. The label «adverb» expands the scope of prepositional phrases, word combinations with nouns and subordinate sentences, each of which may have the same modifying functions as adverbs. It is more difficult to define adverbs than nouns, verbs and adjectives, because there are so many subclasses and positional variations. Endings of adverbs have double meanings.

First, numerous adverbs are formed from corresponding dynamic adjectives by the way of adding the ending -ly. But this is the case with adverbs of manner (quickly-quickly), which express how something is done. The second type of endings are inflexions, relating to comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs (quickly, more quickly, the most quickly).

Adverbial expressions, formed from nouns by the way of (-ly, friendly, as a rule), (-like) (ladylike), (-style, -fashion), must be formed peripherally, for example, in a friendly manner/as a whole. There is no difference among them, moreover, they can be substituted for each other:

E.g.: “In general, they attended a mass of thanksgiving in the villa’s chapel” (Bertrice Small “Love Wild and Fair” p.591). – Как правило, они присутствовали на мессе благодарения в часовне виллы.

“Generally speaking, Howard seemed dressed as usual – the threadbare but exactly buttoned jacket, the infinitely worn, but carefully polished shoes”. (James Gould Cozzens “By Love Possessed” p. 520). – Вообще говоря, Ховард выглядел одетым как обычно – поношенный, но точно застегнутый пиджак, бесконечно поношенные, но тщательно начищенные туфли.

As mentioned in Perkins (1983, p. 89 Wiley Online Library), modal adverbs in English are mostly epistemic. Modal adverbs are those lexical devices that emphasize and disambiguate something. No wonder that such a rich sphere/part of speech as the adverb has been so well studied, and many scholars have proposed their classifications of English adverbs: conjunctions and linkers of sentences (however, nevertheless), disjunctive words (probably, thankfully, frankly), subjunctive words (willingly, intentionally, etc.) and adverbial modifiers of purpose, time, manner, place, etc. Toril Swan shows that the entire category of evaluation adverbs (disjuncts) has undergone a similar development. Adverbs of evaluation are defined by Toril Swan as adverbs that express the speaker's evaluation of the content of a sentence. In addition to modal adverbs, the class of evaluation adverbs according to Toril Swan contains evaluative adverbs (fortunately, unfortunately), adverbs of speech action (frankly, briefly) and disjunctive subjects (wisely, intelligently). All these classes of adverbs, according to Toril Swan, have greatly expanded and diversified in the 20th century (1988, Ch. 5, Modality in Germanic Languages) (НКРЯ).

Modal words *probably, maybe, perhaps* are closely related to the expression of modality.

E.g.: The war was long way away. Maybe there wasn't any war. (E. Hemingway, p. 205)

Only those who will risk going too far can possibly find out how far one can go (Th. Eliot, quote).

If she could have done one thing to make absolutely sure that every single person in this school

will read your interview, it was banning it. (J.K. Rowling)

We don't actually fear death, we fear that no one will notice our absence...

Война была далеко. Возможно, не было никакой войны. (Э. Хемингуэй, с. 205)

Только те, которые рискнут зайти слишком далеко, могут понять, как далеко можно зайти (Т. Элиот, цитата).

Если бы она могла сделать что-то одно, чтобы быть абсолютно уверенным, что каждый человек в этой школе прочитает ваше интервью, она запретила бы его (Дж. К. Роулинг).

На самом деле мы не боимся смерти, мы боимся, что никто не заметит нашего отсутствия... (Т. Элиот, цитата).

Ray Jakendoff (1972) classifies adverbs as follows: adverbs with verb phrases, object-oriented adverbs, and speaker-oriented adverbs. I. Bellert (1977) identifies five disjunctive groups in Ray Jacendoff's speaker-oriented adverbs: evaluative adverbs (e.g., fortunately, unexpectedly), modal adverbs (e.g., logically, mathematically), conjunctive adverbs (e.g., consequently, finally), and pragmatic adverbs (e.g., sincerely, exactly). Sally McConnell-Gine suggests that passive-sensitive adverbs have the meanings of verb phrases (attitude and manner). With the possible exception of Sally McConnell-Gin, each of the above classification systems groups adverbs according to their role in that sentence, either by how they are "oriented" or by how they relate semantically or pragmatically to other arguments.

Another interesting area of study of adverbs is the problem of their placement in a sentence. This problem interested Otto Jespersen, and he mentioned it in his work. According to him, adverbs can usually occupy five positions (Table 3).

Table 3: Adverbs can usually occupy five positions.

in front – before the subject and verb	впереди – перед подлежащим и глаголом
between the subject and verb	между подлежащим и глаголом
after subject and auxiliary verb, before verb	после подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола, перед глаголом
between verb and object or prepositional object	между глаголом и объектом или предложным объектом
at the end of the sentence	в конце предложения

To see how the means of expressing modality are used in English statements, we should turn to works of fiction, which abound in modal vocabulary, which contributes to the expression of the subjective attitude of the speaker to the content of the statement and to the interlocutor, and therefore makes the characters' speech lively and unconstrained.

Their use in works of fiction and in modern colloquial speech is great. Let us assume that, creating a work of fiction, writers recreate their picture of the world, using both grammatical and lexical means of modality (Helbig, 1994).

The adverb perhaps is usually at the beginning of a sentence and is not separated by a comma.

E.g. Perhaps only people who are capable of real togetherness have that look of being alone in the universe. (D. Lawrence, p. 149)

In this context, one can trace a shade of probability.

I do not know what makes a writer, but it probably isn't happiness (W. Saroyan, quotes).

“He looked sharply away and said: ‘Here!’

(James Gould Cozzens “By Love Possessed” p. 529).

Actually points to some actual fact as a fact of reality, often appearing as something new, unconscious, and sometimes unexpected:

“Actually, you have to remember that you have ten pounds of steel on your legs which will affect balancing” (James Gould Cozzens “By Love Possessed” p. 558).

The modal verb should is used in sentences to express advice, obligation, probability. This can be seen in the above examples.

Curiosity is not a sin...But we should exercise caution with our curiosity...yes, indeed (J.K. Rowling, p. 598).

“Why, I merely saw your maid had difficulty with the heather – I told her about it and started the water (F.S. Fitzgerald, p. 282)

“She couldn't help speaking anxiously: her voice was grave and low” (where anxiety ascribes some state of mind to the patient).(James Gould Cozzens “By Love Possessed” p. 183).

For example: Возможно, только люди, способные к настоящему единению, выглядят одинокими во Вселенной. (Д. Лоуренс, стр. 149)

Не знаю, что делает писателя, но, вероятно, не счастье. (В. Сароян, цитаты)

«Он резко отвернулся и сказал: «Вот!».

(Джеймс Гулд Коззенс «Одержимая любовью», стр. 529).

«На самом деле, вы должны помнить, что у вас на ногах десять фунтов стали, что влияет на

балансировку». (Джеймс ГулдКоззенс «Одержимая любовью», стр. 558)

Любопытство – это не грех ... Но с любопытством следует проявлять осторожность да, действительно. (Дж. К. Роулинг, стр. 598).

«Да ведь я просто видел, что у вашей горничной возникли проблемы с вереском, я сказал ей об этом и пустил воду. (Ф.С. Фитцджеральд, стр. 282)

«Она не могла не говорить с тревогой: ее голос был серьезным и низким» (где она ... с тревогой -приписывает пациенту какое-то душевное состояние). (Джеймс ГулдКоззенс «Одержимые любовью», с. 183).

Adverbs like cautiously, anxiously, slowly are called adverbs of state of mind:

Mastering her emotions, he slowly and carefully told his mother what had happened. (Bertrice Small "Love Wild and Fair", p. 217).

Poor Jo would gladly have gone under the table, as one thing after another was tasted and left. (where 'gladly' expresses some state of mind of the agent 'Jo') ("Louisa May Alcott "Little Women", p. 94).

Adverbs of manner answer the question "how?" and talk about the way in which something happens. Examples of adverbs of manner:

Mr. Brooke obediently began the story, with the handsome brown eyes steadfastly fixed upon the sunshine". ("Louisa May Alcott "Little Women", p. 104).

Helen must be categorically, but indirectly assured that he never thought of such a thing". (James Gould Cozzens "By Love Possessed", p. 34)

They got extraordinarily clever at translating these in the twinkling of an eye to pounds and ounces" (Bertrice Small "Love Wild and Fair" p. 447)

He stood on and on, silent and immobile, gazing steadfastly, and then, if you took no notice of him, he moved slowly to the next table" (W. Somerset Maugham "The Bum", p. 115).

Frankly, he lost his control ...after a while he tore his head away from him.

(Bertrice Small "Love Wild and Fair" p. 472).

Personally, I do not know the day when Cyra died", she said.

(Bertrice Small "Love Wild and Fair" p. 556).

I am afraid that what definitely weighted in the matter of scandal was the sort of person she was. (James Gould Cozzens "By Love Possessed" p. 59).

The claim, by being so general, definitely denied itself. (James Gould Cozzens "By Love Possessed" p. 61).

Обуздывая ее эмоции, он медленно и осторожно рассказал матери о том, что

произошло. (Бертрис Смолл «Любовь дикая и прекрасная», стр. 217).

Она не могла не говорить с тревогой: ее голос был серьезным и низким. (где с тревогой приписывает пациенту какое-то душевное состояние) (Джеймс Гулд Коззенс «Одержимые любовью», с. 183).

Бедный Джо с радостью пошел бы под стол, потому что одно блюдо за другим гости пробовали и уходили (где «с удовольствием» выражает некоторое состояние агента «Джо») («Луиза Мэй Олкотт «Маленькие женщины», стр. 94).

Мистер Брук послушно начал рассказ, его красивые карие глаза пристально смотрели на солнечный свет». («Луиза Мэй Олкотт «Маленькие женщины», стр. 104).

Елену надо категорически, но косвенно заверить, что он никогда о таком не думал». (Джеймс Гулд Коззенс «Одержимые любовью», стр. 34).

Они необычайно умно переводили их в мгновение ока в фунты и унции». (Бертрис Смолл «Дикая и прекрасная любовь», стр. 447)

Он стоял и стоял, молчаливый и неподвижный, пристально глядя, а затем, если вы не обращали на него внимания, медленно переходил к следующему столу». (У. Сомерсет Моэм «Бродяга», стр. 115).

Откровенно говоря, он потерял контроль... через некоторое время он оторвал от него свою голову. (Бертрис Смолл «Любовь дикая и прекрасная», с. 472).

Лично я не знаю, когда умерла Сайра», – сказала она. (Бертрис Смолл «Любовь дикая и прекрасная», с. 556).

Боюсь, что решающим фактором в скандале был ее тип характера. (Джеймс ГулдКоззенс «Одержимые любовью», стр. 59)

Это заявление, будучи столь общим, определенно само себя отрицало. (Джеймс Гулд Коззенс «Одержимые любовью», стр. 61).

According to I. Bellert (1977), modal adverbs, probably, obviously, certainly, etc., are not used in the negative form, and they also do not occur within negation. In addition, modal adverbs do not occur in questions. For example (Table 4-5).

Table 4: Modal adjectives include:

Probably	The archaeologists will find the ruins of the lost city.
Possibly	
Evidently	

Table 5: Modal adjectives include:

Improbably	The archaeologists will find the ruins of the lost city
Impossibly	
Not evidently	

{ probably
possibly
evidently

E.g. The archaeologists will not find the ruins of the lost city.

{ probably
possibly
evidently

* The archaeologists will not find the ruins of the lost city.

* Will the archaeologists find the ruins of the lost city?

Археологи найдут руины затерянного города.

* археологи найдут руины затерянного города.

Например: Руины затерянного города археологи не найдут.

* Археологи не найдут руин затерянного города.

* Найдут ли археологи руины затерянного города?

And, at last, according to Bellert theory, modal adverbs (in contrast to modal adjectives) are not used in conditional forms (Table 6).

Table 6: Modal adjectives include:

If the archaeologists	Probably	find the ruins of the lost city, the museums will be filled with many precious artifacts.
	Possibly	
	Evidently	

* Если археологи найдут руины затерянного города, музеи будут заполнены множеством ценных артефактов.

But they may appear in apodosis (Table 7):

Table 7: Modal adjectives include:

If the archaeologists find the ruins of the lost city, the museums will	probably	be filled with many precious artifacts.
	possibly	
	evidently	

Если археологи найдут руины затерянного города, музеи будут заполнены множеством ценных артефактов.

И. Bellert suggests that modal adverbs determine the truth of an utterance expressed in a sentence. Similarly, Andrew Lang argues that adverbs do not belong to the propositional meaning, but they express the speaker's attitude to it (Bally, 1955).

E.g. It's the only thing I can do till I get well, and you've got your hands full enough without having to watch him.

E.g.: Это же единственное, что я могу делать, пока не поправлюсь, а у тебя достаточно хлопот и без него (НКРЯ).

These intensifiers can replace one another.

It is very difficult to learn how to use the lexical means in speech correctly, because they have many individual connotations, which makes it difficult to choose them in each individual case. But nevertheless, their use in everyday colloquial speech, and especially in dialogue is increasing. They give the language a flowing, graceful quality.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The category of modality is still one of the most complex and debatable problems of modern linguistics. This is due to the complexity of the concept of modality itself and the difference in methodological foundations for its study, which gives rise to many different interpretations of this category. In English there are many means of expressing modality. Some of these means have been studied, and some of them are still being studied. Because of its great heterogeneity, the class of adverbs is the least defined of the traditional parts of speech.

Thus, modal adverbs in English are mostly epistemic in nature and perform a certain communicative function when used in speech.

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