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LINGUISTIC ASPECT OF NEWSPAPER TEXT MODALITY

Abstract: One of the topical issues of world linguistics is the role of the worldview of native speakers, their national and cultural views, thinking, as well as the universal aspects of the language landscape of the media world in different languages. Aspects of the interdependence between modality and evaluative categories, the presence of cases of intersection of types of categorical units within the framework of modality and differential features in the semantic field, as well as the relationship of modality with other semantic categories indicate that its study as a universal category and the study of their national self-consciousness is one of current and necessary tasks.

Key words: media, text, journalism, communication, modality, objective and subjective modality, media language.

Language: English

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Introduction

Nowadays, modern people get to know the world through media. At the same time, a wide range of language possibilities in the media space embodies the coverage of events taking place in the world through it, bringing national culture to the audience, questions of linguistic mentality in a communication situation. Of course, language as a means of communication in society is carried out on the basis of political, social, economic and cultural information, such as understanding the world, forming a worldview, conclusions.

Since the unity of language and thinking finds its expression in speech, our thought also takes on a material form, i.e., the form of emotional perception, and thus belongs not only to the individual, but also to society. In fact, the language has the ability to exert a certain influence on people and awaken their feelings, informing about the events and phenomena taking place in society.

The coverage and understanding of current events in the world through linguistic units determines not only the methodological appearance of journalism, but also some of its important linguistic features. After all, all forms, functions and functions of the language, with its inseparable connection at all stages of existence, are fixed in different ways in all

spheres of life and activity of society. Language is “not an abstract system, it can be seen as a series of practices that always evolve from communicative needs in specific contexts and situations. Each part of the language has its own purpose” [1, 37].

Each society, like each era, each culture has its own media, its own experience and model of interaction and its own language.

The media environment forms a “strategy of behavior, desires, feelings, structure of views” [2, 92]. The media imposes its parameters on social reality and on a person, firmly introducing its own order, its own model of consciousness, the logic of cognition and events, its own time and space into everyday structures.

The media has influenced all types of communication:

1) personalized consciousness, subjectivity, interpersonal communication associated with personal experience, such as mass, collective, non-specific consciousness, aimed at eliminating the boundaries of a personalized subject [3, 46], interesting to a wide audience with the help of replication technologies (press, television, radio, Internet, etc.) data transfer;

2) non-public (various specialized and private communications), such as mass communications with a certain social orientation, the meaning of the social

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context, the transfer of information by means that do not have a public status for various reasons.

As a socially conditioned means of cognition, communication and control, language has a complex structure of the literary language, including various forms - dialects, sociolects, simple language, the language of fiction, the language of the media, specific functional and methodological forms. The existence of variant forms of a language that differ in social status and the composition of language means, the originality of the history of the language and its use in various spheres of life and activity of society, as well as in social education, which unites according to one or another parameter - ethnic, territorial, demographic, political, cultural, professional, labor and related to others.

It is known that language is transformed from a means of communication into a means of influencing the consciousness of a potential consumer. In addition, language can turn from a means of communication into a means of influencing human consciousness. This feature of the language is widely used in modern media.

The category of modality is a linguistic phenomenon closely related to the logical construction of thought, and this category is considered the subject of study not only of linguistics, but also of logic. It forms the basis of the triad of language, thought and logic.

What is the special interest of researchers in the “modality of media language”? What is the relevance of studying linguistic modality, the parameters of which are derived from the media, from the nature of their social and communicative mediation? What is the importance of this problem and the prospects for its research?

“Modality (Latin *modalis* - measure, method) is a functional and semantic category representing different forms of the relationship of thought to reality, as well as different forms of subjective classification of things [4, 127].

Linguistic modality is a complex and multifaceted category, Sh. According to Balli's description, the “core of the sentence” [5, 96], the structural-structural volume and the functional hierarchy of meanings define two semantic aspects of the sentence, which are determined by its nominative (declarative) and communicative (pragmatic) aspects.

R. Ikromova explains her view of the modal category in the following way: “Modality is a set of techniques that show the relation of thought to reality. Modal forms mean the attitude of the speaker to the content of his speech, to the listener, to the situation, to various things and events, to existence in general [6, 104].

A. Gulomov emphasized [7, 63] that modality expresses an objective-subjective attitude to real being, while A. Nurmonov believes: “Modality is the main unit of a sentence, the most important

component of the semantics of a sentence, and the subjective side can act as a unifying sign for the category of modality” [8, 93].

Researchers define modality as a grammatical-semantic category that expresses the speaker's attitude to the judgment he expresses, his assessment of his attitude to the expressed objective reality [9, 64]. In fact, modality is expressed both by grammatical and lexical means (inflectional forms, modal words and prepositions, intonation (tone), etc.).

V. G. Gak distinguishes three stages of the type of modality:

1) by the nature of reporting - declarative and performative;

2) reliability and probability according to the nature of cognition of reality (incomplete reliability);

3) by the nature of the relationship - the expression by the subject of feelings of desire and dissatisfaction [10, 79].

V.V. Vinogradov defines modality as “a conceptual (conceptual) category that is not described with the help of language, but manifests itself in it, through its vocabulary and grammatical structure” [11, 53]. After all, modality is not only a characteristic of reality and unreality, but also a description of the speaker's attitude to his speech.

Of course, researchers who support this opinion show that they took the category of modality from philosophy, because “the category of modality is the attitude of the speaker to the reality in which the speaker establishes a connection between the subject and its sign” [12, 92].

“The concept of modality was introduced from such a branch of philosophy as classical formal logic. All philosophy textbooks define logic as the science of reasoning or the ability to reason [13, 75]. Modality is a broad concept based on categorical logic and psychology, suggesting that the expressed thought is a text, and any text has a modal volume. Focusing on the formation of the modality of subjective reception, he introduced semantic operators with emotive, epistemic, deontic and compositional characteristics, since they serve to express subjective relations, and this process also shows the author's attitude to the content of the text [14, 37]. This situation allows us to conclude how closely the concept of modality is connected with human linguistic activity.

Indeed, the presence of such a wide range of possibilities in the manifestation of the category of modality, no doubt, indicates that this category is a universal phenomenon and that its study is extremely important for understanding the essence of language construction. “The emergence of a universal category of modality at every level of language proves once again that the units of the language system have a wide range of possibilities” [15, 134].

Massachusetts Abdurazakov explains modality with three components:

a) the nature of the modality,

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- b) the content of the modality,
- c) modality condition.

Scientist, "The character of modality is expressed in accordance with the norms of the language, by means of which the action must be performed, can be performed or cannot be performed. "The participant in the situation, that is, the modal subject expressing desire, is in the context of modality" [16, 73].

Modality in the media text is associated not only with the synchronic, but also with the diachronic level. The category of modality needs to be discussed as a universal category, because "in the languages of different systems, it appears in different forms" [17, 67].

So, the type of modality is manifested through linguistic means, the communicative intention of the speaker (writer), the meaning of the modality, expressing his emotional attitude to the content of the sentence, is expressed using the subjunctive mood, tenses of verbs, as well as some conjunctions and prepositions. Text modality plays an important role in the analysis of printed media texts and the identification of their national and cultural characteristics.

Thus, modality is an active component in journalistic texts, it is a universal means that ensures

the achievement of the effect intended and planned by the author of the message and affects the recipient for various purposes. Modal categories actively used in journalism allow the author of a journalistic text to clearly, figuratively and concisely convey the desired meaning. It is interesting to describe the different variants of the language landscape of the world using modal means in the journalistic landscape of the world. The purpose of this study is to assess the possibilities of modality by presenting variants of the linguistic landscape of the world in journalism with the help of examples.

Each era has its own ideas and principles that make it conceptually and methodologically recognizable. Undoubtedly, the theories that have become characteristic of today are formed on the basis of understanding the mass media, which are the main information and communication resource of modern man. Today, the media have firmly emerged from their "behind the scenes" space, placing the main plots of the history of man and society at the forefront of the culture that created it, and each time emphasizing one or another of its most important parameters. On their basis, the media project is based on the transformation of media content and technological potential, their creative practices into a qualitatively new cultural and linguistic reality of the individual.

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