

 <p>ISSN NO. 2320-5407</p>	<p>Journal Homepage: -www.journalijar.com</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/9773 DOI URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/9773</p>	 <p>INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR) ISSN 2320-5407 Journal Homepage: http://www.journalijar.com Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/9773</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS OF THE MODAL WORDS WITH MEANINGS “EVIDENTLY”, “OBVIOUSLY” AND THEIR LOCATION IN SPEECH STRUCTURE.

Kholmatova Vazira Narzullaevna.

Teacher and Doctoral student of Karshi Engineering Economy Institute.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 14 July 2019

Final Accepted: 16 August 2019

Published: September 2019

Key words:-

modality, modal words, pragmatic meaning, speech structure, modal operators, proposition.

Abstract

The present article is devoted to investigation of modal words “evidently”, “apparently”, “obviously”, “clearly” and their location in sentence. These modal words fulfill the function of strengthening pragmatic meaning of speech structures. The author investigates various modal words and reveals semantic difference between them. Theoretical content of the article is approved by examples of contexts taken from original texts.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2019,. All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

The present article is devoted to investigation of modal words “evidently”, “apparently”, “obviously”, “clearly” and their location in sentence. These modal words fulfill the function of strengthening pragmatic meaning of speech structures. The author investigates various modal words and reveals semantic difference between them. Theoretical content of the article is approved by examples of contexts taken from original texts.

Materials and methods:-

The modal words with meaning “evidently”, “apparently”, “obviously”, “clearly” can be located in different places of speech structure. Due to location of modal operators we can speak about pragmatic meaning.

It should be noted that the modal words of this row and their role in strengthening the modality of speech expression have not been thoroughly investigated yet. According to some linguists’ point of view, they create the logical meaning of modality in speech structure (Belyaeva, 1985: 151). Other scientists think that modal words define high or low degree of sureness of the information (Arutyunova, 1988: 119; Zvereva, 1988: 44; Pavlov, 1985:14; Bartsch, 1986: 43). Moreover, some linguists support the point of view that modal words are exactly used when there is no total sureness of the content of information (Greenbaum, 1969: 204; Hubler, 1983: 119).

We have used mostly descriptive method for analyzing the problem of investigation and comparative method in order to reveal different degrees of modal words in speech structure.

Results and discussion:-

According to our viewpoint, the aim of the above mentioned modal words is to demonstrate either high or low degree of sureness of the speaker. The meaning of the modal words does not disturb to understand or accept any statement. At the same time, they demand from the receiver to accept the given information as true one.

Corresponding Author:-Kholmatova Vazira Narzullaevna.

Address:-Teacher and Doctoral student of Karshi Engineering Economy Institute.

Modal words which denote obvious events and concrete meaning can sometimes, on the contrary, reduce the degree of sureness of the spoken information.

The modal words with meaning “evidently”, “apparently”, “obviously”, “clearly” strengthen the pragmatic content of the speech structure in which they are used. They confirm any statement and make listeners be sure in the authenticity of information they have got. Among these words there are modal words *apparently*, *evidently*, *obviously*, *clearly*.

We think that above mentioned modal verbs having the same aim, locating in definite place of proposition, serve to point at high or low degree of sureness. They don't create any difficulties for understanding the informative text, with the help of modal words the listener or receiver of information can easily accept the information of speech structure.

Evidence, exactness, obvious characteristics given by modal words bring sureness, authenticity into the speech structure thus fulfilling pragmatic function. It gives chance to include this kind of modal words into the list of amplifier modal units [Korotkih, Shiukaeva, 1987; Starikova, 1988; Zvereva, 1988).

The degree of total sureness can vary due to the meaning of operators. Thus, the modal word “apparently” reflects those notions that are considered to be real, but this kind of sureness can be turn into false information [Webster, p. 54]. Some linguists think that the modal word “apparently” can denote imagination, suggestion or assumption. But we believe that the meaning of the modal word “apparently” add (though partially) exactness and authenticity into the context. For example:

Now all of a sudden, the fellow takes a run-out powder. Apparently, he has run away with a married women (Gardner, p. 115).

The use of the modal word “evidently” bring to creation of true conclusion (Webster, p. 396). At the same time, the modal word “evidently” expresses the meaning of belief, but still existence of doubt:

1. But the lights are on?
2. Yes.
3. Evidently then he intends to come back soon (Gardner, p. 58).

So, as we see in the given example, sometimes the modal word “evidently” can bring the meaning of belief into the content of informative text but still doesn't exclude the feeling of doubt and suspicion:

She evidently wrote you a letter telling you what she'd planned to do and what she wanted you to do (Gardner, p. 19) (She must have written you a letter ...).

The modal word “obviously” bring sureness into the speech structure which is directed at acceptance of it as a truth. In this way the information is accepted as authentic one (Webster, p. 369). The modal word “obviously” doesn't mean doubt or hesitation:

Obviously, I don't want to add fuel to the fire (Bradford, p. 372).

Semantics of the modal word “clearly” can express modal meanings “absence of doubt”, “trust” (Webster, p. 207; Oxford, I, p. 153), “evidence” (Oxford, I, p. 153).

Besides, in the list of modal words there is one with a little bit another meaning – the modal word “naturally”. It reflects natural duration of the event that has been spoken, it points at expectation of some results (Webster, p. 766; Oxford, 2, p. 58). Moreover, the modal word “naturally” adds the meaning of belief in the truth of the information, sureness. In this way, the modal word “naturally” brings the higher degree of sureness into the speech structure:

Naturally, the State Department favours a career diplomat rather than a political appointee (Sheldon, Windmill, p. 26).

So, sureness and exactness, natural evidence of the events can be vary due to degree of authenticity and reality of the spoken information. This difference can be demonstrated in the following way:
apparently – evidently -- obviously – clearly – naturally

The important part of the problem is discordance and unequal abilities of modal words in English and Uzbek languages which can be explained by different degrees of sureness. Reliability and validity of the informing speech structure can be accepted by a listener with the help of modal words meaning “really”, “naturally”, “exactly”. Less degree of reliability and meaning of possibility can be expressed by modal words which mean “evidently”, “obviously”, “apparently”, which demonstrate belief in the authenticity of the information but not assurance.

The modal words meaning “naturally”, “evidently” can be expressed by predictive expression and fulfill the following functions:

1. To enhance the truth and reality of the speaker’s proposition:
2. Apparently Sarah’s become rather chummy with Allison Ridley, Winston’s old girlfriend (Bradford, p. 610).
3. When Overdock went out to investigate on Monday night he must have had some weapon with him. He evidently didn’t have a gun (Gardner, p. 185). Obviously this was not the sleep-cure department (Suzann, p. 399). Naturally Jim wants a happy wife, so he signed the papers and committed me (Suzann, p. 416).
4. To develop and clarify the speaker’s before mentioned thoughts:
5. I noticed that your car was pretty much of ass. Evidently you’ve had it out where it’s wet (Gardner, p. 68).
6. Sally’s hardly a fool. Obviously she wouldn’t be stupid enough to go to Ireland (Bradford, p. 405).
7. She’ll ask me who the client is, Ros. Naturally she’ll want to know who’s interested in buying her stock (Bradford, p. 499).

To show distance from adhesion to the addressee’s point of view. The modal words are used in such situations in order to agree with the addressee’s mind but propose independent point of view:

Alison: ... Oh, they enjoyed themselves.

Helena: Apparently (Osborne, p. 76).

1. I love you, but this is different.
2. Evidently.
3. I just can’t seem to concentrate.
4. Obviously, her husband snorted.
5. It must have been before our time.
6. Naturally it was before our time (Maugham, 1, p. 226);

To approve total authenticity of the given or obtained information:

1. ...do I have your blessing?
2. Evidently you do, although you don’t really need it (Bradford, p. 397).
3. But as I say, you obviously don’t think your client has because you’ll let her walk on looking like a bit player (Suzann, p. 163).
4. You have driven an automobile before?
5. Naturally (Gardner, p. 47);

To express disagreement to the addressee’s point of view, indignation and contradiction:

1. The girl was throwing a fit.
2. No, apparently it was just a routine conversation (Gardner, p. 115).
3. You should regard this place as a second home.
4. Oh, I do, said Rose vaguely.
5. Evidently you don’t as you’re so mean with your time.
6. That’s why I lost my voice – I couldn’t do both.
7. But Ethel Agnes O’Neill obviously did both at one time – he said (Suzann, p. 420)
8. I presume you’ve told her.
9. Naturally, I didn’t tell her (Bradford, p. 270);

To express categorical value:

1. One of them is apparently a forgery (Gardner, p. 24).

2. Hannah was evidently fond of talking (Bronte, p. 345).
3. I spoke too soon, it seems. They're obviously hard at it (Bradford, p. 549). Naturally he's rather upset (Bradford, p. 33);

To enhance of the contradicting propositions:

But there are no injuries that are permanently disabling or life threatening, obviously, though, those he has sustained are serious enough (Bradford, p. 603).

1. Of course you didn't do it on purpose.
2. No, I didn't – but evidently he was interested, and so was Martha (Murdoch, The B. and B., p. 605).
3. I would like to clarify my remark about your future. Naturally I realize you like working at the stores, but you can't get much further at Harte's (Bradford, p. 69).

So, modal words can take any place in sentence structure: they can be used at the beginning of the sentence, in the middle and at the end. The location of the modal words in speech structure influences on the degree of pragmatic meaning. Thus, if modals words are placed at the beginning of speech structure, they bring confidence into the content of informative context. It is one of the most frequently used types of location of modal words:

Apparently there's nothing I can say to persuade you that you're mistaken (Maugham, 1, p. 279).

Evidently my old man can't last for ever (Maugham, 1, p. 299).

Obviously there are some things you don't know, Emily (Bradford, p. 78).

Naturally she wanted to know all you could tell her of his last moments (Christies, Evans, p. 22).

Modal words which are located at the end of the sentence reduce the degree of confidence in the speech of operator:

I don't have my ridding togs with me, evidently (Branford, p. 540).

"We don't know which pub", I said. "It'll be the nearest one, obviously", said Dave (Murdoch, "Under the net", p. 94).

Drake has given her a most beautiful apartment, naturally (le Carre, p. 214).

Sometimes modal words can take place between the subject and predicate of the sentence. But this kind of position is not said about the modal word "naturally":

I apparently left the house several times to get more bread and jelly and peanut butter (Vonnegut, p. 129).

Then Mrs. Allred got a chance to phone her husband. He evidently told her to come back and go to the Snug-Rest Auto Court (Gardner, p. 135).

It sounds very cut and dried to me. Min obviously had an accident (Bradford, p. 354).

Besides, these modal words can strengthen exactness and confidence of the quality or action demonstrated by the verb:

1. She was apparently indifferent to her daughters and entirely absorbed in her son Percy (Fitzgerald, p. 54).
2. You say we value being English. You've evidently got an inferiority complex about being Scottish, and not even a Highlander (Murdoch, The B. and B., p. 341).
3. I would naturally have to give this a great deal of thought (Sheldon, p. 333).
4. Sometimes modal words can fulfill the function of adjective in sentence. In this way they can stand before or after speech structure:
5. But Edwin Fairley wasn't a bad person. Just terribly weak and afraid of his father and hidebound to his class. Naturally. That was the way it was in those days (Branford, p. 254).

Modal words can either strengthen or reduce sureness, either accept or reject the given information:

1. I love you, but this is different.
2. Evidently (Murdoch, The B. and B., p. 112).

3. I like your nose and I'm not French.
4. Obviously (Sheldon, M. of the G., p. 227).
5. Does the same go for business? – Naturally (le Carre, p. 171).

The degree of meaning of the modal words can be enhanced with the help of the word “quite”:
And quite apparently, there was some necessity for haste in connection with the transaction (Gardner, p. 32).

Conclusion:-

So, in this way, modal words can bring different degrees of confidence into the speech structure. This degree depends on the position of modal words in sentence. Location can change pragmatic meaning given by modal words. As many linguists note, the degree of confidence of the information can depend on the location of modal words in sentence structure. Being expressed by predicate they enhance the modality of assurance, being parenthesis they reduce it, being located in the middle of the sentence they can denote the midst of authentic and non-authentic degree of information.

Literature:-

1. Belyaeva E.I. Fuctional-semantic field of modality in English and Russian. – Voronej: Print-house of Voronej State University, 1985. – 180 p.
2. Arutyunova N.D. Types of lingual meanings. Value. Event. Fact. – Moscow: Science, 1988. – 341 p.
3. Zvereva E.A. Expression of categoriality in English scientific texts // Didactic-pedagogical basics of teaching foreign languages to scientific researchers. – L.: Science, 1988. – P. 42-50.
4. Pavlov V.G. Semantic-functional characteristics of modern English adverbs: Abstract of diss. ... cand. of philol. sciences. – Baku, 1985. – 16 p.
5. Bartsch R. The Grammar of Adverbials. – Amsterdam: North-Holland Publ. Co. 1986. – 390 p.
6. Hubler A. Understatements and Hedges in English. – Amsterdam, Philadelphia: J. Benjamins, 1983. – 192 p.
7. Korotkih Z.E., Shiukaeva L.V. Functioning of modal units in scientific speech in comparison with literary // Problems of analysis of special text. – Ufa: Print-house of Bashkir University, 1987. – P. 99-104.
8. Starikova E.N. Variativeness of means of expressing categoriality / uncategoriality of utterance // International conference “Problems of variativeness in German languages”. Thesis of reports. – Moscow, 1988. – P. 43-44.
9. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary / ed. By H.B. Woolf. – G & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, 1995. – 1535 p.
10. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. – Oxford University Press, 1982. – 1036 p.
11. Bradford B.T. Hold the Dream. – Panther books. Granada Publ. Ltd. L., 1995. – 831 p.
12. Gardner E.S. The Case of the Lazy Lover. – Pan Books, L., 1991. – 189 p.
13. Susann J. Valley of the dolls. – Brandon Ltd., Tip-tree, essex, 1995. – 510 p.
14. Osborne J. Look back in Anger // Modern English Plays. – M.: Progress Publ., 1986. – P. 27-142.
15. Maugham W.S. Collected Short Stories. – V 1. – Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1982. – 441 p.
16. Bronte Ch. Jane Eyre. – Signet Classic. N.Y. & Scarborough, 1990. – 461 p.
17. Christie A. Why didn't they ask Evans. – Pan Books Ltd., L., 1981. – 188 p.
18. Murdoch I. Under the Net. – Granada Publ. Ltd., L., 1993. – 255 p.
19. J. Le carre. The Honourable School-boy. – Pan Books, L., 1988. – 543 p.
20. Vonnegut K. Slapstick. – Dell Publ. Co. N.Y., 1986. – 243 p.
21. Fitzgerald F.S. Selected Short Stories. – M.: Progress, 1979. – 357 p.
22. Murdoch I. The Book and the Brotherhood. – Penguin Books, N.Y., 1989. – 607 p.
23. Sheldon S. Master of the Game. – Pan Books, L., 1983. – 430 p.