

UZBEK ALTERNATIVES TO MODAL VERBS IN ENGLISH

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Annotation: the main English modal verbs are can, could, may, might, will, would, shall and should. It is known that sometimes the following other verbs are categorized as modals. They are: caught to, had better, used to, have to, dare, vaneed. These verbs do not reflect all the character of the main modal verbs and are sometimes called "semi modals". But in some cases the main modal can be an alternate counterpart of verbs. In the following article we will analyze the rules of application of these semi-modal verbs.

Keywords: modality, verb, semi-modality, infinitive, alternative, dare, threat meaning.

Advances and deficiencies in the process of studying modality have also been studied from a variety of tracer articles. Ought to + V is used in the present and next tense, representing moral duty or advice. He ought to help his friend. Ought to + have + P.P. the form, on the other hand, refers to the past tense and is used in the sense of reproach and reproach towards a person when he does not fulfill his duty or acts inappropriately. Just like modal verbs, we can also make interrogative forms of sentences using their alternatives. The interrogative form of the verb Oughtmodal is made by taking the verb ought modal forward from the owner. The weight to modal verb is made using the non-divisible form of the sentence, as always, the not negation load. As we know, after modal verbs, the first form of the main verb is required. But after semi-modals there are also cases where to is required. The verb Ought to modal always requires Tony after himself.

You ought to have done it yesterday.

Ought i to go?

I ought not to go.

The verb Dare also falls into a group of modal verbs, corresponding to verbs in Uzbek such as "dare, sink". The verb Dare is divided into two groups according to its use. Like Modal verbs, in the present tense all persons are invariably darebolib, and in the past tense they are dared(or durst).

The non-divisible form, however, is Daren'thisobbed. It is tinged like proper verbs. Proper verbs take-s in the III-person when inflected like, and the present and past tense interrogative and non-divisive forms may use the auxiliary verb do. Darefe'li often does not change in interrogative and non-divisive sentences.

We dare not touch what you propose with a barge pole.

I dare saybirikma is used in modern English to mean "in my opinion, I think I can say freely".

But I dare say I shan't miss it.

The past tense form of Dare is durst that is considered an old-fashioned form.

If I durst, said the captain, I'd stop and pock off another man.

Dare vaneedikkala can be used both as modal verbs and as simple verbs. Dare to you can also be used with infinitive.

I dare to answer her, He needs to clean that.

He didn't dare go.

When they control the infinitive Without to, they are applied as modals and without being, and are usually bounded in interrogative sentences.

Dare he do it? (Does he dare to do it?)

I daren't try. (I don't dare to try.)

How dare you! How dare he!(a compound with a phrase that expresses anger, humiliation).

I dare say.(a firm belief that something is true) .

To have is the equivalent of a mustmodal verb as a tomodal verb. As To have is used with the tofe-inflected infinitive, meaning such as "to be forced, to be forced to do

means. To have to is applied primarily to mean dependence on a particular condition, an event.

He had to see her tonight.

- Why did old Tante have to live on the other side of the farm?

- I just have to go to Smith's.

The compound Had better gives a similar meaning to should and ought to when referring to or expressing a corresponding relationship .

I had better get down to work.

This modal verb can also be used to express the meaning of a threat.

You had better give me the money or else.

It is very similar to the hadmodal verb in the compound. This is governed without an infinitive. In this case, the verb in question cannot be replaced by any other form of the havefe, and it is in a syntactic minosabate, like an auxiliary verb. The term betterbiricma is therefore as notable as the compound verb type. It is sometimes categorised with modal verbs or as semi-modals. The term may contract to the term'd in better, or be dropped when used mostly in some informal cases in the American English variant. The combination can be used with Perfect Infinitive: you'd better have finished that report by tomorrow.

Its non-divisive form hadn't better, and it is primarily used as part of interrogative sentence.

Hadn't we better start now?

If a note is used after better, the meaning of the infinitive changes.

You'd better not do that.

That is, in this case, the meaning of the sentence gives a strong advice, the meaning of “you should not do this.” It is commonly used to form recommendation, advice meanings. This warning expresses hopeless despair. For example:

- You had better take your umbrella with you today.
- That bus had better get here soon!
- You had better watch the way you talk to me in the future.

The first sentence given above expressed the meaning of recommendation, the meaning of hopeless hope in our second sentence, and the meaning of warning in our last sentence.

The verb conjugation Used to expresses past cases or past regular actions, usually a radical meaning that they are not far away. It is accompanied by an infinitive (full conjugation of the verb: used + to + infinitive) .

I used to go to the college.

The meaning of this means that the speaker had previously attended a regular college, not going beyond without reason.

Used he to come here?

So, in interrogative sentences, the usedgap goes to the head. While the non-divisible form is the notincor load

made through. The Notinkor load is used after the used.

He used not to come here.

The past tense form of the regular verb sometimes uses did.

Did he used to come here?

He didn't use to come here.

The verb form of Used to use is a similar compound, meaning cannot be replaced by an adjective form.

I am used to this, we must get used to the cold.

Gerundian is used when the adjective form is expressed through the verb:

I am used to going to college in the morning.

The Need modal verb can be used in modern English in both the modal verb task and the non-modal proper verb task. This modal verb means “necessary, necessary”. It is mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences. Need + V denotes the need for the execution of a work – action and translates as “necessary”. This modal verb is used only in interrogative and non-divisive forms of the ordinary

present tense. At this point, we must mention that in the divisive response of interrogative sentences initiated by needbilan, mustbilan is answered.

Need he come here?

You needn't come so early.

Need I go there at once?

Yes, You must.

On the contrary, a jawab with needn't is given in the non-divisive response of interrogative sentences that begin with mustbilan.

- Must I go there at once?

- No, you needn't.

Need not + have + P.P. it is used when there is no need to perform work-action, which happened in the past tense, but this is the case.

You needn't have come so early.

Needfe'li can also be a main verb, and it is translated as "necessary" and, like other main verbs, is expressed in the present, past and next tense:

You need a long rest.

We needed the dictionary badly.

I'll need your advice.

Needfe'li comes as the main verb and stands after the animate (denoting people) possessor, followed by the Toli infinitive.

Live has + need + to + V

My friend needs to learn English.

When a needasocial verb follows a animate possessor, then it is followed by either a gerundian, or a majhul-relativistic infinitive.

Inanimate holder + need + Wing

A Needmodal verb can also come in a horse function.

But one has no need of a reason for that.

There was no need for words.

Modal verbs express the ability, Ability, probability, necessity of the work-action to be performed. Many modals can be applied in more than one sense. Also through the "semi-modals" given above, the speaker has the opportunity to express the attitude towards work-action. We think that the information given will help in this.

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