



MODAL WORDS AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF WORDS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received 10 th February 2022 Accepted: 10 th March 2022 Published: 26 th April 2022	This article describes in detail modal words in Russian and their use, types of modal words. They also talk about the lexical and grammatical meaning of modal words and onomatopoeia.
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Modal words are words by which the speaker evaluates his statement as a whole or its individual parts from the point of view of their relation to objective reality.

For example: It is true that a red-lipped ghoul is eating bones (P.); Circumstances, right, separated you? (P.). In the examples given, the word true is a modal word. It expresses the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance as an assumed possibility, and in the first sentence the modal word sets off the speaker's attitude to the content of the entire utterance, and in the second it refers to one of the components of the utterance - the subject.

Modal words are often close to adverbs and particles, so that the distinction between the former and the latter is sometimes difficult. Compare, for example: Our successes are really (particle) small. - I listened: indeed (modal word), it was a voice (L.T.).

The term modal words can be considered traditional, but the questions that arise in its comprehension are also traditional. Firstly, at least two different groups of words are called modal words: a lexico-semantic group - significant words with a modal lexical meaning and a semantic-grammatical category of words (part of speech), associated in its syntactic function with introductory words. Secondly, there is no unity in the interpretation of modal words as a semantic-grammatical category. For high school textbooks, the statement about the existence of a special part of speech - modal words is well-established. As a rule, modal words are not mentioned in the school curriculum. In the "Russian Grammar" modal words are named in brackets when listing the means of expressing subjective modality, which include introductory words and word combinations - "sometimes they are called modal words", but this category is absent in the general classification of parts of speech. The uncertainty of the morphological status of modal words forces researchers to use descriptive turns in their identification: the emerging semantic-syntactic category of words; interparticular semantic-syntactic category of introductory-modal words and even just a syntactic function that different parts of speech can perform. In addition, when describing modal words as a separate part of speech, its volume is defined differently. With a broad understanding, modal and introductory words are identified. With a narrow one, only those introductory words that express the meaning of the reliability of the transmitted information (of course, true, really, etc.) and uncertainty about its reliability (probably, possibly, probably, etc.) are referred to as modal. There are also intermediate approaches, according to which words are also considered modal, "transmitting the order of thoughts (firstly, for example, means in a word); revealing the attitude of the interlocutor to what is being expressed (you know, they say; so to speak, etc.); summing up the statement (so, thus, therefore, etc.). The contradictory interpretations of the term modal words are due to at least two factors. On the one hand, the word modal itself is actively used in linguistic research, changing its semantics in accordance with the context.

An important role is played by the word-formation connection of the terms modal and modality. The prevalence of these lexemes in linguistic terminology is evidenced, for example, by the fact that in V. N. Nemchenko's dictionary "Grammatical Terminology", the headings of 14 dictionary entries include the word modal and about 30 include the word modality. Modality is a universal linguistic category that expresses the general meaning of the relation of the statement to reality, established by the speaker. Modal meaning has means of expression at all language levels, and modal words occupy an important place in this system, although it is difficult to agree with the statement that they "are the main means of expressing the category of modality." A very impressive set of linguistic means expressing modal meaning, and the active use of the term modality in the analysis of higher-level language units (sentence, text) lead to the fact that the word modal itself becomes a "familiar stranger", and this does not help to more accurately qualify the linguistic phenomenon, denoted by the term modal words. On the other hand, modal words that do not have pronounced formal morphological features perform a strictly defined syntactic function, which makes them to be

identified as introductory or introductory-modal words. It is more convenient to use the term introductory word, since we assimilate its differential features when studying punctuation - a language level that is of practical importance for all more or less educated people. In lexicography, the term introductory words is preferred, obviously, as a more definite and stable functioning in the modern Russian language. In the Grammar Dictionary of A. A. Zaliznyak, for example, among the marks there is an introductory word, but there is no modal word.

Modal words are a special part of speech, the general categorical meaning of which is to convey a variety of subjective-modal relations of the speaker to what and how he speaks (probably, by the way, firstly).

They don't change. In a sentence, they perform the function of introductory words (punctuation and intonation stand out), often they themselves make sentences: "You, of course, have already read Astafyev's new novel? -" Of course!

Many modal words are not written in one word (perhaps, as they say), although this is only a tribute to the spelling tradition: in terms of their grammatical and accentuation properties, indicators of modal relations such as "maybe" are integral words.

Modal words should be distinguished from water structures that perform similar functions in a sentence, but consist of several words, each of which belongs to a certain part of speech in terms of morphology: This year , as (conjunction) all (pronoun) say (verb), there will be many berries.

Lexico-grammatical categories:

1) indicators of persuasion, or reliability / inaccuracy of the reported (undoubtedly, of course, probably, apparently, maybe);

2) indicators of authorization, linking the reliability of information with its source (in my opinion, according to rumors, as they say);

3) indicators of emotional assessment of the content of the transmitted information (fortunately, unfortunately);

4) metatextual: indicators of the order of presentation of thoughts in the text (firstly, in addition, finally); means of generalizing, clarifying or supplementing information (so, in a word, in particular, in other words);

5) phatic - serve to establish optimal speech contact between the speaker and the listener (you understand, hear, imagine, see, know). Meaning of interjections and their functions in speech. Interjection ranks by meaning. Groups of interjections according to the method of formation and origin.

Onomatopoeic words.

Interjections are a relatively unproductive part of speech, which in itself constitutes, like modal words, a special structural-semantic type of words and expresses (but does not name) emotions (oh! as an involuntary expression of delight; Ah! as an expression of a feeling of fear, etc.). Interjections do not change; they are not syntactically related to other words. In speech, interjections are separated from other elements of the text by pauses, in the text - usually by a comma or an exclamation mark: Oh, my fields, my dear furrows ...

As soon as the interjection begins to enter into syntactic relations with the surrounding words, it immediately passes into another part of speech; cf.: interjection Marsh! * a command to start the movement of a military unit * and the unconjugated verb march formed from it (March to sleep!)

Three lexico-grammatical categories of interjections are contrasted:

1) Emotional, directly conveying the feelings of the speaker: a, ah, ah, ah-yay-yay, oh, wow, wow, e, ege, m-yes, um, fi, fu, pah; bravo, God, Lord, fathers, etc.;

2) Imperative, transmitting this or that order or command to the addressee: come on, hello, march, on, stop, that's it, atu; a number of interjections of this type are used when communicating with domestic animals: hmm, but, kitty-kitty, etc.;

3) Etiquette, expressing the generally accepted formulas of speech etiquette: goodbye, thank you, don't, etc.

According to their formation, all interjections fall into two main groups: primary (primitive) and derivatives.

1. The first group includes primitive interjections, consisting either of one vowel sound (A! O! U! E!), or of two sounds (Ai! Ah! Ba! Oh! Hey! Eh! Wow! Fi! Ha! and etc.). Sometimes primitive interjections are used in the form of a combination of two or three identical interjections: Ha-ha-ha! Woman! Fi-fi! etc.

Part of the primitive interjections is formed from three or more sounds (yeah, alas, ugh, ege, etc.).

Postfixes or particles can be attached to individual primitive interjections (nute, na-kos, nute-ka, oh li, etc.)

2. The second group consists of interjections formed from other parts of speech. Such interjections are called secondary or derivative. This includes interjections formed from nouns (Nonsense! Trouble! Cover! Right! Etc.), from verbs (Hello! Farewell! Etc.), from adverbs and pronouns (That's the same! Fully! Etc.).

By their origin, some interjections are primordially Russian (Mothers! Ay! Eh! Come on! Etc.), others are foreign (Hello! Aida! Bravo! Bis! Kaput! Etc.).

In the process of the development of the language, individual phraseological turns passed into the category of interjections (Oh my God! Fathers of light! Business is tobacco! That's the story! Damn it! And many others.).

Onomatopoeia should be distinguished from interjections - these are immutable words that reproduce sounds made by living beings, mechanisms or characteristic of the environment: ha-ha-ha! Onomatopoeia does not express emotions and in a sentence is usually not isolated from other words, performing the functions of one or another member of the sentence.

In conclusion, the following conclusions can be drawn: Modal words, like service words, are not members of the sentence, however, they independently perform a certain syntactic function, acting as introductory words. This

function makes them related to significant words that can be used as part of introductory phrases and sentences. The question of the absence of a nominative function and conceptual content in modal words is not so easy to solve, given the discrepancies in the definition of the part of speech of such introductory words, such as, consequently, fortunately, etc. According to V. V. Vinogradov, these are modal words, and in accordance with the narrow understanding modal words - this is an adverb and a noun.

With the obvious absence of conceptual content and nominative function, such a significant discrepancy in determining the part-of-speech belonging of these examples would hardly be possible. We think that the words of I. G. Kalyagina about the paradox of modal words, which are "to a certain extent lexical, which gives, on the one hand, the possibility of their semantic classification, on the other hand, are lexically empty, since they do not have a nominative function, seem fair."

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