

## MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF INCENTIVE MODALITY IN TATAR AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

N. Khabirova<sup>1</sup>, G. Abrosimova<sup>1,\*</sup>, K. M. Minullin<sup>1</sup>, I. Khanipova<sup>1</sup>, R. R. Khairutdinov<sup>1</sup>, G. Ibragimov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Kazan, Russia

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Language, Literature and Art of Tatarstan Academy of Sciences

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### ABSTRACT

The relevance of the investigated problem is caused by the need to improve the functional approach to understanding the nature of the content incentive modality. The aim of the study is to identify the means of expression incentive modality in the Tatar and Russian languages, their similarities and differences. The leading approach to the study of the problems is selected descriptive-comparative method with its components - observation, comparison and generalization. The findings suggest that, in both languages there are corresponding counterparts, causing typological commonality; the most frequent way of expressing incentive modality in the English language are modal verbs and modal words, in Tatar - modal words as part of a complex predicate, the use of which depends on the context. Article Submissions may be useful in lecture courses on linguistics, in special courses on the problems of modality, as well as in the practice of teaching the Tatar and English languages.

**Keywords:** language, translation, bilingual, incentive modality, means of expression, typological intention.

Author Correspondence, e-mail: [abrosimowagalina@yandex.ru](mailto:abrosimowagalina@yandex.ru)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Modality is a phenomenon without which there is no statement; in other words, every proposition, implemented in the predicate relations of a language, accompanied by modality - the special work of human consciousness, creating a kind of modal aura. According to the remark of Sh. Balli "modality - is the soul of statements" Bally (1995).

Statements containing modal verbs, on the denotative level model the potential situation of reality. On the mental level, there is the modality according to the cognitive ability of the subject in a certain way in the ontology structure extra linguistic proposition statements.

As a basis, denoted modal verbs within the modal system allocate:

- 1) predicative - actual need and opportunity;
- 2) epistemic - grading the reliability characteristic (from doubt to a confident assumption);
- 3) commands - an imperative possibility and necessity (order, resolution, prohibition, etc.) Bolotova (2010).

We are interested in the last denotation, which is related to the direct motivation; in this case a modal structure with the aim to transform the unreal to the real situation. Information about the events available to the subject, it does not meet the requirements, so using language means it encourages the listener to become the doer of the action that would change the course of events in the desired direction.

Modal units give to the statement so different personal shades, which is especially noticeable in declarative sentences with modal verbs, which are so often seen as equivalent forms of incentive: *Sin ana eshlørge tiesh. You must do it.*

Thanks to modal verbs the statement receives the additional plan which is caused by situational and personal factors, that is they help to reflect to some extent and the personal status of the speaker, its such personal characteristics as emphasized politeness, a correctness, fear to seem importunate, tactless, or, on the contrary, his indignation, indignation which in an incentive form can be expressed as a sharp, rough prohibition.

Undoubtedly, modal verbs by virtue of its lexical semantics, including the value of personal, internal, subjective attitude towards anything is evidence of a trend in the language of a modal-pragmatic complexity statements, which gets kind of polyphony. Constructions with modal verbs are increasingly used for communication in both languages under consideration, which corresponds to the trend to ever more subtle and accurate submission of subjective objective material, the desire of the individual to reflect the linguistic sign of their individuality (Miloserdova,1991). Linguists proved that the comparison of grammatical

phenomena of native and foreign languages contributes to the understanding of how the mechanism of the second-language acquisition is functioning (Khisamova, 2015).

## **2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK:**

Methods of linguistic research are dictated by the purpose set in this work. Main methods: the comparative analysis of the similar linguistic constructions applied in the Tatar and English languages; method of comparison with the purpose of identification of the grammatical and semantic relations in system of an incentive modality; the description including methods of observation; accurate apparatus of identification analysis necessary for classification of language material.

## **3. RESULTS**

Modal language means are widely used in the formation of incentive structures in the Tatar and Russian languages.

The greatest interest is the study of the means of expression of subjective modality, i.e. the relation of the speaker to the reported information, intellectual, and emotional assessment of the statement. The main means of constructing modality in this function are modal words and parenthetic clauses, intonation, word order, repetition, rhetorical questions: must (to be to, to have to), shall, should, ought to, can could, may, might, will, would, need, and modal words expressing a subjective attitude of the speaker to the suggested idea. In modern English modal words, include the following words: certainly, indeed, perhaps, happily - unhappily, of course, evidently, maybe.

## **4. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The syntactic function of modal words for the first time in the Tatar linguistics described M.Z. Zakiev (1992). He suggested to divide Modal means of expressing modal relations into three groups: 1) means that are included in the predicate (affixes inclinations and time, modal words as part of a complex predicate); 2) means of determining the modal types of sentences (particles, interjections, word order, intonation); 3) the parentheses and sentences that are modal component of the statement Zakiev (1992). D.G. Tumasheva (1980) and other turcologists allocate modal words in an independent part of speech and distinguish two groups: 1) modal words which are used as a part of a predicate and express the objective attitude towards reality: bar, yuk, tiesh, kirek, memkin, yarar, yaryi, ihtimal, imesh,iken. R.G. Sibagatov (1984) considers them as predicative and applies to them the term

"heberlekler" Sibgatov (1984); 2) modal words which are used as a parenthesis and express their attitude to the statement of reality through subjective assessment of the speaker: akhra, imesh, bul, shayat, ichmasa, elbette Tumasheva (1980).

In English language there are modal verbs that express not an action or state, but the attitude of luckily -unluckily, no doubt, naturally, probably, fortunately- unfortunately, surely, obviously, possibly, really, assuredly, actually, undoubtedly, etc. It remains debatable position of let verb, although it is one of the designers of the recurrent motive modality. Modal verbs are very often used in speech. In colloquial speech, according to X. Weinrich (1987) a new modal verb want with the imperative value, which is increasingly used instead of ought to, must and should: You want to take it easy E.Hemingway (1976).

### **5. Language means of incentive modality expression**

In both considered languages, value of the incentive structure with a modal verb is often dependent on the context, the accompanied intonation, communicating typological characteristics (degree of general culture, the type of higher nervous activity, physical and mental health), social and personal relations. In most cases, modal statements are ways to mitigate the orders and requests, and means of expression of the offer, advice and permission. In the course of our analysis of lexical and modal markers of pragmatic options have been identified as an incentive value *order (requirement), request, advice, permission, warning*. Let us consider the details.

#### **Order**

By transfer, the intensions of order or requirement it is possible to use modal means in the Tatar language:

- a combination of the infinitive with *-rga* and modal words *tiesh / tiesh tugel*: *Kenbash Atakai sakchysyna: "Karchyk Behrem bekke chapkynyn açibererge teli bugai. Dalaga chyk, chapkynyn yulyna arkyly tesh. Bash birmese - orysh. Chapkan Behrem bekkeuterge tiesh tugel. Kuzgal, yer tiz!"* (Maulidov, 1993);

*"Elbette, haklyk eske chygarga tiesh, lekin halyk digen nerse bizzat uze yuk ul, di. Ni bulsa da sin, di, ilden chitke chygarga tyryshma. Berge bulsan, bervakytta da hur bulmassyn"* Eniki (2002);

*-A, shulaymy? Fen, gyilem berkaychan da hekumet almashynuga karap userge tiesh tugel. Fennenuz zakonnary bar* Mahdiev (1996);

#### **Requirement:**

- the use of the infinitive on *-rga* with modal words *kirek, kirekmi, kirek tugel*:

- *Ni seyleven bu? Allahy Tegalenen achuyn chygarudan kurkyr iden! Tyzem bulyrga kirek Maulidov (1993);*

*Berkenne televizordan: "... Uzgertep koruny kineyterge hem tireneyterge kirek dideler." Bu eshte herkem uzene vazifa taba "- dielde Hakim (1997);*

*-Ara tar. Ashygyrga kirekmi, - dide brigadir.Kirpich oemnere arasyna aulakka kerep utyrgach, uzenen tsche turynda silerg totyndy Hafizov (1993);*

- forms on *-asy tygel:*

*-Belki, kalyrga kirekter? Halyk bit sezge yshangan.*

*-Kaludan megne yuk. Calasy tugel. Yaaramyi kalyrga, hich! Ahunov (1991);*

- interesting incentive construction, which may be expressed contextually by infinitive form:

*Ya, nichek, mina fikeremne eyterge kirekme? - dip iplep kene coradyDaniyar . – elle tynlap kyna utyryymmy? -Eyterge, eyterge. Eytmesegez, halyk ryza bulmas bit Ahunov (1991).*

When making the situation of the order, the requirement in the English language is used modal verb *must (to have to, to be to)*, which is usually considered to be more stringent, acceptable to the orders, the requirements in the positive and negative sentences: The categorical imperative, used for ironic definition of S. Ter-Minasova as "a form of address for dogs ... soldiers, border violators, criminals and law-abiding citizens," Ter-Minasova (2000) represents the most rough, peremptory form of the address.

The verb *must* have only one form of the present time:

"I must ask for absolute secrecy. Must be off now Christie (1989);

"...Then what you have to do, is, to remain there until he wants you" Dickens (1974);

The words: "If you want to please me you'll put those people out of your head" sprang to Soames' lips, but he choked them back – he must not let her see his feelings Galsworthy (1975).

In the same meaning we find the verb *want*:

"What the devil do you want?" a man's voice demanded harshly.

"I want the doctor here" Christie (1989).

### **Request**

Most clearly the request is made in the Tatar language in combination with the modal word *memkin, memkin bulsa, memkin bulyrmy / bulmasmy:*

*-Urlap alyp kitsengene inde. Memkin bulsa, urla mine, Menguk khan. Bugen, mene hazer!*

*-Memkin Bulyrmy, bu, begyr?*

*-Elbette, Menguk khan Ahunov (1991).*

As it is known, the value of a polite request is likely to be expressed in the English language using the modal verbs *could*, *will*, *would*, *cannot*, are involved in the construction of interrogative sentences in form, but which are requests (i.e. incentive) in fact, for example:

“Will you permit me to carry your book for you please, Miss Brodie?” Christie (1989).

She ran to her father and begged him: “Daddy darling, can’t the band have something to drink?” Mansfield (1957);

“You speak so reasonably”, said the captain, relieved, “that I am inclined to classify you with the supernatural agents. Could you favour me with some of the general conclusions of your divinatory art Mansfield (1957).

Sometimes at expression of a request is possible to use verbs *must* and *may*. Usually *must* is considered less polite than, for example, *may*. However, the opposite happens in some contexts. So, if you want to invite someone to visit, you can say: 1) You must come to see me; 2) You should come to see me; 3) You may come to see me. In this context, the first proposal would be the most welcoming and hospitable, though decorated with the help of *must*:

He stopped before a small house and she said, "That was a lot better than the bus. I could give you a cup of coffee - it's been a long trip for you. - "If it is not a lot of trouble" - "No, I 'm sure you must have it" Mansfield (1957).

#### **Advice (recommendations).**

In Tatar language this intention can be met:

- in the form on *-rga*, *bul-* (with a hint of threat):

*-Iptesh polkovnik, nerse inde bu bula? Bezuz gomerlerebez beraberene kemnergeder mebel tashyrğa tieshme? -Von! - dip akurdy polkovnik. - Mondı fikerler belen cez ofitser isemene tap tesherezez. Sezne bugennen armiyadan kuarga bula! Yarullin (1993);*

- in constructions on *- asy bar*, *- asy yuk*, *-asy bar ide*, *- asy yuk ide*, *- asy tugel ide*:

*-Yash berengene erchep torasy da yuk, tozly suda pesherep, mai gina salasy Yarullin (1993);*

*-Sin alarga achu saklama inde - dide Halisa, klubtan chykkach. -*

*-Avyl egetleren uzen belesen bit. Alar belen sugyshyp yerise yuk ide Yarullin (1993);*

*-Zhemile, satashasyn bit ikenche yagyna eylenep yat!*

*-Uf, Alla, uyatasy tugel ide. Hezer inde yoklap bulmas Ahunov (1991).*

In English, the intention of advice conveys modal verbs *can*, *ought to*, *should*:

"For all I can tell, instead of paying a dividend we ought to be setting of this year profits against a certain loss next year "... "I think," said Dinny, "you ought to tell me more." Galsworthy (1975);

The verb *must* expresses advice that urgently needs to be made.

"Oh, please», -Iren ran forward - «you mustn't be frightened, you mustn't, really" Galsworthy (1975);

- in the form of the 2nd person singular in proverbs and sayings, where the modality may be interpreted more as a precept, and sometimes a warning: One must work when one is young.

**Permission** (*prohibition- in a negative form*).

Regular lexical indicator of permission in the considered languages are modal words *memkin* – *memkin tugel, yaryi – yaramy* (*yarady, yarar, yarysy*) (Tatar), *can - can't = may – mayn't* (English) and which follow usually an infinitive or a name of action. Usually the person possessing higher communicative status in relation to the communicant permits. In the reciprocal remark the communicant by means of a lexical meaning *memkin, yaryi, can, may*, signals about opportunity to make this or that action, at the level of implication specifying that execution of this action is expected from the doer:

-*Mardansha, nikzhenleneseninde tagyn?*

-*Zhenlense, anda sinen nindi eshenbar ?!*

-*Nerse, mina eremelekte yererge de yaramyymyni?*

-*Yaramy shul* Hakim (1997);

-*Memkin helme bu, bike?* Hakim (1997);

Form on *-da bula* expresses resolution, too:

*Berenche kulyn selkep tuktatty.*

-*Yarar, alay bulgach. Sin, iptesh Yarullin, utyrsand da bula* Ahunov (1991)

In Tatar colloquial language a verb *bula – bulmyi* is used:

-*Telese nindi sorauga zhavap bire ala bu mogzhiza...*

-*Kit ele, bulmas la! - Dide bulek bashlygy, yshanmagan bulyp.*

-*Ber sorau birerge bulamy? Mondyi tyryshlygyn echen nerse bireler son sina?*

-*Alai bulmyi. Mondi soraular birerge yaramyi* Mahdiev (1996);

In English:

"Might I speak a word to you, my lady?"

"Do, please"..

"Can I see what book you are reading this week?"

"Of course" Dickens (1974).

The difference between *can* and *may* in the meaning of permission to make something that can has more colloquial stylistic shade and is less polite, than may. Application of a verb may means that the speaker realizes the dependence on the interlocutor while can doesn't mean a dependence shade:

"May I escort you home?" he said Dickens (1974).

Questions with could are applied as a request to allow to make something when the speaker isn't sure that will get permission therefore such question will sound more politely:

"Where do you live?"

"North Beach," she said.

"The bus – there mightn't be one now. Could I give you a lift?" "Oh, it's much too far. And right out of your way."

Can is usually applied to the message on obtaining permission:

"Can I come to you?"

"Come and see any time you can bear it Marshall (1975).

### **Warning.**

In this meaning, the verb contains a semantic element, correlating with a modal value of caution. In Tatar language semantics, this is expressed:

- construction y + affix + memkin:

*Eni kurkytyp ta kary:*

*-Yat shund, toryp kal beruzen! - Min enine kuzetem "Tashlap kitue memkin bit" - dip shyrlim deuzem Mahdiev (1996);*

- construction y + affix + ihtimal:

*-Vot sin, a! Eytmi-nitmi geneulergezhyengan bit! Ulep kitue de ihtimal. (Hakim, 1997);*

- construction with the verb -bul also expresses warning:

*-Tizden bez Idelne kicherebez, ystan tuktatyrbyz. Tick sak bul, ketmegende Behrem beknen kaytyp teshue bar Hakim (1997).*

The construction of the expression of caution in the English language consists mainly of the modal verb must (to be to, should, ought, to be obliged to, need) + be + Infinitive:

"You 'll be to care what goes on about you", Trasker continued Marshall (1975);

or modal verb + infinitive:

Rules for children: 1) You shouldn't get too close to the car. (The stranger could quickly grab you). 2) You should never open the door to someone you didn't know. 3) You must never go anywhere with someone you don't know. 4) You needn't tell anyone your mother is not at home. The following conclusion may be done: in the Tatar and English languages the following similarities were revealed:

- modal verbs and words represent bright, flexible and expressive structure of means of expression of incentive intensions;



- for expression of an incentive modality in both languages the simple form of an imperative mood, and also a form of simple future time is used;
- in both languages there are ways of mitigation of the statement;
- for both languages are used repetitions and a pronouns for strengthening of a categorical statements.

There are also differences: the compared languages differ in the grammatical means used for strengthening and mitigation of the statement. For mitigation in the Tatar language there is a special form consisting of a participle *-asy*, *-ese* and an auxiliary verb *bulma*, adverb of time with restrictive particles and postpositions: *hezer uk*, *bugen uk*, in English the use of a combination of a verb *want* and complex object, a modal verb *will*, construction *Why don't you ...?* and passive form of a verb. In the Tatar language the verb *kuru* with gerund is used. In English for strengthening the auxiliary verb *do*, a modal verb *must*, a modal construction *to be to* are used.

## 6. DISCUSSIONS

The issue touched in this research is object of steady and long interest from domestic and foreign linguists (Sh. Balli, V.G. Admoni, V.G. Gak, V.P. Popova, M.Z. Zakiyev, N.V. Burganova, D.Z. Tumasheva, M.A. Bolotina, G.P. Nemets, A. Wezhbitska, F.R. Palmer, R. Lakoff, Krug Manfred, etc.) in which works basic concepts of a modality are proved (incentive in particular). However complexity of the phenomenon of a modality generated a set of its most various qualifications which are often simply contradicting each other. So V.P. Popova notices: "Probably, there is no other category about the nature and structure of private values so many contradictory opinions would be expressed as about category of a modality" Popova (2000). For this reason attempts of linguists to investigate the least studied compounds of this category are quite justified.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The incentive modality is an important structural and substantial component of functional and semantic category of the modality establishing vivid connection between the statement and extra language reality. The article is devoted to studying of grammatical means of expression of order ( requirement), request, advice, permission, warning in English and Tatar languages. Research allowed to reveal means of expression of incentive modal value of them, universal for English and Tatar languages, and also means unique, characteristic only for one language. Among universal means: use of a form of future time, forms of the imperative inclinations.

Special grammatical means for strengthening and mitigation of them were found, various in English and Tatar languages.

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