

# FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF MODAL VERBS AND PHRASAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

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## Annotation

The article discusses the features of the translation of modal verbs from English into Russian, as well as the special use of phrasal units in the modal meaning.

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Modality plays a very important role in language. Modality is a grammatical category reflecting the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance and the utterance itself to reality. This subjective attitude can be expressed by various means, words and phraseological units, mood, word order, and even intonation. In English, modal verbs are allocated to a special group characterized by the presence of features belonging only to verbs with modal meaning. Modal verbs can express a wide range of meanings, including necessity and duty, likelihood, certainty, uncertainty, desire, permission, and prohibition.. "Therefore, if a translator ignores modal meanings and their shades, he thereby impoverishes the translation, deprives it of emotional coloring, and in the worst case simply distorts the meaning" [2]. Since modal verbs are described in detail in grammar textbooks, let's try to pay attention to some cases of using modal verbs that may be interesting for a novice translator. The modal verb *must*, in addition to *must*, can express an assumption bordering on reality.

Modal verbs *can* / *could*, when used in interrogative sentences, express doubt and uncertainty, acquiring an emotional coloring. In this case, these modal verbs are translated into Russian using the adverb *really*.

For example: "Could this old woman be Mary?" (Is this old woman really Maria?) She could not have changed like that. (It can't be that she's changed that much.) The verb *can*, when negated, can express improbability and be translated as *it cannot be*. The modal verb *might* in combination with the perfect infinitive means an action on the verge of completion and translates as "almost".

As an illustration, "Watch your step! I may have shattered my leg here yesterday." "Careful! I almost broke my leg here yesterday. In addition to its main meanings — probability, assumption and resolution, the verb *might* is able to express the idea of similarity. For example, He might have been riding with royalty. (He rode like a king.) In official documents, the modal verb *shall*, can express a duty. For example: "Candidates shall return to their seats until all the papers have been collected". (Candidates must remain in their places until all documents are collected). The modal verb *will* in combination with the infinitive means a repetitive, habitual action. For example, All nurses always will think that I'd like a nice cup of tea at 5 in the morning. All the nurses usually think that I would like a cup of tea at 5 in the morning. The situations in which modal verbs don't need to be translated at all are especially noteworthy. For example, this applies to the verb *can* in dialogues. What can she mean? — What does she mean

by that? Can you see me? — Can you see me? It should also be noted the following feature of modal verbs, when they can be used in a weakened sense. This can be seen in stable expressions using modal verbs used as stereotypical phrases. In such phrases, the meaning of the modal verb is weakened and the verb does not need to be translated, and the phrase is translated using the usual Russian equivalent. For instance: "You have to join us for dinner. Come in, and let's have dinner together." The whole phrase means a stereotypical invitation, since the verb must does not have the inherent meaning of a must. And these two phrases are usually used when saying goodbye. I must be going. / I must be off. — well. I have to go. The use of the modal verb should with an infinitive give the phrase an emotional coloring. Such as regret, bewilderment, indignation, irritation, surprise, etc. As part of the structure, the verb should have an emotional charge. In the examples illustrating this position, this modal verb does not require translation, it is important to translate the entire sentence with the correct transfer of emotional flavor. Examples, It infuriated her that the man should let himself be so humiliated. She was angry that a man would allow himself to be humiliated like that. But why should she bear the brunt of the controversy alone? However, why would she bring herself to feel so ashamed? She thought it was hilarious that Nicky would be in a relationship. She found it extremely funny that Nick fell in love. From these examples, we see that the verb should in its emotional function belong to structurally dependent verbs with a weakened meaning.

Structural dependence refers to the use of a modal verb in subordinate clauses of a certain type (for example, should). In subordinate clauses of the purpose, determinative and additional, introduced by the conjunction why; in sentences like it is strange, clear etc. that.)" [2].

Dependence is often lexical in nature, which means that the use of a modal verb in a subordinate clause is due to the semantics of the verb-predicate of the main sentence, denoting hope, fear. Examples: There seemed no reason why they should not return to London. There seemed to be no reason for them not to return to London. She was afraid that we might get lost on our way home. She was afraid that we would get lost on the way home. She quickly lowered her eyes lest he should look up suddenly and see her gaze. She quickly lowered her eyes so that he wouldn't suddenly notice her gaze. These examples show that modal verbs are an element of the general structure of the sentence, and not a separate carrier of meaning, and therefore are not translated. The Russian modal expressions and words include a few categories, which received the name "modal limiters" from Ya. I. Retsker. These are modal words and expressions, even though, even if, etc., limiting the state and action in space, time and degree of intensity. They are characterized by the fact that these modal words in the original have no lexical expression and the translator must understand them based on the context. Example. My wife desperately wanted to create the semblance of a family life and atmosphere. My wife desperately wanted to create at least the appearance of family comfort. Let's pay attention to the structural and semantic features of modal phraseological units. According to A.V. Kunina, the concept of modality is much narrower, namely "as an expression of a phraseological unit (hereinafter, FE) of affirmation and negation, designation or relation to an utterance in terms of its reliability, desirability, presupposition, as well as the correlation of FE with modal words." [1]. In modern English, various structural types of modal FE can be distinguished. Let's look at modal FE with a subordinate structure. Comparative phraseological units can be distinguished here. With the second component of the lexeme, where the group of modal comparisons as sure as is widely represented, which do not affirm the authenticity of the statement and are synonymous with the words certainly, sure. These FE have one literal modal value. They also include such comparisons as sure as fate, as sure as a gun, which means

undoubtedly, for sure. With the second component of the sentence. For example, also expressing the speaker's assumption and confidence as sure as one stands; As sure as God made little apples. In addition to the above comparative phrases, modal phrases with a subordinate structure include the phrases at any price-at any price, by long odds-significantly, much, not at any price-for nothing. Examples of these FE have a holistic modal meaning. As Kunin noted, "In modern English there are modal phrases with a sentence structure with a holistic or separative -holistic modal meaning" [1]. For example, these FE can express negation or affirmation and relate to the words surely, certainly. Such phrases include the following phrases: you bet your life, I bet my hat, which means be sure, I bet. Such phraseological units as, it stands to reason — the matter is clear, It goes without saying — of course, refer to phrases with an open structure, i.e. they can be supplemented with a predicative unit and they can be used in dialogues as separate sentences. Here it is also possible to distinguish paired synonymous FE with a connective bond, for example, well and good-well. The fees apply to the entire offer. There are also modal phraseological units with a dividing link, which include the phraseological turnover not for love or money, which means for nothing in the world. And some prepositional-nominal FE have a holistic modal meaning, for example, of course. When used in a sentence of not at all — not at all, not in the least — not at all, acting as amplifying particles, the modality is to emphasize the statement or negation by no means — in no case, not a bit — not at all. For example, He was by no means without wit. (W. S. Maughtam) — He was not stupid in any way. Summarizing the above, it can be noted that modal phraseological units are characterized by modal types of phraseological meaning [1]: integral modal meaning; Separative-integral modal meaning; integral communicative modal meaning; separative-integral communicative comparative modal meaning.

As a result, speaking about the transfer of modality in translation, some features of the translation of English modal verbs and phrasal units were indicated in order to expand students' general understanding of modality.

## References:

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