

THE EXPRESSION OF POSSIBILITY IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article devoted to the study of the expression of possibility in the English and Uzbek languages. Possibility refers to the likelihood or potential for something to occur or be true. In grammar, especially in the context of auxiliary and modal verbs, possibility is often expressed through modals that indicate varying degrees of certainty, such as "may", "might" and "could".

Keywords

possibility, likelihood, potential, especially, context, auxiliary and modal verbs, modals, indicate, varying degrees of certainty, "may", "might" and "could".

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена изучению выражения возможности в английском и узбекском языках. Возможность относится к вероятности или потенциальной возможности того, что что-то произойдет или окажется правдой. В грамматике, особенно в контексте вспомогательных и модальных глаголов, возможность часто выражается с помощью модальных глаголов, которые указывают на различные степени уверенности, таких как «may», «might» и «could».

Ключевые слова

возможность, вероятность, потенциал, особенно, контекст, вспомогательные и модальные глаголы, модальные глаголы, обозначают, различные степени уверенности, «may», «might» и «could».

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA EHTIMOLLIKNING FOYDALANISHI

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Abstrakt

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida imkoniyat ifodalanishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Imkoniyat biror narsaning sodir bo'lishi yoki rost bo'lishi ehtimoli yoki potentsialini anglatadi. Grammatikada, ayniqsa yordamchi va modal fe'llar kontekstida, imkoniyat ko'pincha turli darajadagi anqlikni bildiruvchi modal fe'llar, masalan, "may", "might" va "could" yordamida ifodalanadi.

Kalit so'zlar

imkoniyat, ehtimollik, potentsial, ayniqsa, kontekst, yordamchi va modal fe'llar, modal fe'llar, turli darajadagi anqlikni bildiruvchi "may", "might" va "could".

Possibility can be expressed in legislation using verb forms such as can, could, may and might, and expressions that include the words possible and likely and their variants.

As we are living in a multilingual world that is becoming increasingly globalized, it is of great importance to learn languages. Because it is not only the way of acquiring and using complex system of communication but also it is useful to gain information about our ancestors since it has been one of the main signs of nation. Furthermore, by the help of language today we are aware of traditions of the people who lived many years ago, about the ways how they lived, what did they do to find a meal and so on. Accordingly, our president has done many affairs for the improvement of Uzbek language. So while learning languages it is much better to acquire it by comparing them as it gives you assistance to deepen your own language which can be needful and serviceable to go in languages in a complexive way. For this reason, we would like to give an information about ways of expressing possibility not only in the English, but also in Uzbek language through assessing the similarities and differences between them.

To begin with, we found it a comparative of good to take the first step into giving notification about possibility itself. Possibility is an option or choice usually used in context with future events. This denotes to the things which may take place

or come into being in the near future. Moreover, in every language there are many objects and concepts or grammar rules denoting this expression.

For instance, in English this meaning is mostly given by modal verbs, but in Uzbek language we have got another grammar rules. However every one of these can give not only the meaning of possibility but other meanings like permission, order also, thus we should be aware how to differ them. To be short, below we will give you a key how to express possibility and how to pick up these meaning from the texts.

Commencing from the English language, we have some modal verbs like can, could, may, might, shall, should, will and would which are used to show that something we believe is certain, probable or possible. So that to express possibility in the present we use: **must, might, could, may, can't, will/won't, should/shouldn't, can + infinitive**

Two people are waiting for Julie. One of them asks: "where is Julie", another one guesses: "she must be on the bus" (a good guess), "she might come soon" (maybe) or "she could be lost"(maybe).

In this case, notice that the opposite of "must" is "can't". We use **will/won't** when we are very sure: *She will be at work now.*

Should/shouldn't are used to make an assumption about what is probably true, of everything is as we expect:

They should be there by now or It shouldn't take long to drive here.

This use of should is not usually used for negative events. Instead, it is better idea to use **will**:

The underground will be very busy now(not 'should be').

Can is used for something that is generally possible, something we know sometimes happens:

Prices can be high in London.

However for specific possibilities we use could: *He could be on the bus.*

To talk about possibility in the past we use **must, might, could, may, can't, will/won't, should, could + have + past participle**.

For example: *Ann: Where was Julie last night?*

*David: *She must have forgotten about our date.*

**she might have worked late.*

**She could have taken the wrong bus.*

** She may have felt ill.*

**She can't have stayed at home.*

Could, may or might convey the idea of future possibility. Of these, **may** expresses a stronger degree of certainty that an event will occur.

The temperature is dropping. It could snow during the night.

To convey the idea that a future event will possibly not take place, use **may not** or **might not**. Do not use **could not**. For example: *The temperature is rising. It may not snow after all.* (not 'could not snow').

Moreover, may and might are usually not used to introduce a question. Instead we can use **do you think?** Or **be likely to/that**.

For example: *Do you think he may know this? Or Are you likely to get here before 8?* The negative form of could is often used with comparative adjectives. For instance: *The food is very delicious and the staff couldn't be more polite* (they are very polite). In addition possibility can be depicted by the words like **perhaps, maybe, it is possible, likely** and etc.

Now then talking about possibility in the uzbek language, there are four different ways of depicting them, which require little skill and effort to remember. The first way is giving with: **harakat nomi+ egalik+ mumkin**.

For example:

U ertaga kelishi mumkin yoki Bugun havo juda bulutli, yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin.

The second way is to give with modal words like **ehtimol** (perhaps), **balki** (maybe), **chamasi** (apparently), **shekilli** (apparently), **aftidan** (seemingly). For example:

Ehtimol ertaga yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin.

The third way is to convey by conditional conjunctions like **agar (if), garchi (if), agarda (if), mabodo (if), basharti**. For example:

Mabodo Anvar ertaga Toshkent boradi.

The last way is by adding **to conditional suffix** the word **kerak**. For instance: *Ertaga dars bo'lishi kerak.*

For instance:

Perhaps we will go to the theatre.

Balki ertaga kinoga boramiz. In these sentences the words **perhaps** and **balki** denoting the meaning of possibility.

Expressing Possibility with "olmoq" in Uzbek language.

In addition to ability, "olmoq" can express possibility—something that is possible under certain circumstances. The same grammatical structure is used:

Infinitive verb + olmoq (conjugated)

Examples:

Bugun yomg'ir yog'ishi mumkin, lekin quyosh ham chiqqa oladi. (It may rain today, but the sun can also come out.)

U tez orada kelib oladi. (He/She may arrive soon.)

Bu muammoni hal qila olamiz. (We may be able to solve this problem.)

Mastering the use of possibility will greatly enhance English and Uzbek communication skills.

In the nutshell, you can see that the English and Uzbek language are completely different in expressing the meaning of possibility from each other, since in English we give it by modal verbs, in Uzbek we have another formulas, consequently we can see there is only one similarity. In both languages it can be implied with words.

Modal verbs play a crucial role in English by enabling speakers to express possibility, permission, and obligation with clarity and subtlety. Although their forms are relatively simple, their meanings often depend on context and can vary significantly. This makes modal verbs both powerful and sometimes difficult to master, especially for non-native speakers. A solid understanding of modals allows learners to communicate more accurately, politely, and effectively across a wide range of situations. Therefore, modal verbs are not just grammatical elements, but essential tools for achieving fluency and confidence in English communication.

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