

Торайғыров университетінің
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайғыров университета

ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ ХАБАРШЫСЫ

Филологиялық серия
1997 жылдан бастап шығады



ВЕСТНИК ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Филологическая серия
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

№ 3 (2026)

Павлодар

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

Филологическая серия

выходит 4 раза в год

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

О постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ30VPY00029268

выдано

Министерством информации и общественного развития
Республики Казахстан

Тематическая направленность

публикация материалов в области филологии

Подписной индекс – 76132

<https://doi.org/10.48081/BTOUPh3.2026/ISSN2710-3528>

Бас редакторы – главный редактор

Жусупов Н. К.

д.ф.н., профессор

Заместитель главного редактора

Анесова А. Ж., *доктор PhD*

Ответственный секретарь

Ергалиева С. Ж., *доктор PhD*

Редакция алқасы – Редакционная коллегия

Дементьев В. В., *д.ф.н., профессор (Российская Федерация)*

Еспенбетов А. С., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Трушев А. К., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Маслова В. А., *д.ф.н., профессор (Белоруссия)*

Пименова М. В., *д.ф.н., профессор (Российская Федерация)*

Баратова М. Н., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Аймухамбет Ж. А., *д.ф.н., профессор*

Шапауов Ә. Қ., *к.ф.н., профессор*

Искакова З. С., *технический редактор*

За достоверность материалов и рекламы ответственность несут авторы и рекламодатели

Редакция оставляет за собой право на отклонение материалов

При использовании материалов журнала ссылка на «Вестник Торайгыров университета» обязательна

<https://doi.org/10.48081/BTOUPh3.2026/115-129>

***K. A. Ashinova¹, B. T. Sydykova²,
G. A. Orynkhanova³, M. K. Murzagaliyev⁴**

^{1,2}Astana International University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana;

³Kazakh National Teacher Training University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty;

⁴Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty

¹ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6938-2092>

²ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3215-9052>

³ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1864-1802>

⁴ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3595-6229>

*e-mail: kunipa_almaty@mail.ru

LEXICAL FEATURES OF MODAL WORDS

The aim of this research is to develop a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the modal phenomenon by exploring the commonalities, interrelations, and distinctions among lexical, grammatical, and modal meanings. This study seeks to examine the origins and historical development of modal words in the language and to identify their lexical features through systematic and targeted analysis. This is especially pertinent in Kazakh, where a number of elements currently classified as modal words are in fact borrowed concepts or lexemes that have shifted from other word classes over the course of linguistic development.

The findings of this research delineate a more precise theoretical distinction between modality and predicativity in Kazakh and related Turkic languages, demonstrating the function of modal words as mediators between the speaker's evaluative stance and the predicate structure of the sentence. The paper details how prosodic and intonational characteristics signal modality, highlighting how they work in tandem with lexical and grammatical markers to create particular modal meanings. Methodologically, the research employed qualitative, descriptive-analytical, and comparative approaches.

Keywords: modality, predicativity, grammaticalization, conception, lexical-grammatical value.

Introduction

The development of an etymological framework for core modal words entailed mapping their grammaticalization pathways into modal auxiliaries or particles and tracing their origins, whether they are native, borrowed, or resulting from cross-category shifts. To minimize discrepancies in existing modal word inventories, practical classification tools, including lists, charts, and paradigms, were designed to differentiate purely modal meanings from expressive-emotive ones. An etymology map of basic modal words was created, displaying their grammaticalization pathways into modal auxiliaries or particles as well as their origins (native, borrowed, or cross-category shifts). Current inconsistencies in modal word inventories are lessened by the use of useful categorization tools (lists, charts, or paradigms) for differentiating between expressive-emotive meanings and simply modal meanings.

The distinction between these two phenomena becomes clearer when predicativity is viewed as a logical-syntactic category at the level of language, whereas modality is regarded as a communicative-syntactic category at the level of speech. In essence, all forms of predicativity are directly tied to language, while the various manifestations of modality are associated with speech. Modal words are usually used in close connection with all ways of expressing modality, such as phonological (intonation), morphological (verb moods and their analytical forms), and syntactic (different types of sentences). Certain modal verbs are never modified; word-forming and word-changing affixes are not accepted. Modal words were divided into distinct word classes during the long-term lexical-grammatical development process, much like all other auxiliary word classes (this is an ongoing process) [1, p. 2911]. Previous research has shown that many lexical verbs occur with all three categories of modals and semi-modals, while some lexical verbs co-occur with modals and semi-modals from two categories, and others combine with those from only one category [2].

Modality manifests itself primarily at the level of the sentence, which constitutes one of the fundamental categories of language. It is expressed most vividly and diversely through intonation and further conveyed by the meanings and nuances realized in the synthetic and analytical moods of the verb. Modality also appears in combinations of the infinitive with verbs or nouns, as well as in modal-adjectival elements of the sentence. In this sense, modality represents an entire system of grammatical meanings that operates across different levels of language and speech.

Within linguistic research, modality is often classified into objective and subjective types. Objective modality is most frequently expressed through verb moods, whose high degree of grammaticalization parallels the function of inflectional formants in language. Subjective modality, by contrast, is typically

realized through auxiliary words. Thus, the expression of the relationship between the propositional content of a sentence and reality constitutes objective modality, while the expression of the speaker's attitude toward that content constitutes subjective modality. For instance, "Winter comes early there" illustrates objective modality, whereas "It seems that winter comes early there" exemplifies subjective modality [3, p. 96]. The embedded verb in the scope of the modal plays an important role in determining modal sense [4, p. 49].

In a number of Turkic languages, modal words are classified primarily within the group of auxiliary words, serving to indicate the speaker's attitude toward the relationship between the expressed thought and reality. The criteria for identifying and developing modal words as a distinct lexical-semantic and grammatical category vary across languages. In most Turkic languages, their emergence as an independent class of auxiliary words is associated with the rapid development of the written literary tradition. Nevertheless, the modality and nature of modal words, particularly in these languages, remain insufficiently examined, and as a result the number of lexemes included in this category currently varies.

Modal words and modal phrases lack substantive (nominative) semantics; their meaning is intrinsically linked to the grammatical category of modality. In this respect, modal words and verbal moods represent parallel linguistic phenomena. This parallelism stems from the fact that mood itself functions as a morphological device for expressing the speaker's subjective evaluation of the truth or falsity of an action, that is, the modality of the sentence. More specifically, the category of mood encodes the speaker's conception of the relationship between an action and its actor. Modal meanings such as desire, foresight, obligation, and confidence may be conveyed not only by individual words but also by verbal moods and certain affixal verb forms. This observation suggests that moods and modality are broadly comparable in their lexical and grammatical meanings. The existence of moods with obligatory, potential, and presumptive meanings in several Turkic languages further supports this interpretation. Turkic linguistic terminology is characterized by a combination of systematic and hybrid methods, which in turn create challenges and opportunities for research and terminology-making practices and make the integration of interdisciplinary theory inevitable in teaching activity [5, p. 40].

In Kazakh, alongside purely modal words, whose lexical meaning is exclusively modal, there are also lexemes that combine an independent lexical meaning with a modal function. Modal words in both languages typically operate in close association with all means of expressing modality: phonological (intonation), morphological (verbal moods and their analytic forms), and syntactic (various sentence types). Many of these items display a fixed external form, remaining invariable and resistant to both derivation and inflection. Like other classes of auxiliary words, modal words emerged as independent categories through

a protracted process of lexical and grammatical development, a process that remains ongoing. The scope of the notion referred to as modality is rather broad and finds expression in many areas of the language besides mood, as several different lexical categories can express modality [6, p. 73].

Modal words may also develop from the predicate of a subordinate clause that has lost both its substantive meaning and its function as a predicate in dialogue. Modal phrases, in turn, arise through the formation and consolidation of such modal words. Frequently, modal phrases originate from the contraction of conditional clauses, as well as from the reduction of interjections and adverbial clauses. For example: “It seems like dogs are barking”, “It seems like someone has arrived”, “It seems like the medicine has been taken”. In Kazakh, the term “modal” can thus be understood as deriving from the contraction of adverbial clauses, literally signifying “according to the form of the word” [3, p. 8].

The modal words “of course”, “probably”, “perhaps”, and “possibly” mean that the speaker does not guarantee accuracy of the utterance, since he interprets the state of things as known, taken for granted, and considered as facts or hypotheses [7]. “... modals that express that a judgment is possible are weaker in modal strength than those that express that a situation is necessary. For example, in epistemic modality, the modal *yi xu* (in Chinese) “maybe” indicates the speaker’s speculation that something might happen, whereas the modal *yiding* (in Chinese) “certainly” conveys the speaker’s certainty for something to take place. In Chinese *yiding* thus has stronger modal strength than *yi xu* (in Chinese). [8, p. 87]. The epistemic modals suggest low confidence and lack of certainty, thus indicating less likelihood of insecurity of findings on the one hand and reliability and validity of them on the other. Second, the use of epistemic modal verbs makes readers wary of the fact that other limitations, besides those mentioned within the move, could have certain contributions in collecting the data and finally reaching the results of the study [9, p. 236].

Materials and Methods

One of the most characteristic features of the evolution of the grammatical structure of written languages is the development of devices for expressing modality. Since modality is regarded as a type of grammatical meaning, its analysis must focus on specifically grammatical means, such as affixes, function words, and syntactic constructions. Lexical (nominative) words, even when their semantics contain marked modal connotations, cannot be classified as means of expressing modality, because within a modal semantic context they remain at the lexical level as independent notional items. Only within specific contextual frameworks can such words function as functional-modal units. This underscores that linguistic modality is, in essence, a grammatical phenomenon. Consequently, phonetic-intonational, affixal, lexical-grammatical (function words), syntactic,

and other specialized grammatical mechanisms are employed to indicate the speaker's stance toward the message being conveyed. In this way, certain lexemes with independent meanings may acquire modal value in speech, and this property gradually becomes associated with those words.

A range of grammaticalized phrases with modal meanings belong to the class of modal words, which comprises not only individual lexemes but also compound formations. As an auxiliary word class, they constitute a particularly rich means of expressing linguistic modality. It is essential, however, not to conflate the general categorical meaning of a word class with the lexical semantics of individual words. The general categorical meaning represents the primary and fundamental criterion by which word classes are differentiated and their boundaries defined. In some languages, the sole basis for classifying modal words as an auxiliary word class lies precisely in this general categorical meaning, the speaker's attitude toward the proposition conveyed in the sentence. More broadly, the recognition and identification of any word class should be guided first and foremost by its categorical meaning. Similarly, grammaticalization goes through a very similar process. A lexical element begins to experience certain changes and go through various processes until the element is grammaticalized. Once grammaticalized, it can even go further until it is more grammaticalized [10, p. 217].

The study of auxiliary words is intrinsically linked to the problem of grammaticalization and the process by which fully fledged independent words acquire grammatical functions. As analyticity develops and syntax becomes more refined in both inflectional and agglutinative languages, various groups of auxiliary words are continually enriched and gradually differentiated. Only those words that have shed their substantive (nominative) meaning and acquired modal semantics can serve as specific lexical means of expressing grammatical (modal) meaning. Modal words, as a distinct class, emerge precisely from such items, arising through the gradual grammaticalization of previously independent words. For this reason, the process of grammaticalization is regarded as one of the central issues in linguistic theory. Pure modal words possess only modal meaning; accordingly, the lexical-grammatical category of modal words is typically constituted as a subclass of auxiliary words.

Modal words also encompass individual forms of fully fledged independent words, as well as words and phrases functioning as adverbial constituents of a sentence that have broken away from their substantive meaning. In this respect, the phenomenon of syntactic adverbiality may be regarded as one of the principal sources of the formation of modal words. Similar efforts to delineate a group of modal words are evident in the grammatical descriptions of other languages. For instance, within the Russian grammatical tradition there exists a theory concerning the grammaticalization of adverbial-modal formations and their transformation

into modal words. The view that syntactic adverbiality constitutes the primary source for the formation of a modal-word group rests on a widely acknowledged theoretical principle articulated by V. V. Vinogradov: “Morphological forms are established syntactic forms. There is nothing in morphology that is not or was not present in syntax and vocabulary. The history of morphological elements and categories is the history of the blurring of syntactic boundaries, the history of the transformation of syntactic types into morphological ones” [11, p. 41].

The semantics of modal words lack nominative reference and are therefore indeterminate, exhibiting what might be termed “perceptible lexicality”. Like other functional items, their dictionary meaning corresponds precisely to their grammatical meaning; at the grammatical level, this meaning is specifically modal. In this way, the lexical-grammatical value of modal words primarily serves to indicate the speaker’s perspective on the proposition conveyed and the relationship between truth and reality. Many modal phrases likewise lack substantive reference, their semantics coinciding with the grammatical meaning of the modality they express. In this respect, modal words function as auxiliary items, comparable in origin to nouns, verbs, and adverbs, but distinguished by their fixed, non-personal meaning and by their role in expressing the speaker’s attitude toward the truth of the utterance.

In general, modal words resemble verbal moods in their generalized lexical and grammatical meaning, which explains why these two mechanisms of expressing modality are closely interconnected in speech. In Kazakh, some modal words function as adverbial clauses; however, they should not be conflated with subordinate clauses, as the two constitute distinct categories. Modal words form a morphological category, a class of function words, whereas subordinate clauses are a purely syntactic category and are not subject to grammaticalization. Modal words may consist of either auxiliary items or fully independent lexemes employed as adverbial clauses.

Results and Discussion

A detailed examination of the theoretical positions and empirical findings in contemporary research on linguistic modality indicates that certain modern Turkic languages primarily employ specific mechanisms for the formation of modal words and modal phrases.

Within the category of pure modal and nominal modal words, as well as modal phrases, certain lexemes have become fully stabilized in their dependent forms and acquired a fixed modal function. Many of these have developed through unsafe constructions. A decisive factor in the formation and development of this group is the absence of a third-person dependent conjunction in certain lexemes, which contributes to brevity, functional efficiency, and a degree of abstractness in their original substantive meaning. This represents the most productive method

for the formation of modal words in Kazakh and in several other Turkic languages. Modal words may also emerge through the loss of substantive meaning and the defining function of certain adverbs and nouns when used in an adverbial capacity. In some cases, modal words are formed from the predicate of a subordinate clause that has lost its original predicate function. Additionally, modal words can arise through the omission of one component of a modal phrase, resulting in a condensed, grammatically functional form. The predicate, by contrast, provides the grammatical organization of speech units. They can be used to form modal predicates. A modal predicate includes a modal auxiliary and the main verb [12, p. 189].

In general, each Turkic language employs quantitatively distinct methods for the formation of modal words, which are closely linked to the morphological form and structural characteristics of the language. Nevertheless, both the formation of modal words and the determination of their etymology represent complex topics that require specialized historical and comparative investigation. For some modal words derived from nouns and verbs, their etymology is relatively transparent, as these words have retained a clear connection to their roots or etymons and independent lexemes with autonomous meaning. The etymology of modal phrases similarly presents few difficulties. However, certain modal words exhibit unclear morphological composition, origin, and structure, and the nature of these lexemes can only be elucidated through in-depth scientific analysis and historical-comparative research.

The group of modal words in the languages of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia exhibits certain peculiarities compared to other Turkic languages. This distinction arises partly because some of the modal words currently in use in these languages are borrowings from Arabo-Iranian languages. Nevertheless, it would be erroneous to assume that these languages lack native modal words. In contrast, the languages of the Turkic peoples of Siberia contain virtually no such native inclusions, and they possess very few, if any, modal words borrowed from Russian in a fully integrated form.

The general pathways and mechanisms of modal-word formation indicate that these items are auxiliary lexemes that emerged through grammaticalization during the gradual development and refinement of oral communication.

This study elucidates the relationship between modality and predicativity in Kazakh, demonstrating how modal words simultaneously encode the speaker's evaluative stance and interact with predicate structure. It establishes a typology distinguishing objective and subjective modality, documents the structural patterns of modal predicates (modal auxiliary + main verb), and highlights the role of prosodic features such as intonation in shaping modal meaning. These results provide a clearer theoretical basis and practical classification tools for differentiating purely modal and expressive-emotive meanings, thereby reducing

inconsistencies in current modal lists and facilitating a more systematic description of modality in Turkic languages.

A distinctive syntactic property of modal words is that, even when used in dialogue as individual lexemes, their external form and intonation can function as complete sentences. Such syntactic modal words do not enter into regular grammatical relationships with other sentence constituents and do not participate in phrase formation.

In Kazakh, modal words function as auxiliary elements, imparting a modal nuance either to individual sentence constituents or to the meaning of the entire sentence. They may appear as isolated adverbial clauses or, in dialogic contexts, as words embedded within sentences. Like other auxiliary word classes, modal words gradually diverged from their original lexical meanings over an extended process of lexical and grammatical development, ultimately emerging as fully independent word classes. Their emergence was largely shaped by the continual subordination of specific lexical elements within sentences.

This perspective, referred to as the “syntactic-genetic” approach by A. A. Shakhmatov, is highly applicable to the origins of modal words in Kazakh and other Turkic languages [13]. Depending on their subordinate position within a phrase or sentence, individual words or phrases gradually detach from their substantive or conceptual meanings and from their typical syntactic relations, eventually developing into modal words or modal phrases. Over the course of this historical process, some modal words and phrases become entirely “frozen” in a particular morphological form, fully separating from the functional categories of other word classes and functioning exclusively with their modal meaning. Others retain a formal connection to their original word classes and syntactic roles; in context, they may simultaneously convey both the modal meaning and the function of a specific sentence constituent. Modal words are used in syntax generally as intermediate words and sometimes in word-sentence tasks [14, p. 73]. Given these characteristics of their origin, some researchers classify modal words, based on genetic principles, into four groups: words that have completely separated from other classes and become “black” words, modal nouns, modal adverbs, and modal verbs.

As noted, modal words lack specific substantive or conceptual semantics; their meaning generally corresponds to the grammatical category of modality. For this reason, they are classified as auxiliary words. More broadly, the emergence of auxiliary words reflects a long-term developmental process in the evolution of grammatical structures, a process that began in the earliest stages of human language and continues, to some extent, to the present. In this sense, auxiliary words represent a form of ancient linguistic heritage. Modality, in particular, is considered one of the oldest grammatical phenomena, arising from and sustaining

human interaction and communication, and remains one of the most productive sources of linguistic development. "... a descriptive approach is used to highlight similarities and differences in the use of ... modal verbs, providing a comprehensive understanding of language dynamics" [15, 79]. Modals have got the semantic duty of full verbs, despite the surface structure differences in many features with full verbs. The verb phrase, indeed, is always colored with added meaning when a modal exists in the sentence [16, p. 6].

Modal words of nominal types in the Kazakh language have meanings of obligation, assumption, probability, categorical approval, and confirmation (recognition or agreement) [17, p. 734].

Sentence modality also exhibits significant overlap with other semantic domains, particularly expressive and emotive meaning. In many contexts, modal, expressive and emotive functions are intertwined, which makes it difficult to draw strict boundaries between them. Consequently, scholars disagree not only on the total number of modal words in the language but also on their overall inventory and classification. This ongoing debate reflects the inherent challenge of distinguishing clearly between objective and subjective modalities on the one hand and between purely modal meanings and expressive and emotive meanings on the other.

Conclusion

This conclusion, based on the analysis and synthesis of linguistic data, is applicable to various languages and is fundamental not only for understanding the nature of modal words but also for examining the broader phenomenon of linguistic modality. When a modal word is formed by grammaticalizing a completely independent lexeme, it functions exclusively as an auxiliary element with a purely grammatical meaning. Consequently, modal words, regardless of the language in which they acquire the status of an independent word class, invariably belong to the class of auxiliary words. This confirms the central notion that modality is a multifaceted grammatical phenomenon, expressed through entire word classes, as well as various other grammatical devices. From this perspective, modality can reasonably be considered a distinct category of grammatical meaning. Furthermore, various phenomena in the surrounding world, diverse modes of existence, and the behaviors and actions of particular entities are typically not conveyed in a sentence as mere factual statements. Rather, speakers tend to embed their evaluative stance within the utterance, specifically, their perception of the extent to which the propositional content corresponds to reality. In linguistic theory, predicativity investigates the relationship between a sentence's content and extralinguistic reality, while modality conceptualizes the speaker's evaluative attitude toward that relationship and their subjective assessment of its validity or character.

In linguistic theory, sentence modality is generally approached from two complementary perspectives: objective modality and subjective modality. Objective

modality refers to the degree of correspondence between the propositional content of a sentence and extralinguistic reality. It is closely connected with the grammatical category of the predicate and, more broadly, with the phenomenon of sentence predicativity. By contrast, subjective modality represents the speaker's evaluation of this relationship, and their stance on how the sentence content relates to reality. Whereas objective modality is typically encoded by verbal mood forms (e.g., indicative, imperative, conditional), subjective modality is expressed primarily through individual lexical items, modal particles, or adverbs.

This evidence supports the conclusion that the emergence and development of various types of grammatical and modal meaning should be interpreted in evolutionary terms. Modality itself is a product of the communicative function of language, which explains the proliferation of diverse morphological devices for expressing it. Foremost among these is the category of mood, whose abstract and compact modal content makes it the most highly grammaticalized of all such categories. Accordingly, linguistic modality is manifested at every level of grammar, from phonetics through to syntax.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Ashinova, K. A.** Modal Words in Modal Function [Текст] // *Kurdish Studies*. – 2024. – Vol. 12.– No. 2. – P. 2911. [Electronic resource]. – <https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscrypt/index.php/KS/article/view/2394>
- 2 **Gajšt, N.** English Modal Verbs in Modal Verb Phrase Structures and Lexical Associations of Modality in “Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale” [Текст] // *Journal for Foreign Languages*. – 2012. – Vol. 4. – No. 1–2. – P. 243–260. – <https://doi.org/10.4312/vestnik.4.243-260>
- 3 **Жанпейісов, Е.** Модальные слова в современном казахском языке [Текст]. – Алматы : ҒЫЛЫМ 1958. – 182 с.
- 4 **Zhou, M.** Semantically Enriched Models for Modal Sense Classification [Текст]. – 2015. [Electronic resource]. – <https://aclanthology.org/W15-2705.pdf>.
- 5 **Sarbalina, A.** Systematization of the Teaching of the Turkic Languages in Higher Education [Текст] // *Novitas-ROYAL*. – 2024. – Vol. 18. – No. 1. – P. 37-47. – <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10986647>.
- 6 **Vjosa, H.** Are Modal Verbs a Lexical Characteristic of Legal Terminology? [Текст] // *Xlinguae*. – 2023. – Vol. 16. – No. 1. – ISSN 1337-8384, eISSN 2453-711X.
- 7 **Habaleva, L.** Modality Means in the Modern English Language [Текст]. – 2019. [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405>

8 **Chung, Y.** Modality and Modal Sense Representation in E-HowNet [Text]. – 2007. – P. 138. [Electronic resource]. – <https://share.google/xQhVVE6W148wQOKKa>.

9 **Nejad, A.** Modality in the Moves of the Discussion Section of Research Articles [Text] // Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics. – 2023. – Vol. 13. – No. 1. – P. 229–242. [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371727763>.

10 **Véliz, C.** Grammaticalization: The Development of Some English Modal Auxiliaries [Text] // Literatura y Lingüística. – 2007. – No. 18. – P. 216–218.

11 **Виноградов, В.** О категории модальности и модальных словах в русском языке [Текст] // Труды института русского языка. – 1950. – Т. II. – С. 41.

12 **Szymański, L.** Predicate Structure and the Semantics of the English Modal Verb “Should” [Текст] // Bulletin de la Société Polonaise de Linguistique. – 2020. – Fasc. LXXVI. – P. 375.

13 **Шахматов, А.** Жизнь, творчество, научное наследие: сборник статей к 150-летию со дня рождения ученого [Текст]. – Санкт-Петербург : Нестор-История 2015. – 1037 с.

14 **Demirdağ, E.** Specific Features of Modal Words and Their Functions in the Word System as Modality Markers in Azerbaijani Turkish [Text]. – 2021. – No. 51. – P. 61–80. [Electronic resource]. – <https://tdkturkdunyasi.gov.tr/ozet/866/eng>.

15 **Stella, A. A.** Contrastive Analysis of Modal Usage of “Can” in English, French and Swahili [Text] // Journal of Studies in Language, Culture, and Society (JSLCS) – 2024. – Vol. 7. – No. 1. – P. 74–84. [Electronic resource]. – <https://hal-04647197v2>.

16 **Saleem, H.** Morphological and Syntactic Features of the Modal Verbs in English [Text]. – 2024. – P. 6. [Electronic resource]. – <https://iasj.rdd.edu.iq/2024/12/09>.

17 **Ashinova, K.** Problems of Modality in Turkic and Kazakh Languages [Text] // Media Watch. – 2020. – Vol. 11. – No. 4. – P. 728–735. – <https://doi.org/10.15655/mw/2020/v11i4/204631>.

REFERENCES

1 **Ashinova, K. A.** Modal Words in Modal Function [Text] // Kurdish Studies. – 2024. – Vol. 12. – No. 2. – P. 2911. [Electronic resource]. – <https://kurdishstudies.net/menuscrypt/index.php/KS/article/view/2394>.

2 **Gajšt, N.** English Modal Verbs in Modal Verb Phrase Structures and Lexical Associations of Modality in “Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale” [Text] // Journal for Foreign Languages. – 2012. – Vol. 4 – No. 1–2. – P. 243–260. – <https://doi.org/10.4312/vestnik.4.243-260>.

3 **Zhanpeyisov, E.** Modalnye slova v sovremennom kazakhskom yazyke [Modal Words in the Modern Kazakh Language] [Text]. – Almaty : Gylym 1958. – 182 p.

4 **Zhou, M.** Semantically Enriched Models for Modal Sense Classification [Text]. – 2015. [Electronic resource]. – <https://aclanthology.org/W15-2705.pdf>.

5 **Sarbalina, A.** Systematization of the Teaching of the Turkic Languages in Higher Education [Text] // Novitas-ROYAL. – 2024. – Vol. 18 – No. 1. – P. 37–47. – <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10986647>.

6 **Vjosa, H.** Are Modal Verbs a Lexical Characteristic of Legal Terminology? [Text]. // Xlinguae. – 2023. – Vol. 16. – No. 1. – ISSN 1337-8384, eISSN 2453-711X.

7 **Habaleva, L.** Modality Means in the Modern English Language [Text]. – 2019. [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.europeanproceedings.com/article/10.15405>

8 **Chung, Y.** Modality and Modal Sense Representation in E-HowNet [Text]. – 2007. – P. 138. [Electronic resource]. – <https://share.google/xQhVVE6W148wQOKKa>.

9 **Nejad, A.** Modality in the Moves of the Discussion Section of Research Articles [Text] // Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics. – 2023. – Vol. 13. – No. 1. – P. 229–242. [Electronic resource]. – <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371727763>.

10 **Véliz, C.** Grammaticalization: The Development of Some English Modal Auxiliaries [Text] // Literatura y Lingüística. – 2007. – No. 18. – P. 216–218.

11 **Vinogradov, V.** O kategorii modalnosti i modalnykh slovakh v russkom yazyke [On the Category of Modality and Modal Words in Russian] [Text] // Proceedings of the Institute of Russian Language. – 1950. – Vol. II. – P. 41.

12 **Szymański, L.** Predicate Structure and the Semantics of the English Modal Verb “Should” [Text] // Bulletin de la Société Polonaise de Linguistique. – 2020. – Fasc. LXXVI. – P. 375.

13 **Shakhmatov, A.** Zhizn', tvorchestvo, nauchnoe nasledie: sbornik statei k 150-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya uchenogo [Life, Work, and Scientific Legacy: A Collection of Articles for the 150th Anniversary of the Scientist's Birth] [Text]. – St. Petersburg : Nestor-Istoriya 2015. – 1037 p.

14 **Demirdağ, E.** Specific Features of Modal Words and Their Functions in the Word System as Modality Markers in Azerbaijani Turkish. [Text]. – 2021. – No. 51. – P. 61–80. [Electronic resource]. – <https://tdkturkdunyasi.gov.tr/ozet/866/eng>.

15 **Stella, A. A.** Contrastive Analysis of Modal Usage of “Can” in English, French and Swahili [Text]. // Journal of Studies in Language, Culture, and Society (JSLCS) – 2024. – Vol. 7. – No. 1. – P. 74–84. [Electronic resource]. – <https://hal-04647197v2>.

16 **Saleem, H.** Morphological and Syntactic Features of the Modal Verbs in English [Text]. – 2024. – P. 6. [Electronic resource]. – <https://iasj.rdd.edu.iq/2024/12/09>.

17 **Ashinova, K.** Problems of Modality in Turkic and Kazakh Languages [Text] // Media Watch. – 2020. – Vol. 11. – No. 4. – P. 728–735. – <https://doi.org/10.15655/mw/2020/v11i4/204631>.

Received 19.10.25.

Received in revised form 27.02.26.

Accepted for publication 10.08.26.

**К. А. Ашинова¹, Б. Т. Сыдықова², Ф. А. Орынханова³, М. К. Мурзагалиева⁴*

^{1,2}Астана халықаралық университеті,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Астана қ.

³Қазақ Ұлттық қыздар педагогикалық университеті,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ.

⁴Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті,

Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ.

19.10.25 ж. баспаға түсті.

27.02.26 ж. түзетулерімен түсті.

10.08.26 ж. басып шығаруға қабылданды.

МОДАЛДЫ СӨЗДЕРДІҢ ЛЕКСИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Бұл зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты – тілдегі модаль сөздердің шығу тегі мен тарихи дамуын зерттей отырып, олардың лексикалық ерекшеліктерін мақсатты талдау арқылы анықтау, модальдық құбылысты, нақтырақ айтқанда лексикалық, грамматикалық және модальдық мағыналардың ортақ белгілерін, байланыстары мен айырмашылықтарын жан-жақты және егжей-тегжейлі түсінуге қол жеткізу. Бұл, әсіресе, қазіргі таңда модаль сөздер қатарына жатқызылған элементтер қатары шын мәнінде тілдік даму барысында басқа сөз таптарынан ауысқан немесе қабылданған ұғымдар немесе лексемалар болып табылатын қазақ тіліне қатысты. Сонымен қатар, қоршаған дүниенің әртүрлі құбылыстары, өмір сүрудің әртүрлі тәсілдері, сондай-ақ жеке тұлғалардың мінез-құлқы мен іс-әрекеттері әдетте қарапайым фактілік мәлімдемелер ретінде сөйлемде берілмейді.

Зерттеу нәтижелері қазақ және туыстас түркі тілдеріндегі модальдық пен предикативтіліктің теориялық айырмашылығын айқынырақ көрсетіп, модаль сөздердің сөйлеушінің, бағалаушы позициясын сөйлемнің предикаттық құрылымымен байланыстыратынын көрсетті. Бұл мақалада просодикалық және

интонациялық сипаттамалар модальділікке қалай сигнал беретінін егжей-тегжейлі түсіндіреді, олардың белгілі бір модальдық мағыналарды жасау үшін лексикалық және грамматикалық маркерлермен қалай жұмыс істейтінін көрсетеді. Зерттеуде сапалық, сипаттамалық-аналитикалық және салыстырмалы әдістер қолданылды.

Кілтті сөздер: модальділік, предикативтілік, грамматикаландыру, концепт, лексика-грамматикалық мағына.

*К. А. Ашинова¹, Б. Т. Сыдыкова², Г. А. Орынханова³, М. К. Мурзағалиева⁴

^{1,2}Международный университет Астана,

Республика Казахстан, г. Астана;

³Казахский национальный женский педагогический университет,

Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы;

⁴Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби,

Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы.

Поступило в редакцию 19.10.25.

Поступило с исправлениями 27.02.26.

Принято в печать 10.08.26.

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ МОДАЛЬНЫХ СЛОВ

Цель данного исследования – достичь всестороннего и детального понимания модального феномена, в частности, общих черт, взаимосвязей и различий между лексическими, грамматическими и модальными значениями, путём изучения происхождения и исторического развития модальных слов в языке, а также выявления их лексических особенностей посредством целенаправленного анализа. Это особенно актуально для казахского языка, где ряд элементов, в настоящее время классифицируемых как модальные слова, на самом деле являются заимствованными понятиями или лексемами, перешедшими из других классов слов в ходе языкового развития. Более того, различные явления окружающего мира, различные способы существования, а также поведение и действия отдельных сущностей, как правило, не передаются в предложении как простые фактологические утверждения.

Результаты исследования показали, что было установлено более чёткое теоретическое различие между модальностью и предикативностью в казахском и родственных тюркских языках, показывающее, как именно модальные слова связывают оценочную

позицию говорящего с предикатной структурой предложения. В статье подробно описывается, как просодические и интонационные характеристики сигнализируют о модальности, а также то, как они работают в тандеме с лексическими и грамматическими маркерами для создания определенных модальных значений. В исследовании использовались качественные, описательно-аналитические и сопоставительные методы.

Ключевые слова: модальность, предикативность, грамматикализация, концепт, лексико-грамматическое значение.

Теруге 10.08.2026 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 21.09.2026 ж. қол қойылды.

Электронды баспа

5,64 МБ RAM

Шартты баспа табағы 44,4.

Компьютерде беттеген: З. С. Исакова

Корректорлар: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Тапсырыс № 4593

Сдано в набор 10.08.2026 г. Подписано в печать 21.09.2026 г.

Электронное издание

5,64 МБ RAM

Усл. печ. л. 44,4.

Компьютерная верстка: З. С. Исакова

Корректоры: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Заказ № 4593

«Toraighyrov University» баспасынан басылып шығарылған

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

«Toraighyrov University» баспасы

Торайғыров университеті

140008, Павлодар қ., Ломов к., 64, 137 каб.

67-36-69

e-mail: kereku@tou.edu.kz

www.vestnik.tou.edu.kz