

MODAL VERBS SHALL\WILL AND THEIR TRANSFERENCE INTO KYRGYZ

Of all the parts of speech in English, verbs are the most complex. They have more forms than any other kind of word, and they can be divided in to a number of different kinds according to their forms and uses. Our report deals with the problem of modal verbs in general, and modal verbs shall/will in particular. Modal words in the Kyrgyz language express the attitude of the speaker to the reality, possibility or probability of the action he speaks about.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF MODAL VERB SHALL\WILL AND THEIR TRANSFERENCE INTO THE KYRGYZ LANGUAGE

British people use I **shall/will** and **we shall/we will** with no difference of meaning in most situations.

However **shall** is becoming very much less common than **will**.

Shall is not normally used in American English while studying, the meanings of Modal word, **shall/will** . **I've noticed that they are inter.** changeable thanks to some common features:

1) Giving information about the futures: predicting.

The shall /will structure is used to give (or ask for) information about the future (in cases where there is no reason to use a present progressive or going to) and rendered into the Kyrgyz language with «жөнөкөй келээр чак» expressed by words; болот, келет etc. and баяндагыч ыңгай» of verbs.

For example:

- We **shall need** the money on the 15 th .
- Бул акча бизге 15 ине керек **болот**.
- It **ll be** spring soon.
- Жакында жаз **келе**.
- All the family will be at the wedding.
- Үйлөнүү үлпөтүндө үй-бүлөө мүчөөлөрүнүн баары **болот**.
- She **will be** here in a couple of minutes.
- Ал бир-эки мөнөттөн кийин бул жерге келип **калат**.
- In another thirteen minutes the alarm will go off.
- Дагы отуз мүнөттөн кийин саат иштеп баштайт.

We often use shall/will in predictions of futures events to say what we think, guess or calculate will happen.

- Tomorrow **will be** - warm, with some cloud in the afternoon.
- Эртең жылуу **болот**, түштөн кийин гана бир аз булут болушу **ЫКТЫМАЛ**
- Who do you think will win on Saturday? –
- Сиздин оюңузча Ишенби күнү ким жеңет?
- **I shall** be rich one day.
- **Бал ким**, мен бир күнү байыймын (-ыр + мын)
- You`ll never **finish** that book.
- Сыйягы, сен бул китепти эч качан окуп бүтпөйт болушун керек.

2) Conditional use

The **shall/will** structure is often used to express conditional ideas, when we say what will happen if something use happens.

- He`ll **have** an accident if he goes on driving like that.
- Ал машинаны ушундай айдай турган **болсо**, бир күнү кырска учурашы **мүмкүн** (шарттуу ыңгай) үчүнчү жак, жекелик түр.
- If it rains the match will be cancelled.
- Эгерде жаан жааса, оюн болой калышы **ЫКТЫМАЛ**.
- If you are not careful you`ll tall
- Эгерде сен этият болбосоң, жыгылып кетишиң **мүмкүн**.

- If you leave me alone, I **ll cry**.

- Сен мени жалгыз калтырып кетсең, мен ыйлаймын. (сурануу, өтүнүү, маанисин билдирип турат).

To translate this use of modals shall /will into Kyrgyz language we use mostly modal word of prediction in the Kyrgyz language such as: **мүмкүн, ыктымал, сыягы, кыясы** etc. and «шарттуу ыңгай» the ending – **ca** in the first and second person subject.

3) “Predicting” the present or past

We can use will to make a kind of prediction about the present or part – to say what we think is probably the case, or has probably happened.

- Don't phone them now – they`ll **be having** dinner.

- Аларга азыр телефон чалба, алар **балким** тамактанып атышат.

- “There`s somebody at the door” “That`ll **be** the postman ”

- Эшикке «кимдир – бирөө келди» - Ал почтальон **окшойт**

- As you **will have noticed**, there is a new secretary in the front office.

- Сиз байкабаарсыз, андаңкы бөлмөдө жаңы катчы отурат.

- It`s no use expecting Barry to turn up. He`ll **have** for gotten.

- Барринин кайтып келишин күтүү кажетсиз. Ал унутулат **окшойт**

4) Predictions as orders

Predictions can be used a way of giving orders- instead of telling somebody to do something, the speaker just says firmly that it will happen.

This is common in military –style orders.

- You **will start** work at six o'clock sharp.

- Сиз жумушуңузду так саат алтыда баштаңыз (ңыз, буйрук ыңгай, жекелик түрү, келээр чак)

- The regiment will attack at dawn.

- Полк чабуулду күн чыгаарда баштайт (буйрук ыңгай).

In rendering this use of will we use ending **ңыз** of «буйрук ыңгай» polite form of second person singular, келээр чак.

5) Shall/will and present tenses: both used often **shall/will** and present – tense form are possible with similar meanings.

The choice depends on whether we want to emphasize present ideas like intention (certainty (present tenses)), or not (**shall/will**).

- What will you do next yeas?

- Сен келээрки жылы эмне кыласың?

- All the family **will be** there?

- Бүт үй-бүлөөлөр ал жакта болот.

- If your mother comes, you`ll **have** to help with the cooking.

- Эгерде энең келсе, сен ага тамак бышырууга жардам беришиң **керек**.

- You **won't** believe this.

- Сен буга ишенбейсиң.

- Next year **will be** different.

- Кийинки жыл башкача **болот**.

As it is seen from the sentences above we translate the case using Futures simple or «жөнөкөй келээр чак «in the Kyrgyz language.

In the third sentence we used the ending – ca of – «шарттуу ыңгай»; expressing «шарттык маани»

6) Shall and will are not only used to give and ask for information about the futures they can also be used to express “interpersonal” meanings such as requests , offers, orders, threats and promises

- Shall I open window?

- Терезени ачалыбы?

- Will you get here at nine, tomorrow, please?

- Эртең саат тогузга келесизби?

- I'll break his neek!

- Мен анын мойнун жулам!
- Stop eating those chocolates or I'll take them away!
- Алдыгы шоколаддарды жегенинди кой, болбосо мен аларды алып салам!

In rendering such kind of sentences we use the endings of first, second person – **- сың** (**сыз** – polite form) and the ending – **бы** which forms questions or interrogative sentences.

7. With a verb referring to a state, **will you...?** ask for information

- How soon will you know your holiday dates?
- Сиз эс алуу убактыңызды качан билесиз?
- Will you be here next week?
- Сиз кийинки жумада бул жерде болосузбу?

with a verb referring to an action, **will you + infinitive** usually introduces an order or request.

- Will you do the shopping this afternoon, please?
- Сиз сооданы бүгүн түштө жасайсызбы?

Shall and **will** are not only used for giving information about the future.

They are also common in offers, promises, orders and similar kinds of “interpersonal” language use.

In these cases, **will** for `ll generally expresses willingness, wishes, or strong intentions (this is connected with an older use of **will** to mean wish or want`) **shall** expresses obligation (like a more direct form of should).

1. Announcing decisions; **will**

we often use **will** when we tell people about a decision as we make it, for instance if we are agreeing to do something.

- OK. We`ll **buy** the tickets if you`ll **buy** supper after show.

- Болуптур, эгерде сен кечки концерттен кийин бизге тамак алып берсең, биз билет алабыз.

- “The phone is ringing” I`ll answer it.
- Телефон шыңырап жытат. «Мен жооп беремин»
- “Remember to phone Sue, won`t you? – Yes, I will ”
- “Джого телефон чалууну унутпагының” – Макул, чалам?

As for **shall**, it is not used in this way

- “You can it for 50\$. OK I`ll buy it”
- «Сен муну 50\$ га сатып алсаң болот. Макул сатып алам»

2. **Will not** or **won`t** is used to refuse or to talk about refusals.

- I don`t care what you say, I won`t do it.
- Сен эмне десең, ошо де, бирок мен аны жасабайм.
- The car won`t start.
- Машина жүрбөй калат.

I **shan`t** (onely in British English) is also sometimes used in refusals, but this is unusual in Modern English.

3. Asking for instructions and decisions; **shall** Question with **shall/I/We** are used (especially in British English) to ask for instructions or decisions, to offer services, and to make suggestions

Will is not used in this way.

- Shall I carry you bag.
- Келиңиз, сумкаңызды мен көтөрүп алайын.
- What time shall we come and see you?
- Биз канчада келсек болот сизге?
- Shall we go out for a meal?
- Мүмкүн, биз тамакка барып келер**биз**_(калоо, тилек, ыңгай)
- Let`s go and see lucky, shall we?
- Барып, Люсини көрүп келбейли**би**?

4. Giving instructions and orders: **will** we can use **will you...?** to tell or ask people to do things.

(In polite requests, **would you....** is preferred)

- Will you get me a newspaper when you`re out?
- Эшикке чыксаңыз, мага газета сатып ала келесиз**би**?

-Make me cup of coffee, **will you?**

Бир чыны кофе даярдап бересизби?

- will you be quiet, please!

- Тынчтаныңыздар!

5. Threats and promises: will

We often use **will** in threats and promises.

Shall is also possible in British English , especially after I and we, but it is less common than **will**.

-I promise I **won't smoke** again.

I **shall give** you a teddy bear for your birthday.

Сенин туулган күнүңө мөн оюнчук мамалак берем.

I'll hit you, if you do that again.

- Эгерде сен дагы ушундай иш жасасаң мен сени урамын.

In older English , **shall** was often used and politest.

This is now very unusual.

-You shall have all you wish for.

-Сенин каалаганыңыздын баары болот.

- He shall regret this.

-Ал бул жөнүндө өкүнөт

6. Obligation: **shall**

In contracts and other legal documents, shall is often used with third person subjects to refer to obligations and duties.

The hirer shall be responsible for maintenance of the vehicle.

-Сатып алуучу унаа менен камсыз кылууга милдеттүү.

As we have seen from above examples of using **shall** and **will** we can conclude that there are no such modal words in the Kyrgyz language write rendering these sentences into Kyrgyz we used different modal words endings, modals and intonation.

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