

MODAL VERBS SHOULD/WOULD 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 into 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 should/would 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 the verbs should/would and their transference into the Kyrgyz language.

Should and **would** are considered to be the past forms of shall /will.

However there are really three different verbs: **should/would** and the mixed verbs **should/would**.

Should is used to talk about obligation, deduction, to give advice and to say what we think it is right for people to do or have done.

- She should be back tomorrow
- Ал эртең кайтып келиши **керек**.
- The postman should be here soon.
- Почточу бир аздан кийин бул жерде болушу **керек**.

Would can be used to talk about past habits.

- When we were kids we would spend hours kicking a ball about.
- Биз бала кезде бир нече саат бою топ тээп жүрчү **элек**

Should/Would – often considered as a “conditional auxiliary” – has mixed forms:

I should/would, you should/would, he, she, it should/would etc.

In general, **should/would** is used as a past form, or less definite form: of **shall/will**.

It is common in requests, offers and sentences with **if**

- I told them we should / would probably be late
- Мен аларга, балким, биз кечигип калабыз деп айттым.
- I should /would be grateful for an early reply.
- Мен эрте берилген жоопко ыраазы болоор **элем**.
- **Would** you like some help?
- Сизге жардам керекпи?

1. **Should/would** can be used like a part or less definite form of the future auxiliary shall/will.

This happens, in indirect speech and in future in the past “constructions”

- I knew that I should/would be at home soon.
- Мен жакында үйүмдө болоорумду билгем.
- Sue looked at the college where she would be studying in October.
- Сю, октябрда окуй турган колледжин карады
- Would you be able to sit with my baby – sit tomorrow night?
- Эртең кечинде баланы карап бере аласыңбы ?

(less definite, more hesitant enquiry)

Should/would is commonly used in polite offers and requests with the verb **like, love** and **prefer**.

- **Would** you **like** some tea? I'd **prefer** coffee. If you don't mind?
- Чай ичесизби? Эгерде каршы болбосонуз, мен кофе ичет **элем**.

This use of should/would is rendered into the Kyrgyz language by «шарттуу ыңгай» expressing wish, offer, request, and by ending – **ба** in conjugated form.

2. Because of its less definite meaning, should/would is used in some conditional structures and is often called a “conditional auxiliary” we can suggest that something is unlikely, or not

particularly probable, by using **should**. (not would) in the if-clause.

- If you **should happen** to finish early, give me a ring.

- Эгерде сен эрте бүтүп калсаң мага чалып кой.

- If I had a free weekend I **should go** and see Liz.

- Эгерде мен жуманын аягында эрте бош болуп калсам, мен Лизди көрүп келем.

After I, we, **should** can be used in British English with the same meaning as **would**.

- If I remember her name, I **should\ would** tell you.

- Эгерде мен анын атын эстесем, мен сага айтам.

- If we had a map I **should\ would** be able to get out of here.

Эгерде бизде карта болсо, биз бул жерден чыгып кетет элек.

- I **would\ should** get earlier if there was a good reason to.

Эгерде бир шылтоо болсо, мен эртерээк эле турамын.

should\ would is most common in main clauses.

In most kinds of subordinate clauses, the same meanings are expressed with past tenses.

- If I had lots of money, I **would give** some to anybody who asked for it.

Эгерде менин көп акчам болсо, мен анын биразын сураган кишиге бермек элем.

In a situation like that, I **would**, scream on until somebody come to help me.

- Мындай учурда мен жардам келмейинче кыйкырмак элем.

Should\ Would in conditional structures is translated again with «шарттуу ыңгай» expressing «шарттык» and «мезгилдик маани» and the ending **-ca** of «шаттуу ыңгай»

The last two sentences are rendered using the ending **-мак +эле** of «максат ниет ыңгай»

3. **Should\ Would** can be used with a perfect infinitive to talk about situations that are different from what actually happened.

- I **should\ would** have **liked** to study medicine, but it wasn't possible.

Мен дарыгерликти үйрөнмөк элем, бирок мүмкүнчүлүк болгон жок.

- If we'd known you were coming we **should\ would** have **taken** the day off.

- Сиздин келе жатканыңызды билгенде, бир күнү уруксат алмакпыз.

He **would not have succeeded** without his parent's help.

- Ата – эненин жардамысыз ал бул ийгиликке жетише албайт эле.

We should note that the structure I **should\ would** have thought ... used in British English to express surprise.

- It's funny that she doesn't like him.

I **should have thought** they'd get on terribly well.

Анын аны жактырганы таң калыштуу. Менин оюмча, алардын бири-бирине болгон мамилеси абдан жакшы эле.

Should\ Would with a perfect infinitive in the above meaning is translated into Kyrgyz language by «максат ниет ыңгай», the ending **-мык +эле**

We often use **should** to talk about obligation, duty and similar ideas and is rendered in to the Kyrgyz language by modal words; керек, керек эле жана «баяндагыч ыңгай» of verbs.

- People **should** drive more carefully.

- Адамдар машина айдаганда абдан этиет болушу **керек**.

- You **shouldn't** say things like that to Granny.

- Сен мындай нерселерди чоң энеңе айтпашың **керек**

In questions **should** is used to ask for advice or instructions, like a less definite form of **shall**.

- **Should** I go and see the police, do you think?

- Сенин оюңча, мен полицияга барышым **керек пи?** (керек+ ба)

- What **should** we do?

- Биз эмне кылышыбыз керек?

We can use **should** to say that something is probably (because it is logical or normal)

- Henry **should** get here soon - he left home at six.

- Генри жакын арада бул жерге келиши **керек**. Ал үйдөн саат алтыда кеткен.

- We're spending the winter in Florida. That **should** be nice.

- Биз бул кышты Флоридада өткөргөн жатабыз. Бул сонун болсо **керек**.

Should + infinitive can be used to talk about the past in indirect speech.

First – person **shall** and conditional should may be reported as **would** indirect speech (because of the change of person).

Direct: We **shall/should** be delighted to come.

Indirect: They said they would be delighted to come.

- «Биз албетте келебиз» Алар албетте келебиз -деп айтышты.

- I knew that I should write to Jane, but it seemed to be difficult.

- Мен Джейнге жазып жиберешим керек экинин билип турдум, бирок бул иш мага кыйынчылыкка тургандай сезилди.

In other cases **should + infinitive** is not normally used to talk about the past **would + infinitive** is used to talk about past habits and typical characteristics and rendered into the Kyrgyz language with the help of endings – **ар, - чу + эле**:

- When she was old, she would sit in the corner talking to herself for hours

- Карып калган кезинде ал бурчка отуруп алып, бир нече саат бою өзү менен өзү сүйлөшөр эле.

- Sometimes he **would** bring me little presents without saying why.

- Кез-кезде, себебин айтпастан ал мага кичинекей белектерди алып келчү эле.

Sentences with stressed **would** can be used to criticize people's behavior

- He was a nice boy, but he **would** talk about himself all the time.

- Ал жакшы бала эле, бирок ал ар дайым өзү жөнүндө айта берчү эле.

Would is very common in that – clauses after **wish** (more common than it is in if - clauses).

Would is used as a softened equivalent of **will**, referring to people's willingness, unwillingness, insistence or refusal to do things.

- Everybody wishes you **would** go home.

(= Why **won't** you go home?)

- Баары сенин үйгө кетишинди каалап жатышат.

- I wish you **would** stop smoking.

(= Why **won't** you stop smoking?)

- Мен Сенин тамеки чегишинди каалабаймын.

Wish ... would usually expresses regret, impatience irritation, dissatisfaction become somebody **will** keep doing something or won't do something

- I wish she **would** be quiet.

- Ал токтоорук болбойбу (regret) (- ба)

- I wish the postman **would** come soon

- Почточу тезирээк келгей эле (- гай, + эле)

- I wish you wouldn't keep making that stupid noise

- Сен бул болбогон ызу-чууну жасабай эле койсоң болмок. (са + ба + эле)

Sometimes we talk as if things and situations could be willing or unwilling, or could insist or refuse to do thing.

- I wish it **would** stop raining

- Жаан токтогой эле (- гай + эле)

- Don't you wish that this moment would last for ever?

- Сен ушул убактын түбөлүк созулушун каалабайсыңбы? (- ба + сыз + бы)

Wish ... would can be like an order or a critical request

- I wish you **wouldn't** drive so fast.

- Мынча тез айдабасаңыз экен (са+ңыз+ экен)

- I wish you wouldn't work on Sundays.

- Сен жекшемби күндөрү иштебесең экен (- ба + са + экен)

This use would is rendered into the Kyrgyz language by «каалоо тилек ыңгай» and its endings; (- гай + эле; - са + экен).

If you get ready then tell me about your future.

When Jane got married	That she	will would	be the book you need it is likely to be the one be 20 (Probably she was)	probability	Менин оюм боюнча, бул накта сизге керектүү китеп (менин оюмча ушундай) Джейн турмушка чыгып жатканда 20 жашта болуш керек эле (менин оюмча ал 20 да эле).
If I am free to night	I	will/shall	go to see Jane	improbability unreality in present and future	Эгер бүгүн кечинде бош болсом. Джейнге бармын (шарттуу ыңгай)
So long as you return the book by next Saturday	I	will	lend it to you		Эгер ушул китепти ишенби күнү бере турган болсоңуз макулдугумду берем (шарттуу ыңгай, сыпык түрү – га)
If I knew her address	I	would (should)	give it to you (but I don't know it)		Эгер анын адресин билсем, сизге бер <u>мекмин</u> . (бирок мен аны билбеймин) 1) – шарттуу ыңгай – са 2) максат – ниет ыңгай)
If you asked him	her	would			Эгерде сен ага айтсаң ал сага жардам бер мек эле (шарттуу ыңгай)

Used literatures:

1. Jakobson, Roman, Shifters, Verbal Categories, and the Russian Verb (Russian Language Project, Harvard University, Department of Svic Languages and Literatures, 1957)
2. Jespersen and Allen and Unwin. "Sentential of English Grammar". 1983.
3. Jespersen, Otto, Negation in English and Languages (Det Kol. Danske Kidenskabernes Selskab, Historisk-filogiske Meddelelser, I,5) (Copenhagen, Andr. Fred Host & Son, 1957).
4. Joos, Martin, The English Verb: Form and Meanings (Madison, University of Wisconsin, 1963, preliminary edition.
5. Joos. Martin and Madison "The English Verb. Form and Meaning". The University of Wisconsin Press.