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**SHIRVAN IN THE EASTERN POLICY OF PYOTR I
(in the lasis of Russiar archives documents)**

*Aliyev Mubariz Museyib oğlu
Summary*

In the article is rescarihed the place of Shirvan in the policy of Pyotr I and also several points of Istanbul agreement of 1724 year attaching to Shirvan.

ШИРВАНА В ПОЛИТИКЕ ПЕТРА I,

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Резюме*

В статье исправлено место Ширвана в политике Петра I, а также несколько пунктов Стамбульского соглашения от 1724 года, связанного с Ширваном.

*Rəyçi: dosent Aslanova Emma Əli qızı
Azərbaycan tarixi kafedrasının 16 sentyabr 2021-ci il tarixli iclasın 01 saylı protokolu
Daxil olma tarixi 18 sentyabr 2021-ci il*

UOT:81.

MOOD AND MODALITY

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Annotasiya: *The aim of the article is to look at the terminology of the English grammar and define the terms “mood and mode”. The author analysis the phenomena of Modality and Mood in the modern language and comes to the construction that they mean almost the same applied to the English Grammar. The grammatical term “mood” is considered a variant spelling for mode from Latin “modus”.*

Key words: to extent, auxiliary, to introduce, structure.

Acar sözlər : genişləndirmək, köməkçi fel, təqdim etmək, quruluş.

Ключевые слова: протяженность, вспомогательный глагол, представлять, структура

The author states that mood which is usually restricted to verbal morphology can be seen as merely one way of expressing modality. This point of view is confirmed by the analysis of the etymology of the terms modality and mood in English and by the terms in Early and Modern English Grammar. So for English where the modality is expressed in the verb the terms mood and modality can be used interchangeably.

In English there is such a grammatical category as mood. Traditionally the grammar books on modern English say about three moods which are indicative, imperative, and conditional or subjunctive mood.

Modality is usually thought to be complex multifaceted phenomenon therefore in scientific literature different points of view are expressed about its nature. In linguistics literature the noun modality is used to denote a wide range of phenomena with various semantics, grammatical properties and formal expression at different levels of the language structure. Modality is traditionally defined as a way of expressing person's attitude to the content of the statement the relation of content of the statement to objective reality.

Mood is usually described as a grammar set of finite verbal forms expressing the relation of action to reality from the position of the speaker. In traditional grammars a system of three moods is adopted; indicative, imperative, and subjunctive or conditional. This universal system is borrowed from the Latin Grammar. Indicative mood represents action as a fact of reality. An Imperative mood expresses an urge to act. The Conditional mood expresses a possible, probable, desirable or described action. When choosing the action from point of view of its reality, unreality, possibility, impossibility, desirability, undesirability.

Thus the content of the category of mood is nothing more than a modality. (Sweet Henry 1892.p,498-499)

By the moods of a verb we understand grammatical forms expressing different relations between subject and predicate. Thus if language has special forms to express commands as distinguished from statements, we include the forms that express command under the term imperative mood. Thus in English come ! is in the imperative mood, while the statement he comes is in the indicative mood.

As we know there are various ways of stating in the form of a thought as opposed to a fact. The most unmistakable one is by stating in the form of a hypothesis, as when the fact statements it is true, it is not true, are made into the hypothetical clauses if it is true, if it is not true.

Here both pairs of sentences offer us a subject and a predicate standing to one another in the opposite relations of affirmation and negation, but while the first two sentences express the affirmation and negation as facts, the last two merely suggest them as objects of thought

In English the only inflectional moods are indicative and subjunctive. But the inflections of the English verb are so scanty that we need not be surprised to find that the distinction between indicative and subjunctive is very slight. The only regular inflection by which the subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative in English is that of the third person singular present, which drops the s of the indicative (he sees) in the subjunctive (he see). In the verb to be, however, further distinctions are made; indicative I am, he is, he was, subjunctive I be, he be, he were, although in the spoken language the only distinction that is still kept up is that between was and were. Consequently the sense of the distinction in function between subjunctive and indicative has almost died out in English, and we use the subjunctive were only in combination with other mood forms, the other subjunctive inflections surviving only in a few special phrases and constructions, such as God save the queen!, where the subjunctive expresses wish, being thus equivalent to the Greek optative.

The combination of should and would with the infinitive (should see, would see), when used in the principal clause of conditional sentences, is called the conditional mood. The conditional mood has the same form as the future preterite tense. The combination of may and its preterite might with the infinitive (may see, might see) is called the permissive mood, as in may you be happy! Where it expresses wish, let the dog loose that he may run about a little; we let the dog loose that might run about a little, where it expresses purpose.

The combination of the finite forms of the verb to be with the supine (is to see, was to see, were to see) is called the compulsive mood. This combination is so called because it

primarily expresses compulsion or obligation, as in what am I to do ?, what is to be done? .In this sense it can hardly be considered a mood. But it is used as a pure mood in conditional sentences, as in if it were to rain, I do not know what we shall do. (H. Sweet. 567-569.) The word modality which we widely use in grammar nowadays comes from the Latin modalis. It meant pertaining to or affected by a mode from Latin “modus” measure ,style or manner. This word was not often used in the Latin grammar traditi-on.In the grammar’s of Donatus and Priscian, which as it is known formed the basis of modern English grammars, the concept of mood denotes various inclinations of the mind. The author distinguished five moods; indicative, or definite, imperative, desirable, subjunctive and indefinite. In other Latin grammars even more moods were considered; for example, the mood of promise, concessions, impersonal mood, gerudial and participal, as well as , instructive or recommendatory. The list of moods, therefore is nothing more than a list of possible verb forms expressing the speaker’s position to the reality (that is modality).

In early treaties on the grammar of the English language the authors do not separate the term “mood or mode “ and never say anything modality including all modal meanings under the category of mood.

L. Murray for example, describes mood or mode as a form of the verb that states the manner in which the action is represented. The nature of a mood is to signify various intentions of the mind , and various modifications and circumstances of action. The author suggests that there are 5 moods of verbs in English; the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive and the infinitive. But sometimes the thought mood can be divided in to different special groups mood. In English there two moods, as well . The first one is expressed by inflect---ions and the second one by auxiliaries. The modal verbs with the infinitive . example; the combinations to –infinitive is considered as the compulsive mood. (L. Murray 114-115)

The Imperative Mood expresses a command or a request . In Modern English the Imperative Mood has only one form which coincides with the infinitive without the particle to, it is used in the second person (singular and plural) ex; Be quiet and hear what I tell you.

Indicative Mood . This form represents something as a fact, or as in close relation with reality, or in interrogative form inquires after a fact; The sun rises every morning. In a close relation to reality; I shall not go if it rains. The indicative rains here does not state that it is raining, but indicates that the idea of rain is not a mere conception ,but something close to a reality, for the speaker feels it as an actual problem in his day’s program with which he has to reckon and is reckoning.

Subjunctive Mood. There are two entirely different kinds of subjunctive form –the old simple subjunctive and the newer forms consisting of a modal auxiliary and a dependent infinitive of the verb to be used. The function of the subjunctive is to represent something, not as an actual reality, but as formed in the mind of the speaker as a desire wish, volition, plan, conception, thought; sometimes with more or less hope of realization, or in the case of a statement, with more or less belief; sometimes with little or no hope or faith. The present subjunct---ive is associated with the idea of hopefulness, likelihood, while the past and the past perfect subjunctive indicate doubt, unlikelihood, unreality, modesty, politeness; “I desire that he go at once”. May he return soon.I would buy it if I had the money. I fear he may come too late.

The various meanings may be classified under two general heads –the optative subjunctive and the potential subjunctive. The optative subjunctive represents something as desired, demanded, or required by a person. The potential subjunctive marks something as a mere concept---ion of the mind, but at the same time represents it as something that may probably or possibly be or become a reality or on the other hand as something that is contrary to fact. (G.O. Curme p.151-153)

The structure of a language is to a large extent conditioned by its system of formal oppositions. Thus, we have in English the formal oppositions illustrated by such pairs as boy-boys and boy-boy's; among the personal pronouns we have the pairs I-We, and I-me, and the set of three he-she-it. It is around such oppositions that the grammatical system of the language is to a large extent built up. The subjunctive may be used in nominal subclauses depending on a main clause expressing will or wish, either by means of a verb or by a noun of similar meaning. Joanna had insisted that he come.

The subjunctive is also found in adverbial clauses, chiefly of open condition or of concession. The subjunctive expresses a wish, in this sense it may be called an optative.

The subjunctive expresses possibility, in this sense it may be called a potential. The subjunctive expresses irrealis, in this sense it may be called an irrealis. Of the three, the irrealis (were) only is common use in spoken and ordinary written English the optative and the potential being practically confined to literary English. (R. W. Zandvoort.p.164)

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FEL FORMASI VƏ MODALLIQ

Əliyeva Nəribə İslam qızı Xülasə

Bu məqalə ingilis dilinin qrammatikasında fel formasının və modallığın işlənməsi qatdası və bir necə müəllif tərəfindən analiz edilib öyrənilmə--sindən bəhs edir. Müasir qrammatikada bu 2 məhfum demək olar ki eyni dərəcədə işlədilir. Bu iki qayda həm qədim həm də müasir ingilis dilində geniş yayılmışdır.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ И ДРУГИЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Алиева Насиба Ислам кызы Резюме

В этой статье говорится использовании об форм глаголов и модал-ьностей. В современной грамматике эти два понятия используются в равной степени. Эти два правила широко распространены как в современном. так и старом английском языке.

Rəyçi dos. Zahirə Əliyeva

Praktik xarici dillər kafedrasının 13 sentyabr 2021-ci il tarixli iclasın 01 sayılı protokolu

Daxil olma tarixi 15 sentyabr 2021-ci il

UOT:796.

FİZİKİ TƏRBIYƏ İLƏ MƏŞĞUL OLAN YAŞLILARA HƏKİM NƏZARƏTİ

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Xülasə: Fiziki fəaliyyətin müxtəlif xəstəliklərə qarşı profilaktik və müalicəvi əhəmiyyətindən başqa, hərəkət aktivliyi qocalığın inkişafını ləngidir və ömrün uzadılmasına kömək edir. Əgər 19 – 21 yaşa qədər orqanizmin inkişafı (evolutsiya) davam edirsə, ondan sonra involutsiya (qocalıq) prosesi başlayır.