

Namaste English
Mastery Course on Modal Verbs
By Santosh Sir

Modal Verbs Day 6

Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of modal verbs along with the knowledge of tenses. So, this time we have brought a mastery course for you on Modal Verbs.
- ❖ In this course you will get mastery on Modal Verbs.
- ❖ You will get to know that which modal verb to be used appropriately.
- ❖ Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.

Modal verbs part 2 - obligation :

must, have to, should and ought to

There are two types of **modal verbs of obligation** ;

- those that primarily express a **firm obligation or necessity** - **must** and **have to**
- those that express a **recommendation or moral obligation** - **should** and **ought to**

Firm obligation, etc. - **must** and **have to**

The verb **must** only exists in the simple present and present perfect forms. While the **present** form can express obligation, necessity, certainty or strong probability, the **present perfect** forms *only* express a strongly felt opinion or supposition.

| All persons | Present | Present perfect |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Affirmative | Must | must have |
| Negative | <i>must not, mustn't</i> | <i>must not have, mustn't have</i> |

If other tenses are required, the speaker or writer must use forms of the synonymous modal verb "**have to**". This modal auxiliary has all normal tenses, including progressive or continuous forms; these are not common, but need to be used in some cases.

| Principal tenses | Present | Present perfect | Past | Future |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Affirmative: | has to, have to | has had to have had to | had to | will have to |
| Negative; | does not have to, do not have to, doesn't have to, don't have to | has not had to have not had to | did not have to, didn't have to * | will not have to, won't have to |



| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Progressive or continuous | am having to is having to, are having to | has been having to have been having to | was having to were having to | will be having to |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|

* The form "**had not to**" is sometimes used, but it is generally considered to be archaic.

Got to :

In spoken English, and in the present form only, **have to** is often substantiated by the word **got**;

For example an alternative to **I have to** is **I've got to**.

For more on this, see **Get and got**

Examples of **must and **have to** being used to express :**

- Firm obligation or necessity
- Certainty or strong probability.
- Must have** only : supposition

- a1) You **must** see a doctor at once !
- a2) I **have to** be at school tomorrow at 8 a.m. I have an exam !
- a21) I've **got to** be at school tomorrow at
- a3) You **mustn't** touch that plate, it's too hot.
- a4) I **had to** see a doctor, because I felt very sick.
- a5) I **had to** break the window ! I lost my key !
- a6) The manager isn't here, he's **had to** go to Washington on urgent business.

- b1) He **must** be over eighty, he was born in 1930.
- b2) If my brother's not in London, he **has to** be in New York.

- c1) I can't find my laptop, I **must have** left it in the train.
- c2) If they're out, they **mustn't have** heard the news.

Attention !

Take care to distinguish correctly between "**had to**" and "**must have**"

They **had to** go to London

= They were obliged to go to London

They **must have** gone to Chicago

= In my opinion, they have certainly gone to Chicago.

**Recommendation or moral obligation - should and ought to**

The verb **should** only exists in the simple present, and present perfect forms

Forms of should

| All persons | Present | Present perfect |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| Affirmative | should | should have |
| Negative | should not, shouldn't | should not have, shouldn't have |

The verb **ought to** only exists in simple present and present perfect forms

Forms of ought to

| All persons | Present | Present perfect |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Affirmative | ought to | ought to have |
| Negative | ought not to, oughtn't to | ought not to have, oughtn't to have |

Should and **ought to** are more or less synonymous

Examples:

- a1) You **should** stop smoking (= You **ought to** stop smoking.)
- a2) It's raining hard, the children **ought to** come indoors.
- a3) I didn't know you were married ! You **ought to have** told me !
- a4) If you'd wanted to succeed, you **should have** worked harder at school.
- a5) This pullover's got holes in it, I **should** get a new one.
- a6) This pullover's got holes in it, I **ought to** get a new one.
- a7) That's awful ! You really **oughtn't to have** done that, you know !

To say something is necessary**Must**

We use "must" to talk about obligations. Often, when we use "must", the authority for the obligation comes from the person who is speaking.

Examples:

"You must do your homework every night." (Because I say you must!)

"I must stop smoking!" (Because I think it's a good idea to stop.)

Remember that "must" is a modal auxiliary verb. This means that it doesn't change its ending (**I must, he must**, etc) and that it's followed by the infinitive without 'to'. ("You **must phone** me" not "You must to phone me".)

Have to

We can also use “have to” to talk about rules and regulations. The authority for the obligation doesn’t come from the person who is speaking. Perhaps the rule is a general law or obligation.

“In England you have to pay tax.”

“We have to check everyone’s ID.”

“Have to” is a normal verb. Use “do” or “does” to make a question, and “don’t” or “doesn’t” to make a negative.

“Do you have to vote in an election?”

“He doesn’t have to wear a uniform to school.”

Have got to

“Have got to” is common in British English and is stronger than “have to”.

“I have got to fill in this form. The deadline is tomorrow.”

“She has got to study hard to pass the exam.”

To make the question and negative form, use “have”, “has”, “haven’t” and “hasn’t”:

“Have you got to leave early tomorrow?”

Need to

We use “need to” to talk about what is necessary.

Examples:

“You need to go to the hairdresser’s. Your hair is very long.”

“She needs to go to the doctor. She gets headaches every day.”

“Need to” is like “have to”: use do / does to make questions:

“Do you need to pass an exam to get into university?”

“Does she need to get a job?”

To say something isn’t an obligation

To say there is no obligation, use “don’t/ doesn’t have to” or “don’t/ doesn’t need to”.

Examples:



“You don’t have to bring food on the trip.”
“She doesn’t have to work in the evening.”

“I don’t need to pay now. I can pay later.”
“They don’t need to speak English in their job.”

Typical grammar mistake! Be careful when you use “don’t have to”. It does **not** mean the same as “mustn’t” – see below.

To say something is forbidden

To say that there is an obligation **not** to do something, use “mustn’t”.
“You mustn’t play here – it’s dangerous!”
“He mustn’t eat peanuts. He’s allergic to nuts.”

We can also use “can’t”:

“You can’t go out tonight. You’ve got homework.”

Other expressions

be allowed to

“We’re allowed to take an hour for lunch.”
“We aren’t allowed to leave early.”
“Are you allowed to use the internet at work?”

should

Should is a weak obligation, and we use it to give advice.

“You should study hard so you can pass the exam.”
“He should see a doctor.”

The negative form is “shouldn’t”:

“You shouldn’t smoke. It’s bad for your health.”

About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute,



नमस्ते! english

Namaste English App (Speak English with Confidence !)

Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

Online Link: On Namaste English Android App at
<https://namasteenglish.page.link/hp>

After installing app, click on website link:
<https://namaste-english.com/video-courses/mastery-course-in-modal-verb-by-santosh-sir-courses-436cd0d44b9b439f842c78a252ee0124.html>