E-ISSN : 2181-4341
https://wordlyknowledge.uz
IMPACT FACTOR(SJIF) : 3,934

Importance of modal verbs

Crossref Doi : https://doi.org/10.37547/iqro-volume04-issue01-53

Saidova Dilnoza Meliboy qizi

Termiz state pedagogical institute Department of foreign language and literature 1-coure 103-group

Annotation

This article discusses the Modal verbs in English and which situations they are used in. The information about the topic is explained in a very clear and simple way.

Key words

Modal verbs, can, can not, could, may, must, must not, have to, ability, use, indicate, express.

In English, modal verbs are used to express possibility, ability, permission or necessity. Modal verbs are verbs that show our attitude towards the action, not the action. After modal verbs,the Infinitive form of the verb is used and a reaction to an action is indicated, The Infinitive is used without "to" after the modal verbs.

We will consider several types of the modal verbs.

"Can" is commonly used to express; ability, opportunity,a request,to show possibility or impossibility.

- I can play tennis. **Ability**
- You can do this work yourself if you try. **Opportunity**
- Can you lend me some money? **A request**
- She can't get up as she is seriously ill. **Impossible**

Like most modal verbs "can" is very different in the past or future. Can changes to "**could**" in the past tenses.

- I could swim when I was 5.

✓ **Can = to be able to** (it means ability or vice versa based on a situation)

-I feel sick and tired so I am not able to go school.

Future: I will be able to play the piano soon.

Notice that there are two negative forms : "**Can't**" and "**Can not**". These mean exactly the same. When we're speaking, we usually say "can't". We can use "can't" for deduction.

Google Scholar OpenAIRE zenodo doi digital object identifier ResearchGate ADVANCED SCIENCE INDEX
SEMANTIC SCHOLAR Crossref DRJI Scientific Journal Impact Factor TOGETHER WE REACH THE GOAL
HARVARD LIBRARY The Dataverse Project Dimensions OCLC WorldCat

- You can't be hungry. You've just had lunch.

May + Infinitive

We can use, When we are not sure about something in the present or future:

- It may rain today.

• to ask for permission :

- May I read your book?

• to give permission :

- You may go now.

We can use "**may not**" to refuse permission or to say that someone doesn't have permission.

- Students may not wear jeans.

We use **"may have"** and **"might have"** to make guesses about the past:

- If he were my brother, he might have supported me.

✓ **May = to be allowed to**

- You are allowed to begin the work

Past : Yesterday he **was allowed to** go, today he may not

Future: You **will be allowed to** participate next week

Must + Infinitive

In indicative and interrogative sentences you use must to indicate that you think it is very important or necessary for something to happen.

- You must work hard at your English

- Must we do this work now ? No, you can do it tomorrow

• **Must not + Infinitive** is used in negative sentences. Must not indicates that the action is prohibited, meaning that it shouldn't be done.

- You must not smoke here. Go to a special place to smoke.

✓ **Must = have to**

- I must go there / I have to go there

Difference: We generally use must when the speaker thinks that something is necessary or needs to be done.

- He must learn these words

Have to means to do according to situation and circumstance.

- My eyesight is not very good. I have to wear glasses

In the past tense **had to** is used instead of must, and **will have to** in the future tense.

- I had to get up very early in the morning.
- We will have to take umbrella because of rain tomorrow.

You may know full information about modal verbs from this column.

MODAL	EXAMPLES	USES
CAN	He **can** find any street in London. You **can** take a taxi. **Can** you take me to Victoria Station?	*Ability* *Suggestion* *Request*
BE ABLE TO	He **is able to** find any street in London.	*Ability*
CAN'T	That story **can't** be true.	*Certainty that something is impossible*
COULD	I **could** play tennis when I was younger. **Could** you take me to Victoria Station? You **could** take a taxi.	*Ability* *Request* *Suggestion*
MAY	It **may** be quicker to travel by train. **May** I come in?	*Possibility* *Formal request/ Permission*
MIGHT	It **might** be quicker to travel by train.	*Possibility*
MUST	You **must** be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It **must** be cold outside.	*Obligation* *Certainty that something is true.*
HAVE TO	You **have to** be back at 10 o'clock.	*Obligation*
NEED TO	You **need to** study a lot.	*Obligation.*
NEEDN'T	You **needn't** have a university degree.	*Lack of obligation.*
MUSN'T	You **mustn't** drive without a license.	*Prohibition*
DON'T HAVE TO	You **don't have to** call a taxi.	*Lack of obligation*
SHOULD	You **should** drive more carefully.	*Opinion/Advice*
OUGHT TO	You **ought to** drive more carefully.	*Opinion/Advice*

E-ISSN : 2181-4341
https://wordlyknowledge.uz
IMPACT FACTOR(SJIF) : 3,934

In conclusion, the topic of the Modal verbs in English is very comprehensive. In this article we briefly touched on the meaning and usage of almost all modal verbs in a sentence. I believe that this information will serve as a great source of knowledge for everyone.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1.O‘zbek tili grammatikasi [Morfologiya, 1-j.], T., 1975.

Muhammadumarov Hojiakbar.

2."Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili " Shavkat Rahmatullayev.

3."Tilshunoslikka kirish" M.Irisqulov.

4."EN Smart plus" O.Uraev.

WORDLY
KNOWLEDGE