

MODALS

PART - 1: BASIC FORMS

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TYPES OF MODALS

- There are two types of modals:
- 1. MODAL AUXILIARIES:
 - «can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would»
 - They do NOT change in form (they do not take «-s» or «-ing»).
 - They cannot be combined with tenses.
 - They are always followed by simple form of the verb (V1).
 - ✓ I **can** swim well.

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TYPES OF MODALS

2. PHRASAL MODALS:

- «Have to, be able to, be likely to, be supposed to»
- Phrasal modals can act like tenses.
- Phrasal modals can be combined with other modals and tenses.
 - ✓ You **will have to enter** the military restricted area to pick those mushrooms.
(will + have to)
 - ✓ I **had to wake up** early to study for yesterday's exam. (S. Past Tense)
 - ✓ She **has had to work** for such a little salary all her life. (Present Perfect + have to)

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PERMISSION MODALS

- Following modals are used *to ask for permission*:
- May I May I open the window?
 Could I + V1 ? Could I speak to you for a moment?
 Can I Can I use your phone for a minute?
- Would you mind if I + V2?
 - ✓ **Would you mind if I opened** the window?
 - ✓ **Would you mind if I used** your phone for a minute?

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POLITE REQUEST MODALS

- Following modals are used to ask for *a polite request from another person*.
- Will you Will you open the window, please?
Can you + V1 ? Can you move to the right, please?
Would you Would you speak a little louder, please?
Could you Could you help me here, please?
- Would you mind + Ving ?
 - ✓ **Would you mind opening** the window, please?
 - ✓ **Would you mind moving** to the right, please?

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WOULD YOU MIND...? (SHORT SUMMARY)

- Would you mind **if I turned** on the lights?
VERSUS
Would you mind **turning** on the lights?
- Would you mind **if I borrowed** your car?
- Would you mind **bringing** me the scissors from the shelf?

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OBLIGATION MODALS


- «**Must**» and «**have to**» express *necessity and obligation*.
 - «**Must**» suggests that the speaker him/herself has decided that something is necessary.
 - ✓ I **must read** more books on personal finances.
 - ✓ You **must tell** me the truth if you want me to trust you.
 - «**Have to**» usually suggests that somebody else, a rule, or a law has decided for you that something is necessary.
 - ✓ A police officer **has to wear** a uniform.
 - ✓ You **have to bring** your child to school before 8.30.
- ! But for most of the time «**must = have to**». They can be used interchangeably.
- ✓ You **have to bring / must bring** your child to school before 8.30.

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Wise men speak because they
have something to say; Fools
because they have to say
something.

Plato

 BrainyQuote®

HAVE TO

- «**Have to**» can be combined with many tenses and it can be used in the past or present form.
 - ✓ The teacher **has to speak** rather loudly in our crowded class. (Present form)
 - ✓ I **had to spare** more time than I expected for my research. (Past form)
 - ✓ The government **will have to spend** an enormous amount of money for this project. (will + have to)
 - ✓ I **have had to suffer** all the negative consequences by myself in this business. (Present Perfect + have to)

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HAD TO vs DIDN'T HAVE TO

- **had to**: It was necessary for me to do something, so I did it.
- **didn't have to**: It was not necessary for me to do something, so I didn't do it.
 - ✓ Our boss wanted us in the office on Sunday, so I **had to go** to my workplace yesterday. (I went to my workplace because it was necessary.)
 - ✓ It was Sunday yesterday, so I **didn't have to wake up** early. (I didn't wake up early because it was not necessary.)
- «**didn't have to**» is the same as «**didn't need to**».
 - ✓ We worked with a catering firm for the wedding, so we **didn't have to do** the cooking. = , so we **didn't need to do** the cooking.

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DON'T HAVE TO vs MUSTN'T

- **don't have to** ≠ **mustn't**
- **don't have to**: it is not necessary to do something (lack of obligation)
- **mustn't**: it is not advised or allowed to do something (prohibition/warning)
 - ✓ You **don't have to spend** vast amounts of money to start a small business.
(Spending a lot of money is not necessary.)
 - ✓ You **mustn't play** with the data in your study to find the results that you want.
(Playing with the data is not advisable, it is wrong, or it is prohibited by law.)

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MUSTN'T vs CAN'T

- **mustn't** ≈ **can't**
- We use «**mustn't**» and «**cannot**» for prohibitions, to say that it is not advisable or it is wrong.
 - ✓ You **mustn't drink** alcohol before an important meeting.
≈ You **cannot drink** alcohol before an important meeting.
 - ✓ You **mustn't drive** a car without a licence.
≈ You **cannot drive** a car without a licence.

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ADVICE MODALS

- «**Should**», «**ought to**» and «**had better**» are used to give advice.
- **should = ought to**
- «**ought to**» is less commonly used because it is more formal.
 - ✓ You **should speak** to your advisor before choosing this elective course.
 - = You **ought to speak** to your advisor before choosing this elective course.
- Negative form of ought to: **ought not to**
 - ✓ You **ought not to point** at someone in public.
 - ✓ A university student **ought not to study** for exams just a couple of days before.

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HAD BETTER

- When giving advice, «**had better**» is a bit stronger than «**should**»:
«**should** ≤ **had better**»
- «**had better**» suggests *a hidden threat or warning*.
 - ✓ You **had better prove** your innocence to your boss; otherwise, you might get fired.
 - ✓ We **had better leave** early, or we might miss the plane.
- Negative form of «had better»: **had better not**
 - ✓ You **had better not start** another discussion with your supervisor.
 - ✓ We **had better not tell** her the truth until she cools off a little.

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ADVICE AND OBLIGATION MODALS (SHORT SUMMARY)

In short...

- should = ought to \leq had better < must \leq have to
- mustn't = cannot
- don't have to = don't need to
- mustn't \neq don't have to
- ought to \longrightarrow ought not to (-)
- had better \longrightarrow had better not (-)

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EXPECTATION MODALS

- «**Be supposed to**» and «**be expected to**» are the most commonly used modals to express expectation.
- «**Be to**» also gives expectation, but it is less commonly used.
- **be supposed to = be expected to**
 - ✓ A customer **is expected to leave** a 15% to 20% tip at an American restaurant.
 - ✓ You **are supposed to come** to your workplace early.
 - ✓ The meeting **is supposed to last** 20 minutes.

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WAS/WERE SUPPOSED TO

- «**was / were supposed to**» expresses *unfulfilled expectations*.
 - ✓ You **were supposed to make** an appointment before coming.
= You were expected to make an appointment, but you didn't.
 - ✓ The police **were supposed to take care** of these protests more carefully.
 - ✓ You **weren't supposed to be** here so early.
= I was not expecting you so early, but you came early.
 - ✓ A 6-year-old **wasn't supposed to watch** this movie!

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BE TO

- «**Be to**» means the same as «**be supposed to**» and «**be expected to**», but it is less commonly used.
- «**be to**» = **am/is/are to**
 - ✓ A secretary **is to type** around 60 words per minute.
 - ✓ A good report **is to predict** the possible outcomes of a project pretty well.
 - ✓ A global warming scientist **is to update** his knowledge on alternative sources of energy.
 - ✓ Governments **are to make** investments to find alternative energy sources.

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BE TO - 2

- Sometimes, «**am/is/are**» is followed by «Infinitive To V1».
- The meaning is completely different in this case.
 - ✓ **My biggest aim is** to find meaning in life.
 - ✓ **Today's greatest challenge is** to find alternative energy sources.

COMPARE!

A teacher's main responsibility is to teach the students to become good human beings.

VERSUS

A good teacher is to teach the students to become good human beings.

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SUGGESTION MODALS

- In order to *make a suggestion*, we can use...
 - «**Let's + V1**»,
 - «**Why don't we + V1... ?**», and
 - «**Shall I / we + V1... ?** ».
 - ✓ **Let's go** for a walk; it seems like you need it.
 - ✓ **Why don't we** postpone this meeting to tomorrow?
 - ✓ **Shall we move** to another house?
 - ✓ **Shall I cancel** your appointment?

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SHALL - (FUTURE MEANING)


- In the positive and negative form of the sentence, «**shall**» expresses a future meaning: «**Shall**» = «**will**»
- It is not a very common use.
 - ✓ I **shall think** about your proposal.
= I **will think** about your proposal.
 - ✓ We **shall move** our house to a nicer neighborhood.
= We **will move** our house to a nicer neighborhood.
- A MOVIE CLIP: *The Lord of the Rings; The Fellowship of the Ring* (2001)

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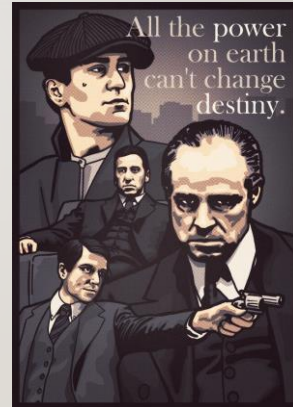
We shall never know all the
good that a simple smile can
do.

Mother Teresa

 BrainyQuote®

ABILITY MODALS

- «**Can**» and «**be able to**» are used to express *ability*.
- In Present time «**can = am/is/are able to + V1**»
 - ✓ I **can play** the piano.
= I **am able to play** the piano.
 - ✓ Most whales **can stay** underwater for about 20 minutes.
= Most whales **are able to stay** underwater for about 20 minutes.
- «**am/is/are able to**» is less common than «**can**».



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WAS/WERE ABLE TO vs COULD

- In *past time positive sentences*, «could» and «was/were able to» are NOT the same:
«**could ≠ was/were able to**».
- «**Could**» expresses a *general past ability*.
- «**Was/were able to**» expresses a *one-time, specific past ability*.
 - ✓ I **could climb** for 8 hours non-stop when I was at university. (general ability)
 - ✓ Last Saturday, I **was able to climb up** the mountain in our town 3 hours non-stop. (one-time ability)
 - ✓ Our professor **could talk** for 3 hours without a break.
 - ✓ I **was able to talk** to the professor after the lesson.

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WAS/WERE ABLE TO vs COULD

- In *past time, negative sentences*, «could» and «was/were able to» have the same meaning:

couldn't = wasn't/weren't able to

- ✓ I **couldn't sleep** in the dark when I was a child. (general ability)
= I **wasn't able to sleep** in the dark when I was a child.
- ✓ Last week, I **couldn't climb** with others to the top because I got too tired. (one-time)
= Last week, I **wasn't able to climb** with others to the top because I got too tired.

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HABIT MODALS

- We use three structures to talk about our past habits:
1. «**Used to**» can be used both *for actions and states* in the past:
 - ✓ I **used to run** everyday when I was at college. (past habitual action)
 - ✓ Jill **used to go** to bed very late when she was single. (past habitual action)
 - ✓ My father **used to have** a Chevy Impala in the 1980s. (past, long-time state)
 - ✓ I **used to know** all the answers to Maths problems in our lessons. (past, long-time state)

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USED TO (CONT.)

- «Used to» becomes «**didn't use to / did ... use to**» in negative sentences and questions.
 - ✓ My best friend **didn't use to smile** a lot.
 - ✓ I **didn't use to do** a lot of sports when I was younger.
 - ✓ **Did you use to sleep** on the balcony in summer?
 - ✓ **Did your parents use to punish** you when you misbehaved?

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HABIT MODALS

2. Although it is not a modal verb, Simple Past Tense can also express *habitual actions and states*:
 - ✓ I **ran** everyday when I was at college.
 - ✓ Jill **went** to bed very late when she was single.
 - ✓ My father **had** a Chevy Impala in the 1980s.
 - ✓ I **knew** all the answers to Maths problems in our lessons.

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HABIT MODALS

3. «**Would**» also expresses past habits, but it is used *only with habitual actions, not with states*.
- ✓ My friend **would come** everyday and talk about his big plans two years ago. (habitual past action)
 - ✓ Our teacher **would never teach** the lesson standing up; he **would always sit** while teaching. (habitual past action)
 - ✓ My roommate **would always knock** on my door before entering the room. (habitual past action)
 - ✓ My father **would have** a Chevy Impala in the 1980's. **XX** (past state, wrong use!)
- *A movie: Kill Bill / My baby shot me down*

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HABIT EXPRESSIONS

MY BABY SHOT ME DOWN

I **was** five and he **was** six

We **rode** on horses made of sticks

He **wore** black and I **wore** white,

He **would always win** the fight.

Bang bang! He **shot** me down

Bang bang! I **hit** the ground,

Bang bang! That awful sound.

Bang bang, my baby **shot** me down.

HABIT MODALS

- «Used to» is different from «get used to» and «get accustomed to».
- «Get used to» and «get accustomed to» means to *become familiar with something*. It no longer feels strange or different to you.
- Structure: «get used to + noun / Ving»
«get accustomed to + noun/Ving»
- «get used to» and «get accustomed to» can be used with all tenses.
 - ✓ I **used to wake up** late in my previous job.
 - ✓ I **will get used to waking** up early in my new job. (= I will become familiar with it.)
 - ✓ Terry is from Florida. He **cannot get accustomed to** the cold weather in Toronto, Canada.
 - ✓ I **got used to** his rude behaviors in time.

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HABIT MODALS

- «be used to» and «be accustomed to» mean *being familiar with something*. It feels normal to you.
- Structure: «be used to + noun / Ving»
«be accustomed to + noun / Ving»
 - ✓ Wesley **is used to having** long meetings. (He is familiar with them.)
= Wesley **is used to** long meetings.
 - ✓ Mediterranean people **are accustomed to living** in humid weather.
=Mediterranean people **are accustomed to** humid weather.

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USED TO (CONT.)

COMPARE!

✓ I **used to listen** to his complaints all the time.

VERSUS

✓ I **was used to listening** to his complaints all the time.

VERSUS

✓ I **got used to listening** to his complaints in time.

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PREFERENCE MODALS

- To express our preferences, we can use «**would rather**», «**would prefer**», and «**would like**».

1. would rather:

✓ I **would rather tell** you the truth. (+)

✓ I **would rather not take** a break now. (-)

✓ I'd **rather get** a Master's degree **than** find a job fast. (A preference between two things)

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WOULD RATHER

- In order to express *a preference for the present (now)*, we use
«**would rather + be Ving**»:
 ✓ I'd **rather be taking** a walk on the beach right now.
 ✓ I'd **rather be watching** an action film. (NOW)

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WOULD RATHER

- To express *a preference for past events*, we use:
«**would rather + have V3**»
 ✓ I **would rather have invested** more when I started working.
 ✓ I'd **rather have taken** a TOEFL than an IELTS.
 ✓ I'd **rather not have met** him at all.
- These sentences also express *a regret in the past*.

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WOULD PREFER & WOULD LIKE

- «**Would prefer**» and «**would like**» also express a preference.
- Structure: «would prefer + to V1»
«would like + to V1»
 - ✓ I **would prefer to eat** some soup before the main course.
 - ✓ I **would like to sail** around the world in my boat.
 - ✓ I **would like to take** the car for a test-drive before buying it.

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PROBABILITY MODALS

- Most commonly, we use «**might, may, could**» to express probability.
- Also, «**be likely to**» and «**be bound to**» express probability.
- «Might, may, could» mean that something is *possible to happen, but we are not sure* about it.
 - ✓ Chelsea **might be** the champion this year.
 - ✓ We **may have** a warm winter this year.

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STILL I RISE

- You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may walk me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.
- You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.
- Leaving behind nights of terror and fear
I rise
Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear
I rise
- Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the slave.
I rise
I rise
I rise.

By Maya Angelou
(A poem against racism.)



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PROBABILITY MODALS

- It is possible to use «**could**» to express probability:
 - ✓ It **could rain** in a few hours.
= It **might rain** in a few hours.
 - ✓ We **could go** on a picnic tomorrow.
 - ✓ He **could be** very successful in a marketing business.
- These structures express 50% possibility; therefore, it is not very common to see them in negative form. But, it is still possible.
 - ✓ We are not on very good terms with Harrison these days, so he **might not come** to my birthday party at the weekend.

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PROBABILITY MODALS

- «**Be likely to**» also expresses probability. It gives a bit higher possibility than «might» and «may».
 - ✓ Eugene **is likely to get** exhausted during the marathon.
 - ✓ A heavy smoker **is likely to get** lung-related problems in his old ages.
 - ✓ It **is likely to get** warmer after March.

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PROBABILITY MODALS

- «**Be bound to**» expresses *a strong probability*.
- It means that something will inevitably, unavoidably happen sooner or later.
 - ✓ A student **is bound to forget** the contents of the lesson if he doesn't take notes.
 - ✓ You **are bound to feel** nervous before an operation.
 - ✓ Caitlin **is bound to cooperate** with her colleagues if she wants to complete her project.

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PROBABILITY MODALS (SHORT SUMMARY)

- In short:
- might = may = could ≤ be likely to ≤ be bound to

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STRONG PROBABILITY MODALS

- For strong possibility, we use «**must** / **must not** / **cannot**».
 - These modals show that we are almost sure about the result.
 - For *positive strong probability*, we use «**must**».
- ✓ He is driving a Lamborghini! He **must be** extremely rich.
 - ✓ Beverly looks very happy. She **must know** about our surprise.

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STRONG PROBABILITY MODALS

- For *negative strong probability*, we use «**mustn't**» and «**cannot**».
 - For general states: «**mustn't/cannot + V1**»
For events happening NOW: «**mustn't/cannot + be Ving**».
- ✓ Ross avoided talking to me during the New Year party. He **mustn't know** my name.
 - ✓ The students **cannot be** happy with that teacher. She is a control freak!
 - ✓ He **mustn't be coming** at this hour; it is so late.
 - ✓ It **cannot be raining** outside; I've just checked and it was barely cloudy.

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THANK YOU...

& EXERCISE TIME!!!

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