Subject Name: English II
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Modal Verbs

modal verbs (1)

- modal verbs = auxiliary verbs used with a main verb
- Modal verbs change the meaning of the main verb (modality).
- Two modal verbs cannot go together.
- Modal verbs are not conjugated!
- use: modal verb + Infinitive
  → Let's look at some examples:

modal verbs (2)

- **may**: *May I go to the toilet?*
- **might**: *I'm late. I might miss the train.*
- **can**: *Can I have a day off next week?*
- **allowed to**: *You're not allowed to be in here.*
- **(un)able to**: *He's (un)able to walk.*
- **could**: *Could you tell me the time, please?*
- **would**: *Would you please inform your boss?*

modal verbs (3)

- **will**: *I <u>will </u>take that bag for you.* (tense)
- **going to**: *I'm <u>going to </u>buy a new car, soon.* (tense)
- **shall**: *<u>Shall </u>we offer a discount on this product?*
- **should**: *We <u>should </u>lower the entry fee.*
- **have to**: *You <u>have to </u>stop at a red traffic light.*
- **must**: *I <u>must </u>go now. I need some sleep.*

modal verbs (4)

- **use:** modal + infinitive
- functions:
  - intentions: will, might, could, also: *going to*
  - permission: may, can, could, also: *allowed to*
  - ability: can, could, also: *able to*
  - spontaneous offers: will, can, shall
  - suggestions: should, could, shall
  - requests: can, could, would, may
  - obligation: must, should, also: *have to*
  - probability: should, would
  - possibility: may, might, can, could

modal verbs (5)

Modal Verbs - The Funtion(s) of Modal Verbs [table]

	may	might	can	allowed to	(un)able to	could	would	will	going to	shall	should	must	have to
intentions		✓				✓		✓	✓				
permission	✓		✓	✓		✓							
ability			✓		✓	✓							
spontaneous offers			✓					✓		✓			
suggestions						✓				✓	✓		
requests	✓		✓			✓	✓						
possibility								✓			✓	✓	
obligation											✓	✓	✓

THANK YOU