

MODAL VERBS AND MODALITY

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about modal verbs and modality in English grammar. In short, it is important to learn the place of use of modal verbs in the sentence, how they add additional meaning to the sentence, what forms and types they have. It is also used to describe modal verbs and features of modality. This article discusses the main uses of modal verbs, their characteristic modal verbs, modality, features of meaning, types of modal verbs, places of use, aspects of adding meaning to the sentence.

Key words: modal verbs, modality, features of meaning, types of modal verbs, places of use, aspects of adding meaning to the sentence.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о модальных глаголах и модальности в грамматике английского языка. Короче говоря, важно узнать место употребления модальных глаголов в предложении, каким образом они придают предложению дополнительный смысл, какие формы и виды они имеют. Он также используется для описания модальных глаголов и особенностей модальности. В данной статье рассматриваются основные варианты употребления модальных глаголов, их характеристики и виды.

Ключевые слова: модальные глаголы, модальность, особенности значения, виды модальных глаголов, места употребления, аспекты придания смысла предложению.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili grammatikasidagi modal fe'llar va modallik haqida batafsil ma'lumot berib o'tilgan. Qisqacha qilib aytganda, modal fe'llarning gapda ishlatilish o'rni, gapga qanday qo'shimcha ma'no yuklagani,

qanday shakllari va turlari borligini bilib olish uchun ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, modal fe'llar va modallikning xususiyatlarini tasvirlash uchun ham ishlatiladi. Ushbu maqolada modal fe'llarning asosiy qo'llanilishi, ularning xususiyatlari va turlari haqida so'z boradi.

***Kalit so'zlar:** modal fe'llar, modallik, ma'no xususiyatlari, modal fe'llarning turlari, ishlatilish o'rinlari, gapga qo'shimcha ma'no yuklash jihatlari.*

Modal verbs and modality play a crucial role in expressing a range of meanings related to possibility, necessity, permission, ability, and more in English. Modal verbs include words like can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would, and ought to. Unlike regular verbs, modal verbs do not change form to indicate tense, person, or number. They are followed by the base form of the main verb without to (except for ought to).

Modality refers to the linguistic concept that conveys the speaker's attitude toward the action or state described by the verb. It adds nuance to statements, allowing speakers to express certainty, doubt, obligation, or possibility. Modality is typically divided into two main types: epistemic modality, which deals with the likelihood or truth of a statement (e.g., "It might rain"), and deontic modality, which relates to obligation, permission, or necessity (e.g., "You must finish your work"). Modal verbs are essential in both spoken and written English, as they help soften requests (Could you help me?), offer advice (You should see a doctor), express necessity (I must leave now), or discuss hypothetical situations (If I were you, I would apologize). They are versatile tools that enrich communication by allowing speakers to express subtle shades of meaning. Understanding modal verbs and modality is key to mastering English grammar, as they help convey the speaker's intentions clearly and effectively.

The place where modal verbs are used in the sentence.

Modal verbs can be tricky, but the good news is that they're simple once you learn how they work. Below, we explain everything you need to know to use modal verbs with ease.

Some tips: Want to make sure your writing shines? Grammarly can check your spelling and save you from grammar and punctuation mistakes. It even proofreads your text, so your work is extra polished wherever you write.

Modal verbs show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. Common examples of modal verbs contain can, should, and must. For the reason of this they're a type of auxiliary verb, they're used alongside the infinitive form of the main verb of a sentence.

Modal verbs are used to express certain hypothetical conditions, such as capability, or requests (there's a full list in the next section). They're used alongside a main verb to inflect its meaning.

Consider the difference between these two examples:

I swim every Tuesday.

I can swim every Tuesday.

The first example is a simple factual statement. The speaker participates in a swimming activity every week on Tuesdays.

The second example uses the modal verb can. Notice how the meaning changes slightly. The speaker does not necessarily swim every Tuesday; they're saying that they are capable of swimming every Tuesday or that the possibility exists for them to swim every Tuesday. It's hypothetical.

For the reason of this, modal verbs are auxiliary, they can't generally be used on their own. A modal verb can appear alone in a sentence only if the main verb is implied because it has previously been established.

Example: Can you swim every Tuesday?

Yes, I can.

Modal verbs are quite common in English; you've seen them in action hundreds of times even if you didn't know what they were called. The most frequently used ones are:

May, might, can, could, would, should, ought to, will.

There are other, less common modal verbs. Some—like shall and ought—are rarely used any longer. There are also verbs that can function either as main verbs or as

modal auxiliaries depending on the context; got, need, and have all behave like modal verbs in the common colloquial expressions got to, need to, and have to. Some modal verbs express very specific conditions that don't come up often, like dare in its modal form in "Dare I ask?" The word used in the idiomatic phrase used to, as in "I used to be an English student too," behaves like a modal verb with only a past tense form.

When are modal verbs used?

What special conditions do modal verbs indicate? Here's a list, along with examples:

Likelihood:

Some things seem likely to be true but can't be stated as definite facts. In these cases, you can use the modal verbs should and must to show probability without certainty.

Her parents must be so proud.

My baby brother should be asleep by now.

Possibility:

In a situation when something is possible but not certain, use the modal verb could, may, or might.

Judging by the cold weather, it might snow today.

She may become the youngest pro soccer player ever.

Capability:

The modal verb can expresses whether the subject of a sentence is able to do something. Likewise, the negative form, cannot or can't, shows that the subject is unable to do something.

I can speak four language, but I'm not perfect in them.

Permission:

If you want to ask permission to do something, start your question with can, may, or could. Traditionally, may is considered more formal and polite usage for permission; if you ask "Can I go to the bathroom?" it could be misinterpreted as "Do I have the ability to go to the bathroom?" However, in modern informal usage,

may and can are both perfectly acceptable options for describing possibility or permission.

Example: Students, you may leave early today

:Could I play too?

Request:

Similarly, if you want to ask someone else to do something, start your question with can, could, will or would.

Example: Would you get that box off the top shelf?

Will you turn that music down?

Suggestion/advice

What if you want to recommend a course of action but not command it? If you're giving suggestions or advice without commanding someone around, you can use the modal verb "should".

You should taste this hamburger.

Order to someone:

On the other hand, if you want to command someone, use the modal verbs must, have, or need. With the latter two, the main verb does not drop the word to from its infinitive form.

You must wash your hands before cooking.

You need to be here before 8:00.

Obligation or necessity:

Modal verbs can express a necessary action, such as an obligation, duty, or requirement. Likewise, the negative forms express that an action is not necessary.

Use the same modal verbs as with commands: must, have, and need.

We have to wait for our boss to arrive before we open.

If you have classes for today, you don't need to come here.

Daily habit:

To show an ongoing or habitual action—something the subject does regularly—you can use the modal verb would for the past tense and will for the present and future. The phrase used to is also acceptable when you're talking about a habit in the past.

When I lived alone, I would fall asleep with music.

I will arrive early to every meeting and leave late.

How to use modal verbs (with examples)

Luckily, using modal verbs in a sentence is pretty simple. For basic sentences—in the simple present tense—just remember these rules:

Modal verbs come directly before the main verb except for in questions.

With modal verbs, use the infinitive form of the main verb. With most but not all modal verbs, to is dropped from the infinitive.

So if you want to brag about your ability to eat an entire pizza, you use the modal verb can before the infinitive form of eat without to—which is simply eat. The rest of the sentence continues as normal.

Example: I can eat the whole of pizza on my own.

If you want to communicate that circumstances are requiring you to eat an entire pizza, you might use the modal verb have before the infinitive form of eat, retaining to:

Example: I have to eat an entire pizza.

If you want to make interrogative forms of the modal verbs, you should use this formula:

Modal verbs+ subject+ Infinitive?. It can be much more beneficial for all people who are learning modal verbs.

Example: Can you eat an entire pizza?

Do you have to eat an entire pizza?

Note that in the second example above, because have is a verb that only sometimes functions as an auxiliary verb and at other times functions as a main verb, the question is formed with the auxiliary verb do at the beginning.

Because modal verbs deal largely with general situations or hypotheticals that haven't actually happened, all of the core ones can refer to present and future time but only some of them can refer to past time, and most of the time they do not change form to make different tenses. However, all of them can be used with different conjugations of a sentence's main verb to refer to present or future time in different

ways, so let's talk a little about verb tenses and modal verbs.

REFERENCES:

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- 3) English Grammar in Use: Modals (page from 26 to 37).