

## USE OF MODAL VERBS.

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**Abstract:** *Modal verbs in English are considered a broad concept and are still being researched by scientists. Nevertheless, there are many aspects that are the basis for discussion in this area. Modal verbs in English are a small group of auxiliary verbs that are often used to express modality. They are distinguished from other verbs by their imperfection (they do not have adjectival and infinitive forms), and it is known that they do not take the suffix III - person singular - (e) s at the end.*

**Key words:** *Modal verbs, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall.*

The main English modal verbs are can, could, may, might, will, would, shall and should. Obviously other verbs are sometimes, but not always, classified as modals; they are: ought, had better, dare and need. The verbs do not share the characteristics of all the main modal verbs and are sometimes called "semi modals". The independent verb that comes after the modal verbs is used in the infinitive form without the preposition to. But there are exceptions for some modal verbs, for example ought. Some of the modal verbs come in two tense forms: can -could, may -might, shall - should, will - would, while others come in only one invariant form: we can list such as must, ought, need. The modal verb can(could) comes with the Simple Infinitive and expresses the possibility, possibility, ability to perform an action, it is used for the present and future tenses.

I can do it now. He can do it now.

2) Be able to can be used instead of can. Be able to can is the equivalent of a modal verb that is used in the present, past, and future tenses.

I can do it = I am able to do it.

I could do it = I was able to do it.

I should be able to do it.

Can't is used when we want to say that something cannot happen. That is, the non-partition form is made using the predicate not negation. You have only just had dinner. You can't be hungry.

3) The verb can comes with the perfect infinitive (can + have + P.P.) and is used in interrogative and interrogative sentences and expresses the impossibility of the actual action that the interlocutor is talking about.

He can't have done it.

He can't have done it.

Can he have done it?

4) Could + V expresses the possibility and ability to perform an action in the past tense. He could swim very well when he was young.

5) Could is used in the subordinate clause of the possessive clause whose main clause is in the past tense.

a) Could + V is used in the possessive sentence when we turn the derived sentence in which Can + V is used into a possessive sentence. He said that he could speak German.

b) Can + have + P.P. when we turn the used derivative sentence into a possessive sentence, in the possessive sentence could + have + P.P. is used. I said that he couldn't have done it.

The modal verb MAY (Might) has two forms, may is used for the present tense and might for the past tense. To be allowed and to be permitted are used as equivalents of the modal verb may when it is not possible to use may.

1) May + V represents resolution.

You may take my dictionary. Mustn't can be used along with may not (mayn't) in the opposite sense of may: You mayn't smoke here. You mustn't smoke here. 2) May expresses an assumption that the speaker does not believe to be true: a) may+V is used to express an assumption in the present and future tenses.

He may know the address.' He may come to London in summer. May + be + V ing represents an ongoing assumption during the conversation.

- Where is he? - He may be walking in the garden. May can also be used in sentences: He may not know her address. b) may +have +P.P. represents an assumption in the past tense: He may have left London. 3) May + V can also be used in objective sentences: I shall give him my exercises so that he may correct them. In derivative sentences, the main clause may + V is replaced by might + V in the possessive sentence in the past tense. She said that Tom might take her book. 4) Might is used to express an assumption in a possessive sentence in the past tense. a) If may + V is used in the derivative sentence, might + V is used in the possessive sentence. He said that Nancy might know her address. b) May +have +P.P is used in the derivative sentence, while might +V is used in the possessive sentence. He said that Nancy might have known their address. 5) Might + V is used in objective clauses in a compound sentence whose main clause is in the past tense. I gave him my exercises so that he could correct them. The modal verb must expresses a mixed assumption of responsibility, duty, necessity, obligation, strict command and trust under the influence of a certain force. The equivalents of the modal verb must have the same meaning as to have to and to be obliged to. And they are used when the modal verb must cannot be used. Baring, because of the type of work in which he was engaged, had been obliged to forget making friends. I felt that I had to have the air.

1. Translated as "must", it represents action in the present and future tenses. I must do it now. I must go there tomorrow.

2. Have + to + V also expresses the need under the influence of a certain force, but this combination is not used to express command and advice. I must do it now = I have to do it now. He must go there tomorrow = He has to go there tomorrow.

3. Had + to + V is used to express necessity in the past tense, and shall / will have + to + V is often used in the future tense: I had to go there. I shall have to do it.

4. Must is used to express an assumption that the speaker thinks is true. You must take it when the shop assistant gave it to you.

5. Must + V to express the expectation in the present tense, must + have + P.P to express the expectation in the past tense. is used. He must know her address. They must have forgotten to send us a copy of the telegram with their letter. Ought to

1. Ought to + V expresses a moral duty or advice in the present and future. He ought to help his friend. You ought to be more careful.

2. Ought to + have + P.P. It belongs to the past tense and is used in the sense of reprimand and rebuke when a person does not fulfill his duty or behaves inappropriately: You ought to have done it yesterday. He ought to have sent that cable.

3. The interrogative form of the modal verb ought is made by putting the modal verb ought in front of the possessor: Ought I to go?

4. The infinitive form of the modal verb ought to is always made using the negative preposition not: I ought not to go.

5. The modal verb ought to always requires to after it. The modal verb need can be used both as a modal verb and as a non-modal, proper verb in present-day English. This modal verb means must, necessary. It is mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences. Its synonym is to be necessary to do smth.

1. need + V means the need to perform an action and is translated as need. This modal verb is used only in the interrogative and infinitive forms of the Simple Present. Need he come here? You needn't come so early.

2. Need not + have + P.P. It is used when it happened in the past tense, but there is no need to do this action. You needn't have come so early.

3. The verb "need" can also be the main verb and it is translated as "need" and is expressed in the present, past and future tenses like other main verbs. You need a long rest. We needed the dictionary badly. I'll need your advice.

4. If the verb need is the main verb and is placed after the possessor, then the infinitive to li is used. Live has + need + to + V My friend needs to learn Spanish.'

5. If need follows a live possessor as the main verb, then either the gerund or the passive infinitive is used. Inanimate have + need + V ing Would expresses want, desire, advice and advice when used as a modal verb. Where would you like to go now? Would you mind my opening window? But she would neve be able to get her paring done by herself. [I. Huxley]

1) Would is the past tense form of the verb will, and is used in the second and third person singular and plural when the verb in the first clause of the compound sentence is in the past tense. He said that he would come soon.

2) Would is used in the singular and plural in the modal sense. And represents a goal, desire or agreement. I said, I would help him!

3) The unreal condition Would is used in the main clause of subordinate clauses. I would go there if he had time.

4) Would is used in sentences without becoming in the past tense to express a strong unwillingness to do something. He tried to persuade me, but I wouldn't listen to him.

5) Would expresses a repeated action in the past tense. He would sit for hours on the shore and look at the sea. Here the meaning of would is close to the meaning of used to, but used to is used more.

**In conclusion,** in this article, I tried to show the place of modal verbs in the sentence and the effect they have on the content of the sentence, as well as the methods of use. I think that the information presented in the article will serve as a practical guide for those who want to learn English.

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