

## LEARN ABOUT THE MODAL VERB CAN

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**Abstract.** *This article provides general information about modal verbs used in English grammar, mainly about the modal verb can, about the structure of the modal verb can, its negative structure and question structure.*

**Key words:** *Can, basic, defective, past tense, could verb.*

In English grammar, can is a verb that belongs to a separate group of modal verbs. These words do not have all the basic forms that are characteristic of other verbs, and therefore they are sometimes called insufficient or defective verbs. Modal verbs are in no case used independently, only in conjunction with the infinitive of some other verbs. Can is the most commonly used verb in English. Demonstrating physical ability is often used when you need to perform an action, for example, he can hear, I can do it, you can do it, and so on. In the past, this word has changed as much as possible. The verb Could, like other modal verbs, is not used according to general rules. Thus, the affirmative and negative forms do not imply the use of a particle from a between a verb and a given modal word. So the structure he can read is wrong. Pronounce it correctly: He can read. The abbreviated form is the most acceptable and common in oral speech. In the British and American versions, the form cannot be pronounced differently. In British English it sounds like [kɑ:nt], and in American English it sounds like [kænt]. The rules can, which we will discuss below, are used in the indefinite form to with the infinitive of the modal verb to. The form may have a similar meaning, but in the past tense. Thus, this word is used to define:

➤ The ability (capacity) of a mental or physical nature to do something. For example, can he swim at a young age?

➤ Inquiries. Both forms of the modal verb are used in the interrogative form. Could query is the preferred option and is used in sentences directed at another person. Example: Can you tell me where the cinema is? (Can you tell me where the cinema is?).

In English, can means a modal verb and is placed after the possessive.

For example: I can read. (I can read) I can swim. (I swim).

Can be used the same for all individuals.

I can, you can, he can and so on.

If we want to deny the modal verb can, we usually put a preposition after can

For example:

I can't swim. (I can't swim) You can not run. (You can't run)

When questioning the soul, the modal verb can is placed before the possessor.

For example:

Can you sing? (Can you sing?)

Can she speak English? (Can he speak English?)

In English, modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that add meaning to the main verb.

For example, the verb can modal adds to the main verb the ability to do.

✓ Most modal verbs do not change depending on the person. For example: can, could, may, might, must, should, ought to modal verbs fall into this category.

✓ Most modal verbs are now directly related to the infinitive form of the verb (run, read, be ..), ie they are not used before the main verb. For example: can, could, may, might, must, should, needn't modal verbs are included in this series of verbs.

✓ Since modal verbs are auxiliary verbs, the word not is added to deny the sentence. Modal verbs themselves are also used to form interrogative sentences. For example: can, could, may, might, must, should, ought to modal verbs fall into this category.

There are special verbs in English that mean modality (attitude to action).

Modality meaning is basically coercion, necessity, permission, conjecture. Modal

verbs are independent is not used and is added to other verbs. Can represents opportunity, ability, ability, opportunity, and so on.

Who can speak English?

Who can speak English?

Can modal verb equivalent be a b le to modal verb.

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