

شرح الادوات الشرطية (Modals)

التي ذكرت في المحاضرة الثامنة (٨) في مادة إنشاء وتعبير ٠١

هذه لا تغني عن ما قاله الدكتور في المحاضرة الصوتية ..

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من كتاب القواعد (التركيب اللغوي) ولكن النسخة القديمة (النسخة الثالثة)

اسم الكتاب (understanding and using English grammar)

يمكنك مراجعتها في كتاب التركيب اللغوي (النسخة الرابعة) .

والشرح المذكور هنا جزء فقط لا اكثر ولا اقل (للكلمات التي وردت في المحاضرة الثامنة (٨)) .

(must ,have to, should)

والكلمات الاخرى التي موجودة في الصورة (للاستزادة فقط) .

9-1 INTRODUCTION	
<p>The modal auxiliaries in English are can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought (to), shall, should, will, would.</p> <p>Modal auxiliaries generally express speakers' attitudes. For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something is necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable; and, in addition, they can convey the strength of those attitudes.</p> <p>Each modal has more than one meaning or use. See Chart 10-10, p. 199, for a summary overview of modals.</p>	
(a) BASIC MODALS	<p>Modals do not take a final -s, even when the subject is <i>she, he, or it</i>.</p> <p>CORRECT: She can do it.</p> <p>INCORRECT: She <i>cans</i> do it.</p> <p>Modals are followed immediately by the simple form of a verb.</p> <p>CORRECT: She can do it.</p> <p>INCORRECT: She <i>can to</i> do it. / She <i>can does</i> it. / She <i>can did</i> it.</p> <p>The only exception is ought, which is followed by an infinitive (to + the simple form of a verb).</p> <p>CORRECT: He ought to go to the meeting.</p>
(b) PHRASAL MODALS	<p>Phrasal modals are common expressions whose meanings are similar to those of some of the modal auxiliaries. For example: be able to is similar to can; be going to is similar to will.</p> <p>An infinitive (to + the simple form of a verb) is used in these similar expressions.</p>

9-7 ADVISABILITY: SHOULD, OUGHT TO, HAD BETTER

(a) You <i>should study</i> harder. You <i>ought to study</i> harder.	<i>Should</i> and <i>ought to</i> have the same meaning: they express advisability. The meaning ranges in strength from a suggestion ("This is a good idea") to a statement about responsibility or duty ("This is a very important thing to do"). In (a): "This is a good idea. This is my advice." In (b): "This is an important responsibility."
(b) Drivers <i>should obey</i> the speed limit. Drivers <i>ought to obey</i> the speed limit.	
(c) You <i>shouldn't leave</i> your keys in the car.	Negative contraction: <i>shouldn't</i> .*
(d) I <i>ought to</i> ("otta") <i>study</i> tonight, but I think I'll watch TV instead.	<i>Ought to</i> is often pronounced "otta" in informal speaking.
(e) The gas tank is almost empty. We <i>had better stop</i> at the next service station. (f) You <i>had better take</i> care of that cut on your hand soon, or it will get infected.	In meaning, <i>had better</i> is close to <i>should/ought to</i> , but <i>had better</i> is usually stronger. Often <i>had better</i> implies a warning or a threat of possible bad consequences. In (e): If we don't stop at a service station, there will be a bad result. We will run out of gas. Notes on the use of <i>had better</i> : • It has a present or future meaning. • It is followed by the simple form of a verb. • It is more common in speaking than writing.
(g) You'd <i>better</i> take care of it. (h) You <i>better</i> take care of it.	Contraction: <i>'d better</i> , as in (g). Sometimes in speaking, <i>had</i> is dropped, as in (h).
(i) You'd <i>better not</i> be late.	Negative form: <i>had better + not</i> .

**Ought to* is not commonly used in the negative. If it is used in the negative, the *to* is sometimes dropped: You *oughtn't (to) leave* your keys in the car.

9-8 THE PAST FORM OF SHOULD

(a) I had a test this morning. I didn't do well on the test because I didn't study for it last night. I <i>should have studied</i> last night.	Past form: <i>should have + past participle</i> .*
(b) You were supposed to be here at 10 P.M., but you didn't come until midnight. We were worried about you. You <i>should have called</i> us. (You did not call.)	In (a): <i>I should have studied</i> means that studying was a good idea, but I didn't do it. I made a mistake. Usual pronunciation of <i>should have</i> : "should-əv" or "should-ə."
(c) My back hurts. I <i>should not have carried</i> that heavy box up two flights of stairs. (I carried the box, and now I'm sorry.) (d) We went to a movie, but it was a waste of time and money. We <i>should not have gone</i> to the movie.	In (c): <i>I should not have carried</i> means that I carried something, but it turned out to be a bad idea. I made a mistake. Usual pronunciation of <i>should not have</i> : "shouldn't-əv" or "shouldn't-ə."

*The past form of *ought to* is *ought to have + past participle*. (*I ought to have studied*.) It has the same meaning as the past form of *should*. In the past, *should* is used more commonly than *ought to*. *Had better* is used only rarely in a past form (e.g., *He had better have taken care of it*) and usually only in speaking, not writing.

9-5 EXPRESSING NECESSITY: *MUST*, *HAVE TO*, *HAVE GOT TO*

<p>(a) All applicants must take an entrance exam.</p> <p>(b) All applicants have to take an entrance exam.</p>	<p>Must and have to both express necessity.</p> <p>In (a) and (b): It is necessary for every applicant to take an entrance exam. There is no other choice. The exam is required.</p>
<p>(c) I'm looking for Sue. I have to talk to her about our lunch date tomorrow. I can't meet her for lunch because I have to go to a business meeting at 1:00.</p> <p>(d) Where's Sue? I must talk to her right away. I have an urgent message for her.</p>	<p>In everyday statements of necessity, have to is used more commonly than must. Must is usually stronger than have to and can indicate urgency or stress importance. In (c): The speaker is simply saying, "I need to do this, and I need to do that." In (d): The speaker is strongly saying, "This is very important!"</p>
<p>(e) I have to ("hafta") be home by eight.</p> <p>(f) He has to ("hasta") go to a meeting tonight.</p>	<p>Note: have to is usually pronounced "hafta"; has to is usually pronounced "hasta."</p>
<p>(g) I have got to go now. I have a class in ten minutes.</p> <p>(h) I have to go now. I have a class in ten minutes.</p>	<p>Have got to also expresses the idea of necessity: (g) and (h) have the same meaning. Have got to is informal and is used primarily in spoken English. Have to is used in both formal and informal English.</p>
<p>(i) I have got to go ("I've gotta go/I gotta go") now.</p>	<p>Usual pronunciation of got to is "gotta." Sometimes have is dropped in speech: "I gotta do it."</p>
<p>(j) PRESENT or FUTURE I have to / have got to / must study tonight.</p> <p>(k) PAST I had to study last night.</p>	<p>The idea of past necessity is expressed by had to. There is no other past form for must (when it means necessity) or have got to.</p>

9-6 LACK OF NECESSITY AND PROHIBITION: *HAVE TO* AND *MUST* IN THE NEGATIVE

<p>LACK OF NECESSITY</p> <p>(a) Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to go to class.</p> <p>(b) I can hear you. You don't have to shout.†</p>	<p>When used in the negative, must and have to have different meanings.</p> <p>do not have to = lack of necessity</p> <p>In (a): It is not necessary for us to go to class tomorrow because it is a holiday.</p>
<p>PROHIBITION</p> <p>(c) You must not look in the closet. Your birthday present is hidden there.</p> <p>(d) You must not tell anyone my secret. Do you promise?</p>	<p>must not = prohibition (DO NOT DO THIS!)</p> <p>In (c): Do not look in the closet. I forbid it. Looking in the closet is prohibited.</p> <p>Negative contraction: mustn't. (The first "t" is silent: "muss-ənt.")</p>

†Lack of necessity may also be expressed by **need not** + the simple form of a verb: You **needn't shout**. The use of **needn't** as an auxiliary is chiefly British except in certain common expressions such as "You needn't worry."