

MODAL VERBS

- 1) **REQUEST & PERMISSION** 2) **OBLIGATION** 3) **ADVICE** 4) **EXPECTATION** 5) **ABILITY** 6) **MAKING SUGGESTION** 7) **POSSIBILITY** 8) **PREFERENCE**

1) **REQUEST / PERMISSION**

A) **With subject (I) MAY / CAN / COULD**

May I borrow your car?	FORMAL
Could I see you again?	FORMAL
Can I answer this question?	INFORMAL

B) **With subject (You) WOULD / COULD / WILL / CAN**

Would you give me some information about your business?
Could you help me please?
Will you lend me your book please?
Can you open the door please?

C) **WOULD YOU MIND**

WOULD YOU MIND IF + PAST SIMPLE

Would you mind if I smoked here?

WOULD YOU MIND + DOING STH

Would you mind posting these letters for me?

2) **OBLIGATION (MUST / HAVE TO / HAVE GOT TO)**

MUST: Konuşmacının fikrini ifade eder. Dışarıdan bir zorlama yoktur.

I must pass the UDS exam	Olumlu
You mustn't come home late	Olumsuz
I had to pass the UDS exam	Olumlu Past
I didn't have to study very hard	Olumsuz Past
Must you leave now?	Soru
Have you got to leave now?	Soru

HAVE TO: Kanun ve kurallara dayalı zorunluluk.

Children have to go to school until they are thirteen.

NOT: 'Have to' nun olumsuz hali 'mustn't' dir. 'Don't have to' seçenek ifade eder.

You mustn't cross the road when the light is red

You don't have to go to England to learn English

I don't have to / don't need to/ needn't get up early

'Have got to' olumsuz biçimi 'Haven't got to' dur.

I had to work until late yesterday.

DIDN'T HAVE TO / DIDN'T NEED TO: Yapmak zorunda değildim. Yapmadım.

I didn't have to / need to wait for them. They came on time.

NEEDN'T HAVE DONE: Yapmam gerekmediği halde yaptım.

You needn't have bought such an expensive present

3) **ADVICE** (SHOULD / OUGHT TO / HAD BETTER)

A) **SHOULD / OUGHT TO:** Yapmam gerekir anlamında kullanılırlar. Bu yapıda ifade edilen eylemleri erteleme olanağımız vardır.

I should / ought to clean my car. I don't feel well now. I think I will clean it tomorrow.

B) **HAD BETTER:** Yapacağımız işi erteleme şansımız yok. Yapmazsak kötü şeyler olur.

I had better go home early; otherwise, my father will get angry with me.

B) **SHOULD NOT / OUGHT NOT TO / HAD BETTER NOT:** Yapılmaması gereken şeyleri öğütler.

**You shouldn't / ought not to (oughtn't to) treat him so unkindly
You'd better not study so hard, or you will get ill.**

PRESENT ADVICE

(SHOULD BE DOING / OUGHT TO BE DOING): İçinde bulunduğumuz ana ilişkin bir tavsiyeyi ifade eder.

Why are you sleeping? You should be studying now.

I'm watching TV now, but in fact; I ought to be studying for my exam.

PAST ADVICE

(SHOULD HAVE DONE / OUGHT TO HAVE DONE):

Geçmişte yapılması gereken eylemin yapılmadığını ve sonucun kötü olduğunu ifade eder.

He failed the test. He should have studied harder.

He ignored my warnings and had an accident. He shouldn't have ignored my warnings.

NOT: SHOULD HAVE BEEN DOING / OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DOING:

Geçmişte belli bir zaman dilimi içerisinde devam etmekte olan bir olaya ilişkin tavsiyede bulunmak için kullanılır.

On my way to work, I saw some children playing in the street yesterday.

They shouldn't have been playing in the street but in the park.

4) EXPECTATIONS (BE TO / BE SUPPOSED TO)

A) Bir programa göre olması gereken olayı ifade eder. "be due to" ile aynı anlamdadır.

The film is to start at 11.00.

The film is supposed to start at 11.00.

The film is due to start at 11.00.

B) Birinin bir başkasından beklentisini ifade eder. 'be supposed to' should ile aynı anlamdadır, ancak 'be supposed to' da gerçeklik daima dış etkenlerden kaynaklanır.

I am supposed to go home early; otherwise, my mother gets angry.

'be to' must ile yakın anlama sahiptir. Ancak zorunluluk dış etkenlerden kaynaklanır ve 'be supposed to'dan güçlü bir ifade taşır.

I am to go to work early tomorrow. My boss ordered.

D) WAS / WERE SUPPOSED TO: Bir başkasının geçmişte bizden beklentisini ifade eder. 'Should have done' ile yakın anlam taşır. Zorlama dışardandır.

I was supposed to go to work early. My boss got angry.

5) ABILITY (CAN / BE ABLE TO)

A) Yeteneklerimizi ifade ederiz.

I can speak two foreign languages fluently.

I am able to speak two foreign languages fluently.

B) 'CAN' yapılması mümkün olayları ifade eder.

I can help you. I am free now.
I can't help you. I am buzy now.

C) Geçmişte zor bir işin üstünden gelme ifade edildiğinde 'was /were able to' kullanılır. 'Could' kullanılmaz.

I could / was able to sing very well. Ability in the past.
The students were able to / were allowed to leave school earlier.

I missed the bus yesterday, but I was able to get to work on time by taxi. Geçmişte zor bir işin üstesinden gelme.

6) MAKING SUGGESTIONS

A) LETS DO SOMETHING:

It's a nice day today. **Let's go out and have a walk.**

B) **MAY / MIGHT:** Öneri getirilirken olumlu veya olumsuz düz cümlede kullanılır.

If you don't have any other plans, **we may / might invite some friends over the weekend.**

NOT: MAY / MIGHT AS WELL Lets anlamını verir ancak öneri zorunluluktan kaynaklanan gönülsüzce yapılan öneridir.

Since we can't afford to go to the cinema, **we may / might as well hire a video and watch it at home.**

MAY / MIGHT AS WELL: Olumsuz cümlelerde 'needn't' anlamını verir.

Since you are not close friends with Lucy, **you may / might as well not attend her wedding next Sunday.**

C) **WHY DON'T + SUBJECT:** Soru cümlesi olmasına rağmen soru değil öneri getirir.

I am getting sleepy. **Why don't you go to bed?**

D) **SHALL WE / I:** Özne olarak sadece 'we' ve 'I' kullanılır. Türkçe'ye Yapayım mı/ yapalım mı olarak çevrilir.

Shall I help you? Sana yardım edeyim mi?

E) COULD:

What shall we do tomorrow? **We could meet friends and go fishing.**

7) **EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY**

A) **PRESENT POSSIBILITY**

1- Şayet bir gerçeği kesin olarak biliyorsak modal verb kullanmaya gerek yoktur.

Why didn't he go to school today?

He is ill. (I know that he is ill)

2- Gerçeği kesin olarak bilmiyorsak ama güçlü bir tahminde bulunuyorsak '**MUST**' kullanırız.

The baby is crying. She must be hungry. (Aç olmalı)

3- Gerçeği kesin olarak bilmiyorsak ama güçsüz bir tahminde bulunuyorsak '**MAY / MIGHT / COULD**' kullanırız.

Why is Ali at home today?

He may/might/could be ill. Hasta olabilir.

B) **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

Where is your brother? He is studying in his room.

He must be studying in his room.

He may be /might be / could be studying in his room.

He isn't studying in his room.

He can't /couldn't be studying in his room. (Çalışıyor olamaz)

He must not be studying in his room. (Çalışmıyor olmalı)

He may / might not be studying in his room. (Çalışmıyor olmalı)

C) **PAST POSSIBILITY**

I can't find my grammar book.

You must have left it in the classroom.

You may /might/could have left it in the classroom.

You can't /couldn't have left it in the classroom. (bırakmış olamaz)

You must not have left it in the classroom. (bırakmamış olmalı)

You may/might not have left it in the classroom.

NOT: could have done / couldn't have done

1- Yapabilirdim ama yapmamayı tercih ettim.

I had lots of spare time yesterday. **I could have gone to the cinema,** but I preferred to stay at home.

2- İsteseydi bile yapamazdı.

We found out that the match had been cancelled, so **we couldn't have gone** even if we had wanted to.

3- Geçmişte olma olasılığı olup, olmadığından emin olduğumuz durumlarda **Might / could have done** kullanırız.

I had a close friend at the police station, otherwise; **I might / could have been arrested.**

D) PAST PROGRESSIVE POSSIBILITY

Ali had a car accident Last Saturday.

He must have been driving very fast.

The light in my brother's room was on at 3.00 yesterday.

He may/might/could have been reading book.

E) **FUTURE POSSIBILITY**: Geleceğe yönelik olasılıklardan söz ederken 'should / ought to / may / might / could' kullanırız.

NOT: 'must' geleceğe ilişkin tahminlerde bulunurken kullanılmaz. Ancak içinde bulunduğumuz anda gelecekte bir eylemin olacağına ilişkin bir belirti varsa '**must be doing**' kullanabiliriz.

I saw Ayşe buying lots of food and drink at the market.

She must be having a huge party next week.

He is very good at driving. **He will pass the test.** Kesin

He took plenty of lessons. **He should / ought to pass the test.** Güçlü

He took some lessons. **He may / might / could pass the test.** Zayıf

8) EXPRESSING PREFERENCE: (WOULD RATHER / WOULD SOONER)

A) Aynı anlamda olup; bir şeyi bir şeye tercih ettiğimizi ifade etmek için kullanırız.

I would rather read a book than watch TV.

B) **Would rather be doing something**: Şu anda yaptığımız işten hoşnut olmadığımızı, onun yerine başka bir işi yapmayı tercih ettiğimizi ifade eder.

I would rather be walking by the seaside than studying.

C) **Would rather / would sooner have done something**:

Would prefer to have done something: Geçmişte yapmayı tercih ettiğimiz; ama yapamadığımız şeyleri ifade eder.

I would rather have studied at home than (have) gone out.

D) **Would prefer:** Anlam olarak 'would rather' ile aynıdır, ama kullanımı farklıdır.

NOT: 'Would Prefer' fiil ya da isim alır, ama 'Would Rather' ancak fiil alır.

I would prefer to stay at home tonight than go out.

I would rather stay at home tonight than go out.

I would prefer coffee to tea.

I would prefer to drink coffee to tea.

E) **Prefer:** would prefer gibi hem isim hem fiil alır.

I prefer to drink coffee rather than (drink) tea.

I prefer vegetables to meat.

F) **Would rather somebody did something / Would prefer somebody to do stg.**

I would rather they travelled by bus. (Present)

I would rather they had travelled by car. (Past)

They would prefer me not to leave early