

MODALS

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PT. GLOBAL EKSEKUTIF TEKNOLOGI

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Cetakan pertama, November 2022
Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang
Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk
dan dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

PREFACE

Praise and gratitude we pray to the presence of ALLAH SWT, thanks to grace and guidance, so that the author can complete the preparation of the book Modals.

This book is expected to help readers understand Modals, so that they can apply their knowledge. Hopefully this book can contribute to literature in Indonesia and be useful for all of us.

Writers, 2022

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CHAPTER I

PENGERTIAN MODALS

By James Sinurat

1.1 Pendahuluan

Dalam The American Heritage College Dictionary (1993: 876) disebutkan bahwa *modal auxiliary is one set of English verb, including: can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will, and would. Modals auxiliary are usulally used with other verb to express mood or tense*. Kata kerja bantu adalah satu bagian dari kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris, termasuk *can, may, must, ought, shall, should, will, and would*, yang umumnya digunakan bersama dengan kata kerja lain untuk mengekspresikan suasana hati pembicara (*speaker*).

Modal verb, atau sering juga disebut sebagai *modal* merupakan kata kerja bantu (*auxiliary*) yang digunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Kata kerja *modal* atau *modal verb* adalah sebuah jenis kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan sebuah modalitas, yaitu kemungkinan, kemampuan, permintaan, kapasitas, saran, perintah, dan kewajiban.

Modals adalah jenis kata yang digunakan untuk membantu kata kerja (*Verb*) dalam mengungkapkan suatu hal oleh pembicara. Modals disebut juga sebagai kata kerja bantu atau kata kerja ganti. *Modals Auxiliary Verb* adalah kata yang ditempatkan sebelum kata kerja utama (*main verb*) untuk memodifikasi makna dari kata kerja tersebut. Semua *auxiliary verbs* kecuali *be, do* dan *have* disebut *modals*.

Menurut Priyanto (2022: 81-820), *modal* adalah kata kerja bantu (*auxiliaries*) yang memperlihatkan sikap pembicara dalam menyampaikan suatu permintaan. *Modal* juga dapat menunjukkan larangan dan saran kepada orang lain. Selanjutnya dikatakan bahwa *modal* dapat memiliki lebih dari satu makna dan fungsi. Secara garis besar, *modal* dapat dibagi

ke dalam dua jenis. Jenis pertama adalah *basic modal* yang terdiri dari:

1. *Can.*
2. *Could.*
3. *had better.*
4. *May.*
5. *Might.*
6. *Must.*
7. *Ought to.*
8. *Shall.*
9. *Should.*
10. *Will.*
11. *Would.*

Jenis kedua adalah *phrasal modal* yang merupakan ungkapan umum dalam bentuk frasa kata kerja yang maknanya sama dengan *basic modal*, yang terdiri dari:

- (a) *Be able to.*
- (b) *Be going to.*
- (c) *Be supposed to.*
- (d) *Have to.*
- (e) *Need to.*
- (f) *Have got to.*
- (g) *Used to.*

1.2 Modals

Azar (1989: 68) mengatakan bahwa kata bantu kerja pada umumnya mengekspresikan sikap (*attitudes*) atau suasana hati (*moods*) dari pembicara. Selanjutnya dikatakan bahwa dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat 11 (sebelas) jenis *modal auxiliaries*, yang terdiri dari: *can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, dan would.*

Modals berfungsi untuk mengekspresikan kemauan (*willingness*), kemampuan (*ability*), kebutuhan (*necessary*), dan kemungkinan (*possibility*). Selain itu *modals* berfungsi sebagai

kata kerja bantu dan tidak dapat berdiri sendiri. Kata kerja bantu ini antara lain: *can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must* dan *ought to* yang semuanya termasuk dalam kelompok *phrase modal verb* (Azar, 1989: 68).

Menurut Bing (1989: 114), dalam American English terdapat sepuluh jenis *modals*, yakni *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must*, dan *ought to*. *Modals* hanya mempunyai satu bentuk (*form*). Selanjutnya dikatakan bahwa setiap *modals* tidak pernah memiliki akhiran kata (*suffixes*) *-s, -ing, -ed, -en*. Sebaliknya, kebanyakan kata kerja (*verbs*), seperti *take* dan *speak* dapat mempunyai akhiran kata, sebagaimana diperlihatkan pada contoh kalimat berikut ini.

I must **take** three computer courses.

I am **taking** one now.

My teacher should **speak** faster.

He **speaks** very slowly.

Menurut Bing (1989: 114), *modal* selalu diikuti kata kerja pertama dalam suatu frasa kata kerja, tetapi dalam bahasa Inggris resmi (*formal*) satu frasa kata kerja tidak pernah memiliki dua *modals*, sebagaimana diperlihatkan pada contoh kalimat berikut ini.

Correct : I **might buy** a new book.

Incorrect : I **might** should buy a new book.

Correct : You **should have seen** the TV program about business and entertainment.

Incorrect : You **will can see** it on tonight.

Bing (1989: 114) juga mengatakan bahwa dalam American English atau bahasa Inggris versi Amerika Serikat terdapat satu *modal* yang terdiri dari dua suku kata yaitu *ought to*. Tetapi *modal* tersebut diikuti oleh bentuk simple dari kata kerja (*verb*) sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada contoh kalimat berikut ini.

Correct : You **ought to** read some books about computers.

Incorrect : You **ought read** computer computer magazine too.

Correct : I **might do** that.

Incorrect : I **might to learn** something.

Sukur (2007: 59) mengatakan bahwa di dalam kalimat *modal auxiliary verbs* selalu digunakan dengan kata kerja bentuk pertama, misalnya dalam:

Kalimat Positive: *I can go out; You may go now.*

Kalimat Negative: *I can not go out; You may not go out.*

Kalimat Tanya: *Can I go out?; May I go now?*

Sukur juga mengatakan bahwa modal auxiliary verbs dapat digunakan dalam berbagai bentuk, seperti untuk:

1. menyatakan kemampuan atau kesanggupan seseorang;
2. menyatakan permintaan;
3. memberikan atau meminta izin.
4. Menyatakan kemungkinn.
5. Menyatakan sesuatu pada orang lain.

1.3 Penggunaan Modals

Dalam *English grammar* dan dalam percakapan sehari-hari, baik formal maupun informal, penggunaan *modals* sangat beragam. Beberapa *modals* dapat digunakan untuk:

(1) permohonan yang santun dengan kata "I" sebagai pokok kalimat;

(2) permohonan yang santun dengan kata "You" sebagai pokok kalimat;

(3) permohonan dengan *Would You Mind*;

(4) menyampaikan saran (*advisability*);

(5) menyatakan pengharapan dengan: *be supposed to* dan *be to*;

(6) menyampaikan saran dengan: *Let's, Why Don't, Shall I/We*;

(7) menyampaikan saran dengan *Could*. Uraian untuk ketujuh jenis penggunaan *modals* disajikan berikut ini.

1. Mengajukan permohonan yang sopan dengan *I* sebagai pokok kalimat. Untuk jenis penggunaan ini terdapat tiga jenis *modals* yang dapat digunakan (Azar, 1989: 69), yang terdiri dari: *May, Could*, dan *Can* sebagaimana disajikan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel 1. Modal dalam permohonan yang sopan dengan *I* sebagai pokok kalimat

May I Could I	a. May I (please) borrow your pen? b. Could I borrow your pen (please)?	May I and could I are used to request permission. They are equally polite. Note in (b): In a polite, could has a present or future meaning, not in past meaning.
Can I	c. Can I borrow your pen?	Can I is used informally to request permission, especially if the speaker is talking to someone she/he knows fairly well. Can I usually not considered as polite as may I or could I.

Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 69).

May dan *could* digunakan untuk mohon ijin dengan *I* sebagai pokok kalimat. Dalam penggunaannya kedua jenis *modals* sama-sama sopan. Perlu dicatat di sini bahwa *could* memiliki arti terkait *tenses* dalam bentuk *present* dan *future*. *Can* digunakan secara informal untuk memohon ijin, terutama pada saat pembicara (*speaker*) sedang berbicara dengan seseorang yang dia kenal dengan baik. Terkait dengan kesopanan (*politeness*), penggunaan *can* untuk menyampaikan permohonan tidak sesopan dengan *may* atau *could*.

2. Mengajukan permohonan yang sopan dengan *You* sebagai pokok kalimat. Untuk jenis penggunaan ini terdapat empat *modals* yang dapat digunakan (Azar, 1989), yang terdiri dari: *Would*, *Will*, *Could*, dan *Can* sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel 2. Modal dalam permohonan yang sopan dengan "You" sebagai pokok kalimat

Would you Will you	a. Would you pass the salt (please)? b. Will you (please) pass the salt?	The meaning of would you and will you in a polite request is the same. Would you is more common and is often considered more polite. The degree of politeness is often determined by the speaker's tone of voice.
Could you	c. Could you pass the salt?	Basically, could you and would you have the same meaning. The difference is slight. Would you = Do you want to do this please? Could you = Do you want to do this please, and is it possible for

		you to do this? Could you and would you are equally polite.
Can you	d. Can you pass the salt?	Can you is often used informally. It usually sound less polite than could you or would you .
Typical responses 1. Yes, I would be happy. 2. Yes, I would be glad to. 3. Certainly. 4. Sure		A person usually responds in the affirmative to a polite request. If a negative responds is necessary, a person might be saying, "I'd like to, but I can not reach it."

Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 70).

Pengertian *would* dan *will* adalah sama dalam suatu permohonan yang sopan, tetapi penggunaan *would* lebih umum dan dianggap lebih sopan. Walaupun demikian, tingkat kesopanan dalam penggunaannya ditentukan oleh nada suara pembicara.

Pada dasarnya *could* dan *would* memiliki arti yang sama. Kalau pun ada perbedaan maka perbedaannya tipis. Sedangkan *can* digunakan secara informal, yang umumnya kurang sopan dibanding dengan *could* atau *would*.

Jenis jawaban (*typical respond*): (1) *Yes, I would be be happy*, (2) *Yes I would be glad to* dan (3) *Certainly* memperlihatkan suasana hati yang menyenangkan untuk melakukannya. Ketiga jenis jawaban adalah formal, sedangkan *Sure* adalah jawaban informal.

3. Mengajukan permohonan dengan *Would You Mind*. Menurut Azar (1989), permohonan jenis ini terdiri dari

dua jenis, yakni meminta ijin dan meminta seseorang yang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu. Untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat uraian pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel 3. Modal dalam permohonan dengan *Would You Mind*

Asking Permission a. Would you mind if I closed the window? b. Would you mind if I used the phone?	Notice in (a): would you mind if I is followed by the simple past. The meaning in (a): <i>May I close the window? Is it all right if I close the window? Will it cause you any trouble or discomfort if I close the window?</i>
Typical Responses: No. Not at all. No, of course not. No, that would be fine.	Another typical response might be "uh-huh," meaning no.
Asking someone else to do something c. Would you mind closing the window? d. Excuse me? Would you mind repeating that?	Notice in (c): would you mind is followed by -ing (a gerund). The meaning in (c): <i>I don't want to cause you any trouble, but would you please close the window?</i> <i>Would that cause you any inconvenience?</i>
Typical Responses: No. I'd be happy to. Not at all. I'd glad to	

Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 71).

Would You Mind digunakan untuk memohon ijin, yang diikuti dengan kata kerja dalam bentuk *simple past*. Tipe jawaban atas pertanyaan yang menggunakan *Would you mind* ada 3 tiga jenis, yang terdiri dari: (1). Tidak, tidak sama sekali; (2) Tidak, tentu saja tidak; dan (3) Tidak, baik saja. Tetapi ada satu jenis jawaban yang lain, yakni “unh-unh” yang artinya tidak.

Penggunaan *Would you mind* adalah untuk meminta seseorang melakukan sesuatu untuk pembicara memberikan pengertian bahwa pembicara tidak ingin mengganggu dan tidak ingin menimbulkan masalah bagi seseorang atau mengganggu kenyamanan seseorang yang dimintakan untuk mengerjakan sesuatu. Tipe jawaban untuk jenis permohonan ini terdiri dari dua, yakni: (1) Tidak. Saya senang melakukannya; (2) Tidak sama sekali, saya senang melakukannya.

Jenis jawaban (*typical responses*) untuk permohonan *Would You Mind* memperlihatkan suasana hati si pemberi jawaban yang tidak ada unsur keberatan sedikit pun, tetapi sebaliknya yang ada adalah suasana hati yang tulus dan senang dalam melakukan hal yang disampaikan oleh pembicara.

4. Menyampaikan saran (*advisability*). Azar (1989) menyatakan bahwa untuk menyampaikan saran yang pantas ada tiga jenis *modal* yang dapat digunakan. Ketiga jenis modals terdiri dari *Should*, *Ought to*, dan *Had better*. *Should* dan *ought to* memiliki arti yang sama. Keduanya mengekspresikan saran. Dalam percakapan yang tidak resmi, *ought to* sering dieja dengan *otta*.

Tabel 4. Modal dalam menyampaikan saran

a. You should study harder. You ought to study harder.	Should and ought to have the same meaning: they express advisability. The meaning ranges in strength from a suggestion (“This is a good idea.”) to
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b. Drivers should obey the speed limit Drivers ought to obey the speed limit.	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."
c. You shouldn't leave your keys in the car.	Negative contraction: shouldn't.
d. I ought to ("otta") to study tonight, but I think I'll watch TV instead.	Ought to is sometimes pronounced "otta" in informal speaking.
e. The gas tank is almost empty. We had better stop at the next service station. f. You had better take care of that cut on your hand soon, or it will get infected.	In meaning, had better is close to should/ought to, but had better is usually stronger. Often had better implies a warning or 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: Had better has 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 better take care of it. h. You better take care of it. i. You'd better	Contraction: 'd better, as in (g). Sometimes in speaking, had is dropped, as in (h). Negative form: had better + not.

not be late.	
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Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 78).

Should dan *ought to* memiliki arti yang sama dan mengekspresikan saran. Pengertiannya bervariasi dalam penekanan mulai dari sekedar saran (*suggestion*) sampai dengan pernyataan tentang tanggung jawab (*responsibility*) atau tanggung jawab (*duty*). Untuk bagian (a) pada Tabel 4 di atas: Ini adalah pendapat atau saran saya. Ini adalah nasehat saya. Sedangkan untuk bagian (b) Ini adalah tanggung jawab yang penting. Karena merupakan tanggung jawab penting maka baik untuk dilakukan. Untuk bagian (e) dan (f) pada Tabel 3 di atas, arti *had better* hampir sama dengan *should/ought to*, tetapi saran dengan *had better* lebih kuat dibanding dengan *should/ought to*. Perlu dicatat di sini bahwa *had better* sering mengindikasikan peringatan atau konsekuensi dari kemungkinan gangguan yang buruk. Selanjutnya dikatakan bahwa *had better* memiliki *tenses* dalam bentuk *Present* dan *Future*.

- Menyatakan pengharapan dengan **be supposed to** and **be to**.

Be supposed to dan *be to* diikuti langsung oleh kata kerja nomor 1 atau *infinitive* yang mengekspresikan sesuatu terjadi. *Be supposed to* dan *be to* sering mengekspresikan tentang harapan terkait jadwal suatu peristiwa atau prosedur yang benar. Pada bagian (a) dan (b) dari tabel di bawah ini, pembicara berharap peristiwa terjadi sesuai jadwal yang ada. Peristiwa dengan *be to* lebih pasti dibanding dengan *be supposed to*.

Tabel 5. Modal dalam menyampaikan pengharapan
dengan *be supposed to* dan *be to*

a. The game is supposed to begin at 10:00. b. The game is to begin at 10:00. c. The committee is supposed to meet tomorrow. d. The committe is to meet tomorrow.	Be supposed to and be to (a form of be followed immediately by an infinitive, e.g., <i>is to begin</i>) express the idea that someone (I, we, they, the teacher, lots of people, my father, etc.) express something happen. Be supposed to and be to often express expectations about scheduled events or correct procedures. In (a) and (b): The speaker expects the game to begin at 10:00 because tha is the schedule. Be to is stronger and more definite, than be supposed to.
COMPARE: e. I should go to the meeting. I can get some information if I go. Going to the meeting is a good idea. f. I am supposed to go to the meeting. My boss told me that he wants me to attend.	Be supposed to and be to also express expectations about behavior; often they give that someone expects a particular person to do something. Be supposed to is close in meaning to should, but be supposed to, as in (f), gives the idea that someone else expects (request or requires) thus behavior.

COMPARE: g. I must be at the meeting. The meeting can't occur without me because I'm the only one who has certain information. h. I am to be at the meeting. My boss ordered me to be there. He will accept no excuses.	Be to is close in meaning to must, but be to, as in (h), includes the idea that someone else strongly expects (demands or orders) this behavior. Be to is used to state strong expectations: e.g., rules, laws, instructions, demands, orders.
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Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 83).

Dari Tabel 5 di atas dapat dilihat bahwa *be supposed to* lebih dekat artinya dengan *should* tetapi memberikan pendapat berkaitan dengan adanya pihak lain yang menginginkan keadaan dimaksud menjadi kenyataan. Sementara *be to* memiliki arti yang lebih dekat dengan *must*. Penggunaan *be to* mengindikasikan harapan yang kuat misalnya peraturan perundang-undangan, dan perintah.

6. Menyampaikan ajakan dengan **Let's, Why Don't, Shall I/We.**

Menyampaikan ajakan dengan *Let us* merupakan ajakan yang umum digunakan dalam percakapan bahasa Inggris. *Let us* selalu diikuti dengan kata kerja dalam bentuk sederhana, sebagaimana disajikan pada bagian (a) Tabel 6. Penggunaan *Why don't* pada dasarnya dalam bahasa tutur bahasa Inggris (*spoken English*) dimaksudkan untuk menyampaikan ajakan yang bersahabat. Sementara itu penggunaan *Shall I/Shall We* oleh pembicara pada umumnya digunakan untuk menyampaikan saran dan bertanya kepada orang lain tentang apakah mereka setuju dengan saran atau pertanyaan yang disampaikan. Ada

kalanya *shall we* digunakan sebagai *question tag* yaitu pertanyaan singkat yang ada pada akhir sebuah kalimat setelah *let's*. Untuk lebih jelasnya dapat dilihat pada uraian dalam Tabel 6 berikut ini.

Tabel 6. Modal dalam menyampaikan saran dengan *Let's, Why Don't, Shall I/We*.

a. Let's go to a movie. b. Let's not go to a movie. Let's stay home instead.	Let's = let us. Let's is followed by the simple form of a verb. Negative form: let's + not + simple verb. The meaning of let's: "I have a suggestion for us."
c. Why don't we go to a movie? d. Why don't you come around seven? e. Why don't I give Mary a call?	Why don't is used primarily in spoken English to make friendly suggestion. In (c), why don't we go = let's go. In (d): I suggested that you come around seven. In (e): Should I give Mary a call? Do you agree with my suggestion?
f. Shall I open the window? Is that okay with you? g. Shall we leave at two? Is that okay? h. Let's go, shall we? i. Let's go, okay?	When shall is used with "I" or "we" in a question, the speaker is usually making a suggestion and asking another person if she/he agrees with this suggestion. Sometimes "shall we?" is used as a tag question after let's. More informally, "okay" is used as a tag questions, as in (i).

Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 86).

7. Menyampaikan saran dengan **Could**

Could dapat digunakan dalam menyampaikan saran. Kalimat pada bagian (a) dan (b) pada tabel di bawah ini mempunyai arti yang sama. Dalam kalimat dimaksud, pembicara menyarankan piknik. Sementara itu, kalimat pada bagian (c) pembicara memberikan saran yang pasti, dan pada kalimat (d) pembicara menyampaikan saran atau kemungkinan hal yang dapat dilakukan. Dalam hal ini pembicara menyarankan pilihan yang dapat ditempuh oleh penerima saran.

Pada kalimat bagian (e) *should have*, pembicara menyampaikan saran tetapi tidak dilaksanakan, dan karena tidak dilaksanakan maka itu adalah suatu kesalahan. Sedangkan pada penggunaan *could have*, pembicara menyampaikan bahwa ada kesempatan untuk melakukan sesuatu hal tetapi karena tidak dilakukan maka si penerima saran kehilangan beberapa kesempatan yang baik.

Tabel 7. Modal dalam menyampaikan saran dengan *Could*

- <i>What should we do tomorrow?</i> a. Why don't we go on picnic? b. We could go on a picnic.	Could can be used to make suggestion. (b) is similar to (a) in meaning; i.e., the speaker is suggesting a picnic.
- <i>I'm having trouble in math class.</i> c. You could talk to your teacher, - <i>I'm having trouble in math class.</i> d. You could talk to your teacher. Or you	Should gives definite advice. In (c), the speaker is saying: "I believe it is important for you to do this. This is what I recommend." Could offers suggestion or possibilities. In (d), the speaker is saying: "I have some possible suggestions for you. It is possible to

could ask Ann to help you with your math lessons. Or I could try to help you.	do this. Or it is possible to do that."
- <i>I failed my math class.</i> e. You should have talked to your teacher and gotten help from her during the term. - <i>I failed my math class.</i> f. You could have talked to your teacher. Or you could have asked Ann to help you with your math class. Or I could have tried to help you.	Should have gives "hindsight advice" or looking at something after it happens. In (e), the speaker is saying: "It was important for you to talk to the teacher, but you didn't do it. You made a mistake." Could have offers "hindsight advice" or looking at something after it happens. In (f), the speaker is saying: "You had the chance to do this or that. It was possible for this or that to happen. You missed some good opportunities."

Sumber: Understanding and Using English Grammar (Azar B. Schramper, 1989: 87).

1.4 Urutan Waktu Tindakan atau Peristiwa (*Sequence of Tense*)

Menurut Bing (1989: 119-120), *modals* sering digunakan dalam kalimat yang lebih dari satu klausa (*clause*). Dalam banyak kasus, *modal* terdapat pada klausa yang dapat berdiri sendiri dalam suatu kalimat (*independent clause*), sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada contoh kalimat berikut ini.

Tabel 8. Penggunaan dependent clause dan independent clause

Dependent Clause	Independent Clause
When they get home,	we can have dinner.
If they come early,	we should have taken them to Dunia Fantasi (Dupan) in Ancol, North Jakarta.

Selanjutnya, Bing (1989: 119-120) mengatakan bahwa suatu *modal* yang mengikuti suatu klausa yang berdiri sendiri dengan kata kerja di waktu yang lampau (*past tense*) juga harus dalam bentuk waktu yang lampau, sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada contoh berikut ini.

Tabel 9. Penggunaan tenses pada dependent clause dan independent clause

Dependent Clause	Independent Clause
If they <i>were</i> staying longer,	I <i>would</i> (not <i>will</i>) take them to Bogor Botanical Garden.
If they <i>had</i> come last week,	I <i>might</i> (not <i>may</i>) have taken them to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.

Bing juga mengatakan bahwa pada saat kata kerja pertama dalam klausa yang berdiri sendiri (*dependent clause*) dalam bentuk waktu sekarang (*present form*), sebagaimana dapat dilihat pada contoh kalimat berikut ini.

If they *visit* next year, they *may* stay with me.

(Jika mereka berkunjung tahun depan, mereka boleh tinggal bersama saya).

If my friends *come* in the summer, I *might* take them to Bogor Botanical Garden.

(Jika teman-teman saya datang pada musim panas, saya mungkin mengajak mereka ke Kebon Raya Bogor).

1.5 Penutup

1. *Modal* adalah kata kerja bantu yang mengekspresikan suasana hati atau keadaan emosi pembicara.
2. *Modal* adalah kata kerja bantu yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan modalitas yang berkaitan dengan kemungkinan, kemampuan, permintaan, kapasitas, saran, perintah dan kewajiban.
3. *Modal* adalah kata kerja bantu dan ditempatkan sebelum kata kerja utama yang memodifikasi makna dari kata kerja yang digunakan.
4. *Modal* terdiri dari dua jenis yaitu *basic modal* dan *phrasal modal*.
5. Berdasarkan uraian pada bagian 1.3 Penggunaan Modals, *modal* memiliki beberapa fungsi dalam penggunaannya, yaitu:
 - a. Mengajukan permohonan yang sopan dengan "I" dan "You" sebagai pokok kalimat.
 - b. Menyampaikan permohonan dengan *would you mind*.
 - c. Menyampaikan saran (*advisability*).
 - d. Menyatakan pengharapan dengan *be supposed to* dan *be to*.
 - e. Menyampaikan saran dengan *could*.
 - f. Menyampaikan saran dengan *Let's..*
 - g. Menyampaikan saran dengan *Why don't*.
 - h. Menyampaikan saran dengan *Shall I/We*.

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CHAPTER II

TUJUAN PENGGUNAAN MODALS

By Andri Kurniawan

2.1 Pengertian dan Tujuan Penggunaan Modals

1. Pengertian modals

Modals sangat sering di temukan dalam dunia tata bahasa bahasa inggris perbukuan seperti novel, cerita pendek , karya sastra bahkan juga dapat ditemukan didalam sebuah drama. Modals merupakan kata kerja bantu, baik itu dalam bentuk frase, klausa, dan kalimat, yang mampu mengekspresikan penambahan makna pada kata kerja utama yang dinyatakan seseorang melalui kalimat-kalimat yang dituturkannya. Setiap modal memiliki dua makna atau lebih. Kata kerja bantu modals mengekspresikan suatu keharusan/kewajiban, nasehat, anjuran, saran, izin, kemungkinan, atau ketidakmungkinan, peringatan, keinginan, kemampuan, pilihan dan berbagai ekspresi lainnya. Modals adalah kata kerja yang digabungkan dengan kata kerja lain untuk menunjukkan suasana hati atau perasaan. Sebuah modals dapat mengungkapkan kebutuhan, ketidakpastian, kemampuan, atau izin. Kata kerja bantu modal adalah seluruh kata kerja yang tidak menyatakan fakta, tapi menghadirkan konsepsi, menghadirkan sesuatu yang mungkin, diperlukan, diinginkan, dan cocok (Curme 1947: 61)

2. Bentuk Bentuk Modals

Menurut Aarts dan Aarts (1982) modals terdiri modals biasa (pure modals) can, could, shall, should, will, may, might, must, dan would, dan modals khusus (special modals) thought to, be able to, had better, be to, be going to and have to. Dan sebagai tambahan modals antara (semi modals) dare, need, and used (to). Setiap bentuk modals memiliki tujuan penggunaannya masing-masing .

Andri Kurniawan 20

a. Modals Biasa (Pure modals)

Bentuk-bentuk modals biasa (pure modals) adalah can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should dan must. Bentuk-bentuk tersebut disebut modals biasa (pure modals).

1. Can (bisa/dapat), Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna lebih dari satu, yaitu:

a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu kemampuan atau kesanggupan (ability).

"You can still do it, hanie. I know you can."

Modals can pada pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kesanggupan atau kemampuan dari hanie untuk melakukan sesuatu. Makna negatif yang menyatakan ketidakmampuan (inability).

I can't play the guitar.

Makna can't pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan ketidakanggupan atau ketidakmampuan untuk bermain gitar.

b) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu izin (informal permission)

"Can I get you anything?"

Makna can pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan permintaan izin dari seseorang untuk mengambilkan sesuatu.

c) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan yang sopan dalam situasi informal (informal polite request) "Is here anything I can do to make it easier?" Makna can pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan permintaan yang sopan dalam menawarkan bantuan seseorang agar mempermudah urusan orang lain.

- d) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu penawaran (offering)

"Can I bring you some tea?"

Makna can pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan penawaran seseorang agar bias membuatkan, biasanya jika ada seorang tamu dirumah.

2. Could (akan), Kata bantu kerja modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:

- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu kemungkinan (possibility)

"I wish I could give you what you're looking for."

Makna could pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu kemungkinan yang Diharapkan seseorang untuk bias memberi apa yang di cari oleh orang lain.

- b) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu kemampuan (ability)

"they could hear to what she said"

Makna could pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kemampuan mereka untuk mendengarkan apa yang dia katakan.

- c) Makna negatifnya yang menyatakan ketidakmampuan (inability)

"You could never hide anything. Your eyes always gave you away."

Makna could pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kemampuan, namun setelah di ikuti dengan kata never sehingga kalimat menunjukkan ketidakmampuan untuk menyembunyikan apapun.

- d) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan (polite request)
"What could i do that would make you stay?"
Makna could kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu permintaan yang sopan Untuk bisa tetap tinggal bersama.
3. Should (seharusnya), Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:
- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu anjuran (advisability) yang sangat kuat
"I'm the one who should be apologizing."
Makna should pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu anjuran yang sangat untuk meminta maaf.
- b) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan, saran/anjuran yang dilakukan
"How should he tell her?"
Makna should pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu permintaan saya agar dapat memberi tahu seseorang.
- c) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu yang tingkat kepastiannya 100% (100% certainty)
"I should go, because my mom is waiting"
Makna should pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan bahwa seseorang harus benar-benar pergi.
4. Will (akan), Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:
- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan yang sopan (polite request)
"Will I see you tomorrow?"

Makna will pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu permintaan yang sopan dari seseorang agar bias bertemu lagi besok.

- b) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu keinginan melakukan sesuatu bagi orang lain

"I will go to your home and let's dinner together."

Makna will pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan keinginan untuk pergi Dan makan bersama.

5. Would , Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:

- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan yang sopan (polite request). Polite request terdiri dari dua kategori yaitu, dalam bentuk izin (permission) dan bentuk yang melibatkan orang lain melakukan sesuatu untuk kita (make someone else to do something).

"Would you stay with me a while?"

Makna would pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu permintaan izin yang sopan untuk meminta agar bias tinggal bersama.

- b) Bentuk lampau dari modal will yang artinya "akan"

"He would come punctually if he woke up earlier."

- c) Would yang diikuti dengan "like" merupakan ekspresi untuk mengungkapkan suatu hasrat atau keinginan.

I would like to inform you about our new schedule

- d) Would yang diikuti dengan kata "rather" menunjukkan suatu preferensi yang berarti lebih suka (prefer)

I would rather cook soup rather than curry

6. May (boleh) , Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:

- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu kemungkinan, dan biasanya kemungkinan yang terjadi sekitar 50% (less than 50% certainty)

"though you may call me a dreamer or a fool."

Makna may pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kemungkinan karena dia mungkin memanggilnya seorang pemimpi atau orang bodoh.

- b) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu permintaan sopan (polite request)

"May I come in?"

"Bisakah saya masuk?"

Makna may pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan suatu permintaan yang sopan untuk bertanya terlebih dahulu sebelum diizinkan untuk masuk.

7. Might, Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:

- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu tingkat kepastiannya kurang dari 50% (less than 50% certainty). Ada tiga kelompok tingkat kepastiannya yaitu dalam bentuk lampau (past time), sedang berlangsung (present time), dan yang akan datang (future time).

- i. *"The week before, she hinted to him that she might want to visit some antique shops near the coast."*

Makna might pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kepastian pada masa

lampau karena terdapat keterangan “seminggu sebelumnya”.

- ii. *“She kept the window rolled down, thinking the fresh air might help clear her mind, but it didn’t seem to. Nothing would help.”*

Makna might pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kepastian yang sedang berlangsung atau present tense karena terdapat kata sedang berpikir bahwa udara segar bisa membantu membersihkan pikirannya namun sepertinya tidak.

- iii. *“I think I can find something here for you so you can get out of those clothes. It might be a little big, but it’s warm.”*

Makna might pada kalimat di atas menunjukkan kepastian pada waktu yang akan datang atau future times karena saya berpikir bias menemukan sesuatu untuk dipakai mungkin sedikit besar dan hangat.

8. Must (harus) , Kata kerja bantu modals ini memiliki makna yang berbeda-beda, yaitu:

- a) Makna yang mengekspresikan/menyatakan suatu keharusan untuk dilakukan karena termasuk dalam kebutuhan yang sangat berpengaruh (strong necessity)

You had to understand this chapter before studying the next one.

9. Have to, arti harus, arti have to sama dengan must yang juga berarti harus, perbedaannya have to

adalah bentuk kata yang sopan untuk menyuruh orang lain melakukan sesuatu.

Jadi Apabila anda ingin meminta tolong orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu yang anda minta dan anda merasa segan terhadapnya, maka gunakanlah kata *have to*. *Have to* digunakan untuk kepastian, kebutuhan dan kewajiban. Kata *have to* bisa berubah menjadi *has to*, apabila subjek yang digunakan adalah *he, She, it* dan nama orang.

- *I have to do this job next week* (saya harus melakukan pekerjaan ini minggu depan.)
- *We have to write this sentence clearly* (kami harus menulis kalimat ini secara bersih.)

10. *Used to*, digunakan untuk mengungkapkan sebuah aktivitas atau kejadian di masa depan atau kebenaran di masa lalu yang pada saat ini sudah tidak pernah dilakukan.

Kalimat Positif : **Subject + used + to infinitive**

Kalimat Negatif : **Subject + did not + use + to infinitive**

Kalimat Tanya (Interrogative): **Did + subject + use + to infinitive**

1. *Used to* selalu diikuti oleh *to infinitive*

- *She used to love me but not anymore*
(Dia dulu mencintai saya, tapi sekarang tidak lagi)
- *I used to live in Bandung*
(Saya dulu pernah tinggal di Bandung)

2. *Used to* juga dapat digunakan pada kalimat interogatif maupun negatif. Perhatikanlah contoh berikut ini:

- *No, I never used to read comic book*
(Tidak, saya tidak pernah membaca buku komik)
 - *Did you use to read comic book every day?*
(Apakah dulu kamu membaca buku komik setiap hari?)
3. Untuk mengatakan sesuatu yang biasa terjadi di masa lalu tetapi tidak terjadi lagi di masa sekarang.
Mr. Bowman used to bring water his wife tomb with water but since he died 2 years ago, the tomb is now dry.
(Mr. Bowman selalu menyiram makam istrinya dengan air, tapi sejak dia meninggal 2 tahun lalu, kuburan istrinya selalu kering.)
I used to take a bus to school, but now my father give me a ride.
(Saya terbiasa pergi ke kampus dengan menaiki bus, tetapi sekarang ayah saya memberikan tumpangan.)
4. Menggunakan “used to” untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang benar di masa lalu tetapi sekarang sudah tidak lagi.
There used to be a little park with a treehouse near my house but now there is not.
(Dulu biasanya ada taman kecil dengan rumah pohon di dekat rumah saya tetapi sekarang sudah tidak ada lagi)
My sister used to like Durian but now she does not.

(Adik saya dulu suka Durian tetapi sekarang dia tidak suka suka).

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CHAPTER III

PERAN MODALS DALAM GRAMMAR

By Chamelya Vivi Crystanty Sene

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Modals dalam grammar pada umumnya berperan untuk mengekspresikan sikap dari pembicara, contohnya necessary, Advisable, Permissible, Possible or probably dan sebagai Auxiliary verb, dan setiap modal memiliki lebih dari satu arti atau kegunaan. (Azar Betty, 2010). Yang artinya Modals tergolong ke dalam auxiliary verbs atau kata kerja bantu. Artinya, modals hanya berperan sebagai 'pembantu' dari main verb atau kata kerja pertama. Jadi, modals tidak dapat berdiri sendiri tanpa diikuti oleh main verb setelahnya.

Modals juga berperan untuk menyatakan tingkat kepastian atau degrees of certainty dan juga modals dapat digunakan untuk progressive (Azar Betty, 1999). Sarana utama untuk mengekspresikan modals dalam grammar adalah modal auxiliaries and quasi-modals or phrasal modals (Peter Collins, 2009).

3.1.1 Modal Auxiliaries

Modal auxiliaries in grammar are can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would. (Azar Betty, 2000)

Table 1

The Form of Modals

Modal Auxiliaries	
(a) Vivi can speak English (b) She couldn't come here	Khusus Penggunaan modals dalam grammar subjek apapun tidak menambahkan akhiran -s meskipun subjeknya adalah

(c) It may rain tomorrow (d) It might rain tomorrow (e) Oded should work harder (f) I had better study tonight (g) Ani must see a lecture today (h) Ms. Ani will be in class tomorrow (i) Would you please close the window? (j) Beatrix ought to study harder (k) Wilson Shall do it	He, She dan It. Contohnya Benar : Vivi can speak English Salah : Vivi cans speak English
	Modals selalu diikuti dengan bentuk sederhana dari kata kerja Benar : Vivi can walk 5 kilometers in a day Salah : Vivi can to walk 5 kilometers in a day/ Vivi can walks 5 kilometers in a day Modals tidak boleh jika diikuti oleh -ing form. Benar : Vivi can speak English Salah : Vivi can speaking English Satu-satunya pengecualian adalah ought, yang mana bisa diikuti oleh infinitive (to + bentuk sederhana dari verb) Benar : Oded ought to register for the talent show because his voice is pretty good.
Quasi-Modals/Phrasal Modals	
(a) The woman is able to make people smile. (b) I am going to meet my stepbrother. (c) We are supposed to bring any gifts to her wedding. (d) I have to meet my boyfriend. (e) I have got to study tonight.	Phrasal modals adalah ekspresi umum yang artinya mirip dengan beberapa modal auxiliaries contohnya be able to sama dengan can , be going to sama dengan will .

Table 2

Combine Modals Auxiliary with Quasi-modals/Phrasal Modals

A. Ahzarel will can visit grandma's house next week	Modal tidak dapat diikuti oleh modal yang lain. In (A): modal will tidak dapat diikuti oleh can , yang mana can adalah bentuk modal yang lain.
B. Ahzarel will be able to visit grandma's	Modal can dapat diganti oleh quasi-modals

house next week	contohnya be able and have to In (B): Modal will diikuti dengan benar oleh quasi-modals be able to untuk menggantikan modal can .
C. Ahzarel is not going to be able to visit grandma's house next week.	Terkadang juga memungkinkan satu phrasal modal untuk diikuti oleh phrasal modal lainnya. In (C): be going to diikuti oleh be able to

Assignment 1. Error analysis: the form of modals.

Direction. Underline the errors

1. Can you to visit my village?
2. Ani must studying for an IELTS test next month.
3. Beatrix could not went to the meeting yesterday.
4. I am have to improve my English as soon as possible
5. You should not to spend all your free time at the game.
6. Oded can not speaking English, but he can speaks Spain.

3.1.2 DEGREE OF CERTAINTY

The degree of Certainty is the level of belief or certainty about something. The degree of certainty can vary, ranging from 100%, 90%, 50%, etc . to express different degrees of certainty, you can use different modals. A Degree of certainty is generally used to express events that will occur in the future (talk about the future). For example, we want to state the fact, that different modals will lead to different levels of confidence.

Why the level of confidence can be different? you may know about an incident, but you are not sure how accurate you know about the facts. That way, you can say you are not 100% sure of the facts, but only know some or a few of the facts.

Table 3

Degree of Certainty: Present Tense

- <u>why</u> is not Vivi in the office?	"Degree of certainty" mengacu pada seberapa yakin kita terhadap suatu hal, bahwa sesuatu itu benar atau tidak.
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100% sure: She <i>is</i> lazy 95% sure: She <i>must be</i> lazy Less than 50% sure: { She <i>may be</i> lazy She <i>might be</i> lazy She <i>could be</i> lazy	Jika kita yakin pada sesuatu yang benar dimasa sekarang. Kita tidak perlu menggunakan modal. Contohnya "Vivi is lazy" pada pernyataan tersebut, saya yakin saya menyatakan fakta yang saya yakini benar. The degree of certainty is 100%
-why is not Vivi in the office? A. She <i>must be</i> lazy . (Biasanya vivi berada di kantor setiap hari, tapi ketika saya melihat nya tadi malam, kelihatanya dia sedang malas sehingga saya menebak bahwa dia malas hari ini. Dan saya tidak bisa memikirkan kemungkinan yang lain)	Must expresses a strong degree of certainty tentang situasi sekarang, tapi degree of certainty atau tingkat kepastiannya kurang dari 100%. In (A) : seorang berkata "probably vivi is lazy" (saya memiliki keyakinan yang kuat untuk meyakinkan saya bahwa dia malas. Akan tetapi The degree of certainty is less than 100%.)
-why is not Vivi in the office ? B. She <i>may be</i> lazy C. She <i>might be</i> lazy D. She <i>could be</i> lazy (saya tidak tahu. Dia mungkin dirumah menonton tv. Dia mungkin ada di perpustakaan. Dia bisa berkata diluar kota)	May, Might and could express tingkat kepastian yang lemah In (b), (c), and (d) : seorang berkata , "perhaps, maybe, *possibly Vivi is sick. (Saya hanya menebak dan tidak bisa memikirkan kemungkinan lain). (b),(c),and (d) mempunyai arti yang sama.

Table 4

Degree of Certainty : Present Tense Negative

100% sure: Ani *is not* hungry

99%: sure { Ani *could not be* hungry
Ani *can not be* hungry

95% sure: Ani *must not be* hungry

Less than 50% sure: {Ani *may not be* hungry
Ani *might not be* hungry

A. Ani tidak ingin untuk makan apapun. She isn't hungry . Dia berkata bahwa Ia sedang kenyang. Saya dengar Ia berkata bahwa Ia tidak sedang lapar. Saya percaya kepadanya.	In (a) : Pembicara yakin bahwa Ani tidak sedang lapar.
B. Ani Could't / can't be hungry! (tidak mungkin! Saya baru saja melihatnya makan yang banyak . apakah benar dia berkata bahwa Ia masih ingin memakan sesuatu? Saya tidak percaya)	In (b) : pembicara percaya bahwa tidak ada kemungkinan Ani lapar. (tetapi pembicara tidak yakin 100%). Ketika digunakan dalam bentuk negative untuk menunjukkan tingkat kepastiannya, couldn't and can't secara paksa mengungkapkan gagasan bahwa pembicara percaya sesuatu itu tidak mungkin.
C. Ani tidak sedang memakan makanannya. Ani must not be hungry . (itulah satu-satunya alasan yang saya pikirkan).	In (c) : Pembicara mengungkapkan kesimpulan logis. Seperti "best guess"
D. Saya tidak tahu mengapa Ani tidak sedang memakan makanannya. She may not/might not be hungry right now. Atau mungkin dia sedang tidak baik-baik saja. Atau mungkin Ia sudah makan sebelum berangkat. Siapa yang tahu?	In (d) : Pembicara menggunakan may not or might not untuk menyebutkan kemungkinan.

Table 5
Degree of Certainty : Past Tense

PAST : POSITIVE <i>-Why was not Vivi in the office?</i> (a) 100% : she <i>was</i> lazy (b) 95% : she <i>must have been</i> lazy (c) Less than 50% : { She <i>may have been</i> lazy She <i>might have been</i> lazy She <i>could have been</i> lazy	In (a) : Pembicara sangat yakin jika Ia sakit In (b) : Pembicara membuat kesimpulan yang logis .e.g “ Saya melihat Vivi kemarin and melihatnya sangat malas, dan saya menyimpulkan bahwa ini adalah alas an mengapa Ia tidak hadir. Saya tidak dapat untuk memikirkan alas an yang lain”. In (c): Pembicara menyebutkan satu kemungkinan yang terjadi.
PAST TIME : NEGATIVE <i>-Why did not Any eat ?</i> (d) 100% : Ani <i>was not</i> hungry (e) 99% : { Ani <i>could not have been</i> hungry Ani <i>can not have been</i> hungry f) 95% : Ani <i>must not have been</i> hungry .	In (d) : Pembicara sangat yakin bahwa ani tidak lapar In (e) : Pembicara percaya bahwa tidak mungkin Ani lapar In (f) : Pembicara membuat kesimpulan yang logis In (g) : Pembicara menyebutkan satu

g) Less than 50% : <i>Ani may not have been hungry</i> <i>Ani might not have been hungry</i>	kemungkinan yang mungkin terjadi
--	----------------------------------

Tabel 6
Degree of Certainty : Future Tense

100% sure :

Beatrix ***will do*** well in the IELTS simulation test ➡ Pembicara merasa sangat yakin

90% sure :

{

Beatrix ***should do*** well in the IELST simulation test
 Beatrix ***ought to do*** well in the IELTS simulation test

}

↓
Pembicara hampir yakin

Less than 50% sure :

{

She ***may do*** well in the IELTS simulation test
 Any ***might do*** well in the IELTS simulation test
 Any ***could do*** well in the IELTS simulation test

}

↓
Pembicara hanya menebak

A. Any has been studying hard, she <i>should do/ ought to do</i> well in the IELTS simulation test tomorrow.	<i>Should and ought to</i> dapat digunakan untuk mengungkapkan harapan tentang suatu kejadian yang akan terjadi di masa yang akan datang. In (A) the speaker says, "Any will probably do well in the IELTS simulation test. I hope her to do well, and that is what I thought would happen".
B. I wonder why Any hasn't written us. We <i>should have heard/ ought to</i> have heard from her last month.	The past form of <i>should / ought to</i> di gunakan untuk mengartikan bahwa pembicara mengharapkan sesuatu yang tidak terjadi.

Tabel 7

A Progressive form of Modals auxiliary

(a) Let's just knock on the door lightly. Ahzarel may be sleeping . (ongoing) (b) All of the lights in Ahzarel's room are turned off. He must be sleeping. (ongoing)	Progressive pattern , Present time (it means, something that is going on right now) <i>Modal + be + -ing</i>
(c) Ahzarel was not at home yesterday when we went to visit him. He might have been working at the office. (d) Ahzarel wasn't at home yesterday, she has a lot of exams coming up soon, and she is also working on a term paper. She must have been studying at the library.	Progressive pattern , past time (it means, something that was going in the past) <i>Modal + have been + -ing</i>

Tabel 8

Modals Summary Chart and Example sentences of Usage.

Auxiliary Verb	Application	Use in tenses for Present tense and future tense	Use in tenses for Past tense
may	✚ Polite request (<i>just for the 1st person singular pronoun refers to the word I, and 1st person plural pronouns refer to we</i>)	May we come early tomorrow?	
	✚ Formal situation	You may bring my notes if you need to study.	
	✚ Less than 50% certainty	-Why is not Ani in this room? She may be in the lobby.	She may have been in the lobby
might	✚ Less than 50% certainty	-why is not Ani in this room?	She might have been in the

		She <i>might be</i> in the lobby	lobby
	✚ Polite request (rare)	<i>Might I bring</i> Vivi's book?	
<i>should</i>	✚ Suggestion	Ahzarel <i>should work</i> this day.	Ahzarel <i>should have worked</i> yesterday, but he did not
	✚ Expectation (90% certainty)	We <i>should</i> bring an umbrella, because the clouds are a little dark <i>(for the future tense only not in present tense)</i>	We <i>should have brought</i> an umbrella.
<i>Ought to</i>	✚ Suggestion	Ahzarel <i>ought to be here</i> for tomorrow's meet and greet.	<i>Ahzarel ought to have attended</i> yesterday for a meet and greet, but he did not.
	✚ Expectation (90% certainty)	Vivi <i>ought to</i> go to the doctor to get her checked <i>(for the future tense only not in present tense)</i>	She <i>ought to have gone</i> to the doctor to get her checked
<i>Had better</i>	✚ Suggestion	Vivi had better take a rest today or she will be sick.	<i>(uncommon expression for past tense)</i>
<i>Be supposed to</i>	1) Expectation	The meeting <i>is supposed to</i> start at 09:15	
	2) Not as expected		The meeting <i>was supposed</i>

			to start at 10, but it did not start until 11:00
<i>Must</i>	✚ Strong necessity	You must go to the teacher's room today	I had to go to the teacher's room yesterday.
	✚ Interdiction (negative)	They must not go to that beach together	
	✚ 95% certainty	Any is not in her room, she must be busy. <i>(just for the present tense)</i>	Any must have been busy three days ago.
<i>Have to</i>	✚ Necessary	I have got to be in line if I want to get a free food package	(he had to be in line if he wanted to get a free food package)
<i>Will</i>	✚ 100% certainty	Vivi will be there at 10:15 <i>(just for the future)</i>	
	✚ Willingness	I will give you my favorite food	
	✚ Polite request	Will you be my bridesmaid?	
<i>Be going to</i>	✚ Prevision (100% certainty)	It is 8.00. I'm going to be late for my Any's party.	
	✚ Definite plan	Beatrix is going	

		<i>to</i> get married next year.	
	✚ Unfulfilled plan		My sister was going to tell my mom about my friend, but she did not tell her.
Can	✚ Capability	Ahzarel can play badminton	Ahzarel could play badminton when he was younger, but now he can not.
	✚ Informal permission	You can use my motorcycle next week.	
	✚ Informal polite request	Can vivi borrow your pretty car for one night ?	
	✚ Improbability (just for negative sentences)	This can not be true!	This can not have been true!
Could	✚ Past capability		Ahzarel could play badminton when he was younger, but now he can not.
	✚ Polite request	Could my girlfriend borrow your	

		pretty car ?	
	✚ Suggestion (affirmative only)	There is a good new movie at Cinema, we could watch it this weekend.	We could have watched it this weekend.
	✚ Less than 50% certainty	-Where is Any? She could be at the Bank	She could have been at the Bank
	✚ Improbability (just for negative sentences)	That could not be true!	That could not have been true!
Be able to	✚ Capability	Ahzarel is able to do this task alone.	Ahzarel was able to do this task alone.
Would	✚ Polite request	Would your sister kindly open the window?	
	✚ Something to prefer	Beatrix would rather eat pizza than spaghetti.	I would rather have eaten pizza
	✚ Activities that were repeated in the past		When Ahzarel was younger, he would play badminton every day.
	✚ Polite expression with like for something that we want	I would like a Banana, please.	

	✚ Unfulfilled wishes.		Zara would have liked a Banana, but there is nothing in the refrigerator.
Used to	✚ Activities that were repeated in the past		Adi used to eat ice cream every Wednesday.
	✚ A Past situation which is over		Vivi used to live in Sumba. And recently she lives in Kupang
Shall	✚ Polite question to make a suggestion	Shall I accompany you to the class?	
	✚ Future (use the word "I" or "we" as subject).	We shall arrive at 07.00 at the party. (will=more common)	

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CHAPTER IV

THE KINDS OF MODALS

By Syahrul Efendi Lubis

4.1 Introduction

In English grammar, a modal is a verb that combines with another verb to indicate mood or tense. A modal, also known as a modal auxiliary or modal verb, expresses necessity, uncertainty, possibility, or permission. Struggling to understand how modal verbs function in English is entirely normal as their range of applications is quite broad. Even advanced students and native speakers struggle to use these irregular verbs from time to time. With that said, practice is important and the best place to start is by finding out which verbs are considered modals. There are two types of modal verbs: pure modals and semimodals. There are also modal phrases.

4.2 The Definition of Modals

Modals (also called modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English, (Fleischman, 1985.)They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..." They give additional information about the function of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of communicative functions. The principal English modal verbs are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must.

Certain other verbs are sometimes, but not always, classed as modals; these include ought, had better, and (in certain uses) dare and need. Verbs which share only some of the characteristics of the principal modals are sometimes called "quasi-modals", "semi-modals", or "pseudo-modals". The verbs customarily classed as modals in English have the following properties, (Garner, 2003):

- a. They do not inflect (in the modern language) except insofar as some of them come in present–past (present–preterite) pairs. They do not add the ending -(e)s in the third-person singular (the present-tense modals therefore follow the preterite-present paradigm).
- b. They are defective: they are not used as infinitives or participles (except occasionally in non-standard English), nor as imperatives, nor (in the standard way) as subjunctives.
- c. They function as auxiliary verbs: they modify the modality of another verb, which they govern. This verb generally appears as a bare infinitive, although in some definitions, a modal verb can also govern the to-infinitive (as in the case of ought).
- d. They have the syntactic properties associated with auxiliary verbs in English, principally that they can undergo subject–auxiliary inversion (in questions, for example) and can be negated by the appending of not after the verb.

4.3 The General Kinds of Modals

The following verbs have all of the above properties, and can be classed as the principal modal verbs of English. They are listed here in present–preterite pairs where applicable:

- a. can and could
- b. may and might
- c. shall and should
- d. will and would
- e. must (no preterite; see etymology below)

Note that the preterite forms are not necessarily used to refer to past time, and in some cases, they are near-synonyms to the present forms. Note that most of these so-called preterite forms are most often used in the subjunctive mood in the present tense. The auxiliary verbs *may* and *let* are also used often in the subjunctive mood. Famous examples of these are "May The Force be with you." and "Let God bless you with good." These are both sentences that express some uncertainty; hence they are subjunctive sentences.

The verbs listed below mostly share the above features but with certain differences. They are sometimes, but not always, categorized as modal verbs. They may also be called "semi-modals", (Ukwuegbu, 2004)

- a. The verb *ought* differs from the principal modals only in that it governs a *to*-infinitive rather than a bare infinitive (compare *he should go* with *he ought to go*).
- b. The verbs *dare* and *need* can be used as modals, often in the negative (*Dare he fight?*; *You dare not do that.*; *You need not go.*), although they are more commonly found in constructions where they appear as ordinary inflected verbs (*He dares to fight*; *You don't need to go*). There is also a dialect verb, nearly obsolete but sometimes heard in Appalachia and the Deep South of the United States: *darest*, which means "dare not", as in "*You dares do that.*"
- c. The verb *had* in the expression *had better* behaves like a modal verb, hence *had better* (considered as a compound verb) is sometimes classed as a modal or semi-modal.
- d. The verb used in the expression *used to* (do something) can behave as a modal, but is more often used with *do*-support than with auxiliary-verb syntax: *Did she used to do it?* (or *Did she use to do it?*) and *She didn't used to do it* (or *She didn't use to do it*) are more common than *Used she to do it?* and *She used not (usedn't) to do it*.

Other English auxiliaries appear in a variety of different forms and are not regarded as modal verbs, (Eka, 2004). These are the explanations:

- a. *be*, used as an auxiliary in passive voice and continuous aspect constructions; it follows auxiliary-verb syntax even when used as a copula, and in auxiliary-like formations such as *be going to*, *is to* and *be about to*;
- b. *have*, used as an auxiliary in perfect aspect constructions, including the idiom *have got (to)*; it is also used in *have to*, which has modal meaning, but here (as when denoting possession) *have* only rarely follows auxiliary-verb syntax;

c. do

4.4 The Aims of Modal Usage and Examples

Modals are commonly used to express your degree of certainty about an outcome or the possibility of something. When using modals, keep in mind that they should always appear first in a verb phrase. Consider these two examples:

- a. Kim must be his sister because they look just like each other.
- b. I will probably be there, but I can't make any promises.
- c. You should go to that cafe some time, I think you'd really like it.

In the first example, the speaker is making a statement as if it were a matter of fact. In the second example, the statement implies a degree of uncertainty that excuses the speaker from an obligation.

The same modal verbs that can be used to express only some certainty or possibility can also express absolute conviction and resolve, which makes mastering modals tricky, (Quirk, 1985). For example, consider the modal verb *should* go and how it's used in this sentence:

The bank closes in 15 minutes. We should go there now.

This modal is now expressing a strong degree of obligation. The speaker knows they need to go to the bank if they're going to get there before it closes.

4.5 The Functions of Modals

The general functions of modal verbs is to show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. Because they're a type of auxiliary verb (helper verb), they're used together with the main verb of the sentence. Common examples include *can*, *should*, and *must*, (Nordquist, 2019).

Modal verbs can be tricky, especially when it comes to using them in a sentence. 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. What special conditions do modal verbs show? Here's a list of when to use modal verbs, along with examples:

Likelihood

Some things seem likely, but we don't know for sure. In these cases, you can use the modal verbs *should* and *must* to show probability without certainty. For example:

Her parents *must* be so proud.

My baby brother *should* be asleep by now.

Possibility

In situations when something is possible but not certain, use the modal verbs *could*, *may*, or *might*. For example:

Judging by the clouds, it *might* rain today.

She *may* become the youngest pro soccer player ever.

Ability

The modal verb *can* shows whether or not the subject is able to do something, such as perform an action or demonstrate an ability. Likewise, the negative form, *cannot* or *can't*, shows that the subject is unable to do something:

She *can* speak three languages, but none of them well.

You *can* lead a horse to water, but you *can't* make it drink.

Asking permission

If you want to ask permission to do something, start your question with *can*, *may*, or *could*. Traditionally, in more formal and polite usage, *may* is better 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 usage *may* and *can* are both perfectly acceptable options when describing possibility or permission.)

Examples:

May I leave early today?

Could I play too?

Request

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

Would you get that box off the top shelf?

Will you turn that music down?

Suggestion/advice

What if you want to recommend something, but not command it? If you're giving suggestions or advice without ordering someone around, you can use the modal verb should. For example:

You should try the lasagna.

That guy should wear less cologne.

Command

On the other hand, if you want to command someone, use the modal verbs must, have to, or need to.

Examples include:

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 form expresses that an action is not necessary. Use the same modal verbs as with commands: must, have to, or need to:

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

You don't need to come if you don't want to.

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 if you're talking about a habit that no longer exists. For example:

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

I will arrive early and leave late to every meeting.

4.6 Further Explanation of Kinds of Modals and Their Examples.

Can and Could

The modal verb *can* expresses possibility in a dynamic, deontic, or epistemic sense, that is, in terms of innate ability, permissibility, or possible circumstance. For example:

I can speak English means "I am able to speak English" or "I know how to speak English."

You can smoke here means "you may (are permitted to) smoke here" (in formal English *may* or *might* is sometimes considered more correct than *can* or *could* in these senses).

There can be strong rivalry between siblings means that such rivalry is possible.

The preterite form *could* is used as the past tense or conditional form of *can* in the above meanings. It is also used to express possible circumstance:

We could be in trouble here.

There could be more in the back.

The truck could be late.

It is preferable to use *could*, *may* or *might* rather than *can* when expressing possible circumstance in a particular situation (as opposed to the general case, as in the "rivalry" example above, where *can* or *may* is used).

Both *can* and *could* can be used to make requests: *Can/could you pass me the cheese?* means "Please pass me the cheese" (where *could* indicates greater politeness).

It is common to use *can* with verbs of perception such as *see*, *hear*, etc., as in *I can see a tree*. Aspectual distinctions can be made, such as *I could see it* (ongoing state) vs. *I saw it* (event).

The use of *could* with the perfect infinitive expresses past ability or possibility, either in some counterfactual circumstance (I could have told him if I had seen him), or in some real circumstance where the act in question was not in fact realized: I could have told him yesterday (but in fact I didn't). The use of *can* with the perfect infinitive, *can have...*, is a rarer alternative to *may have...* (for the negative see below).

The negation of *can* is the single word *cannot*, only occasionally written separately as *can not*. Though *cannot* is preferred (as *can not* is potentially ambiguous), its irregularity (all other uncontracted verbal negations use at least two words) sometimes causes those unfamiliar with the nuances of English spelling to use the separated form. Its contracted form is *can't* (pronounced /kɑːnt/ in RP and some other dialects). The negation of *could* is the regular *could not*, contracted to *couldn't*.

I couldn't do it.

She could not stay the night.

I couldn't believe it.

The negative forms reverse the meaning of the modal (to express inability, impermissibility or impossibility). This differs from the case with *may* or *might* used to express possibility: *it can't be true* has a different meaning than *it may not be true*. Thus *can't* (or *cannot*) is often used to express disbelief in the possibility of something, as *must* expresses belief in the certainty of something. When the circumstance in question refers to the past, the form with the perfect infinitive is used:

He can't (cannot) have done it.

I can't believe you've done this.

He can't fit in the new shirt.

May and Might

The verb *may* expresses possibility in either an epistemic or deontic sense, that is, in terms of possible circumstance or permissibility. For example:

The mouse may be dead means that it is possible that the mouse is dead.

The food may be good means there's a possibility of the food is delicious.

You may leave the room means that the listener is permitted to leave the room.

In expressing possible circumstance, may can have future as well as present reference (he may arrive means that it is possible that he will arrive; I may go to the mall means that I am considering going to the mall).

The preterite form might is used as a synonym for may when expressing possible circumstance (as can could – see above). It is sometimes said that might and could express a greater degree of doubt than may. For uses of might in conditional sentences, and as a past equivalent to may in such contexts as indirect speech.

May (or might) can also express irrelevance in spite of certain or likely truth: He may be taller than I am, but he is certainly not stronger could mean "While it is (or may be) true that he is taller than I am, that does not make a difference, as he is certainly not stronger."

May can indicate presently given permission for present or future actions: You may go now. Might used in this way is milder: You might go now if you feel like it. Similarly, May I use your phone? is a request for permission (might would be more hesitant or polite). A less common use of may is to express wishes, as in May you live long and happy or May the Force be with you.

When used with the perfect infinitive, may have indicates uncertainty about a past circumstance, whereas might have can have that meaning, but it can also refer to possibilities that did not occur but could have in other circumstances.

She might have eaten this morning (the speaker does not know whether she had breakfast).

She might have eaten cake (this means either the same as the above, or else means that she did not eat cake but that it was or would have been possible for her to eat cake).

She might have been in the store yesterday (the speaker doesn't know if the subject had been to the store yet).

Note that the above perfect forms refer to possibility, not permission (although the second sense of might have might sometimes imply permission).

The negated form of may is may not; this does not have a common contraction (mayn't is obsolete). The negation of might is might not; this is sometimes contracted to mightn't, mostly in tag questions and in other questions expressing doubt:

There might not be any food left.

Mightn't I come in if I took my boots off?

I might not come again.

The meaning of the negated form depends on the usage of the modal. When possibility is indicated, the negation effectively applies to the main verb rather than the modal: That may/might not be means "That may/might not-be," i.e. "That may fail to be true." But when permission is being expressed, the negation applies to the modal or entire verb phrase:

You may not go now.

He may not be in town right now

She may not enter the chamber.

Shall and Should

The verb shall is used in some varieties of English in place of will, indicating futurity when the subject is first person (I shall, we shall).

With second- and third-person subjects, shall indicates an order, command or prophecy: Cinderella, you shall go to the ball! It is often used in writing laws and specifications:

Those convicted of violating this law shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three years

The electronics assembly shall be able to operate within a normal temperature range.

The crate shall be opened to decrease the possibility of infestation.

Shall is sometimes used in questions (in the first person) to ask for advice or confirmation of a suggestion: Shall I read now?; What shall we wear?. Should is sometimes used as a first-person equivalent for would (in its conditional and "future-in-the-past" uses), in the same way that shall can replace will. Should is also used to form a replacement for the present subjunctive in some varieties of English, and also in some conditional sentences with hypothetical future reference – see English subjunctive and English conditional sentences.

The modal should is usually used in recommendation sentences: When you go to London, you should go to the theatre.

Advice may also include the modal should: You should try to focus more on your writing skills.

The other example of the usage of should is in an obligation statement: I should be going now. It's getting late.

Should is often used to describe an expected or recommended behavior or circumstance. It can be used to give advice or to describe normative behavior, though without such strong obligatory force as must or have to. Thus You should never lie describes a social or ethical norm. It can also express what will happen according to theory or expectations: This should work. In these uses it is equivalent to ought to.

Both shall and should can be used with the perfect infinitive (shall/should have (done)) in their role as first-person equivalents of will and would (thus to form future perfect or conditional perfect structures). Also shall have may express an order with perfect aspect (you shall have finished your duties by nine o'clock). When should is used in this way it usually expresses something which would have been expected, or normatively required, at some time in

the past, but which did not in fact happen (or is not known to have happened): I should have done that yesterday ("it would have been expedient, or expected of me, to do that yesterday").

The formal negations are shall not and should not, contracted to shan't and shouldn't.

You shall not pass.

I shan't disturb the baby.

There shall not any more blood spilled.

You should not do this.

I shouldn't have entered this room.

You should not come back.

The negation effectively applies to the main verb rather than the auxiliary: you should not do this implies not merely that there is no need to do this, but that there is a need not to do this. The logical negation of I should is I ought not to or I am not supposed to.

Will and would

Will as a tense marker is often used to express futurity (The next meeting will be held on Thursday). Since this is an expression of time rather than modality, constructions with will (or sometimes shall; see above and at shall and will) are often referred to as the future tense of English, and forms like will do, will be doing, will have done and will have been doing are often called the simple future, future progressive (or future continuous), future perfect, and future perfect progressive (continuous). With first-person subjects (I, we), in varieties where shall is used for simple expression of futurity, the use of will indicates particular willingness or determination. (Future events are also sometimes referred to using the present tense.)

Will can express habitual aspect; for example, he will make mistakes may mean that he frequently makes mistakes (here the word will is usually stressed somewhat, and often expresses annoyance). Will also has these uses as a modal:

It can express strong probability with present time reference, as in
That will be John at the door.

It can be used to give an indirect order, as in You will do it right now.

It can express habitual aspect as in Tim will always fail his math class.

Modal uses of the preterite form would include:

Expression of politeness, as in I would like a glass of milk (for "I want") and Would you be so kind as to do this? (for "Please do this").

As a tense marker would is used as:

Future of the past, as in: I knew I would graduate two years later. (It is sometimes replaced by should in the first person in the same way that will is replaced by shall.)

As an aspect marker, would is used for:

Expression of habitual aspect in past time, as in: Back then, I would eat early and would walk to school.

Both will and would can be used with the perfect infinitive (will have, would have), either to form the future perfect and conditional perfect forms already referred to, or to express perfect aspect in their other meanings (e.g. there will have been an arrest order, expressing strong probability).

The negated forms are will not (often contracted to won't) and would not (often contracted to wouldn't).

I will not tolerate this much longer.

She will not be in the show for next season.

He won't budge after every threat.

I wouldn't do it if I were you.

You wouldn't dare.

He wouldn't be welcomed here.

In the modal meanings of will the negation is effectively applied to the main verb phrase and not to the modality (e.g. when expressing an order, you will not do it expresses an order not to do

it, rather than just the absence of an order to do it). For contracted forms of will and would themselves.

Must

The modal must expresses obligation or necessity: You must use this form; We must try to escape. It can also express a conclusion reached by indirect evidence, e.g:

Sue must be at home.

Dad must be late for his job interview.

You must be here by 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

An alternative to must is the expression have to or has to depending on the pronoun (in the present tense sometimes have got to), which is often more idiomatic in informal English when referring to obligation. This also provides other forms in which must is defective.

When used with the perfect infinitive (i.e. with have and the past participle), must has only an epistemic flavor: Sue must have left means that the speaker concludes that Sue has left. To express obligation or necessity in the past, had to or some other synonym must be used.

The formal negation of must is must not (contracted to mustn't). However the negation effectively applies to the main verb, not the modality: You must not do this means that you are required not to do this, not just that you are not required to do this. To express the lack of requirement or obligation, the negative of have to or need (see below) can be used: You don't have to do this; You needn't do this.

The above negative forms are not usually used in the sense of a factual conclusion; here it is common to use can't to express confidence that something is not the case (as in It can't be here or, with the perfect, Sue can't have left).

Mustn't can nonetheless be used as a simple negative of must in tag questions and other questions expressing doubt:

We must do it, mustn't we?

Mustn't he be in the operating room by this stage?

He musn't be the seller if he stood away from the fruit baskets.

Ought to and Had better

Ought is used with meanings similar to those of should expressing expectation or requirement. The principal grammatical difference is that ought is used with the to-infinitive rather than the bare infinitive, hence we should go is equivalent to we ought to go. Because of this difference of syntax, ought is sometimes excluded from the class of modal verbs, or is classed as a semi-modal.

The reduced pronunciation of ought to is sometimes given the eye dialect spelling oughtta.

Ought can be used with perfect infinitives in the same way as should (but again with the insertion of to): You ought to have done that earlier.

You ought to to be more diligent.

He ought to be more caring.

The grammatically negated form is ought not or oughtn't, equivalent in meaning to shouldn't (but again used with to):

You oughtn't to leave the school perimeter.

You oughtn't to be in this room

She ought not to be let free for her crimes.

The expression had better has similar meaning to should and ought when expressing recommended or expedient behavior: I had better get down to work (it can also be used to give instructions with the implication of a threat):

You had better give me the money or else.

Had you not interfere none of this would've happened.

You had 5 minutes to surrender

The had of this expression is similar to a modal: it governs the bare infinitive, it is defective in that it is not replaceable by any

other form of the verb have, and it behaves syntactically as an auxiliary verb. For this reason the expression *had better*, considered as a kind of compound verb, is sometimes classed along with the modals or as a semi-modal.

The *had of had better* can be contracted to *'d*, or in some informal usage (especially American) can be omitted. The expression can be used with a perfect infinitive: *you'd better have finished that report by tomorrow*. There is a negative form *hadn't better*, used mainly in questions: *Hadn't we better start now?* It is more common for the infinitive to be negated by means of *not* after *better*: *You'd better not do that* (meaning that you are strongly advised not to do that).

Dare and Need

The verbs *dare* and *need* can be used both as modals and as ordinary conjugated (non-modal) verbs. As non-modal verbs they can take a to-infinitive as their complement (*I dared to answer her; He needs to clean that*), although *dare* may also take a bare infinitive (*He didn't dare go*). In their uses as modals they govern a bare infinitive, and are usually restricted to questions and negative sentences.

Examples of the modal use of *dare*, followed by equivalents using non-modal *dare*, where appropriate:

Dare he do it? ("Does he dare to do it?")

How dare you! (idiomatic expression of outrage)

I dare say. (another idiomatic expression, here exceptionally without negation or question syntax)

The modal use of *need* is close in meaning to *must* expressing necessity or obligation. The negated form *need not* (*needn't*) differs in meaning from *must not*, however; it expresses lack of necessity, whereas *must not* expresses prohibition. Examples:

Need I continue? ("Do I need to continue? Must I continue?")

Do you need help?

Need he lock the door?

I need not of this money.

She needn't apologize

You needn't water the grass ("You don't have to water the grass"; compare the different meaning of You mustn't water the grass)

Modal need can also be used with the perfect infinitive: Need I have done that? It is most commonly used here in the negative, to denote that something that was done was (from the present perspective) not in fact necessary: You needn't have left that tip.

Used to

The verbal expression *used to* expresses past states or past habitual actions, usually with the implication that they are no longer so. It is followed by the infinitive (that is, the full expression consists of the verb used plus the *to*-infinitive). Thus the statement *I used to go to college* means that the speaker formerly habitually went to college, and normally implies that this is no longer the case.

While *used to* does not express modality, it has some similarities with modal auxiliaries in that it is invariant and defective in form and can follow auxiliary-verb syntax: it is possible to form questions like:

Used he to come here?

When I was young I used to play with dolls.

He used to be skinny.

More common, however, (though not the most formal style) is the syntax that treats *used* as a past tense of an ordinary verb, and forms questions and negatives using *did*: *Did he use(d) to come here? He didn't use(d) to come here.*

Note the difference in pronunciation between the ordinary verb *use* /ju:z/ and its past form *used* /ju:zd/ (as in *scissors are used to cut paper*), and the verb forms described here: /ju:st/.

The verbal use of *used to* should not be confused with the adjectival use of the same expression, meaning "familiar with", as in

I am used to this, we must get used to the cold. When the adjectival form is followed by a verb, the gerund is used: I am used to going to college in the mornings.

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CHAPTER V

CAN AND COULD

By Aryati Hamzah

5.1 Pendahuluan

Ketika menggunakan kalimat Bahasa Inggris, tidak menutup kemungkinan kita sering menggunakan kata Can dan Could. Can dan Could merupakan salah satu bentuk dari Modals. Keduanya termasuk dalam modal auxiliary verb (Kata Kerja Bantu). Can dan Could biasanya terletak sebelum Main Verb (Kata Kerja Utama) sebagai bentuk modifikasi makna dari kata kerja utama. Selain itu, keduanya selalu diikuti oleh bare infinitive (infinitive tanpa kata to) dan tidak boleh ada dua modal yang berurutan dalam satu kalimat (solahudin, 2017).

Kata Can dan Could dalam modal Verb dalam bahasa Inggris mempunyai arti 'Bisa' atau 'dapat'. Modal Can biasanya digunakan dalam kalimat present (Masa Sekarang) sedangkan kata Could biasanya digunakan dalam kalimat Past (Masa Lampau). Akan tetapi, terkadang terdapat perbedaan dalam penggunaan kata Can dan Could dalam kalimat. Kata Can dan Could digunakan untuk menunjukkan (Guswindari, 2022) :

- a. Possibility and Impossibility (Kemungkinan dan Ketidakmungkinan)
- b. Ability (Kemampuan)
- c. Permission (Izin)
- d. Request (Permintaan)
- e. Offers (Penawaran)
- f. Suggestion (Saran)

5.2 Rumus Can dan Could

Adapun rumus yang digunakan dalam membuat kalimat dengan menggunakan Modal Can dan Could yaitu (Suherman, 2014) :

❖ Can (Present-Future)

1. Kalimat Positif (S + can + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- Student can be expressive (Siswa dapat menjadi sangat ekspresif)
- I can bring her suitcase (saya dapat membawa kopernya)
- You can borrow my handpone (Kamu dapat meminjam handpone saya)

2. Kalimat Negatif (S + can + not + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- I cannot sleep well (saya tidak dapat tidur dengan baik)
- My Father cannot drive a motorcycle (Ayah saya tidak dapat mengendarai motor)
- Dita cannot talk

3. Kalimat Tanya (Can + S + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- Can you give me a chance? (Dapatkah kamu memberikan saya kesempatan?)
- Can you pick some flower for me? (Dapatkah kamu memetik beberapa bunga untukku?)
- Can I borrow your car? (Dapatkah saya meminjam mobilmu?)

❖ Could (Past)

1. Kalimat Positif (S + could + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- We could visit the zoo tomorrow (Kita dapat mengunjungi kebun binatang besok)
- She could graduate next year (Dia bisa lulus tahun depan)
- I could swim when I was 4 years old (Saya dapat berenang ketika berumur 4 tahun)

2. Kalimat Negatif (S + could + not + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- Andre could not sweep at the time (Andre tidak bisa menyapu pada saat itu)
- We could not go together (kita tidak dapat pergi bersama)
- I could not finish my homework (Saya tidak dapat menyelesaikan tugas saya)

3. Kalimat Tanya (Could + S + V1 + (o))

Contoh:

- Could I make a suggestion? (Dapatkah saya membuat saran?)
- Could I ask you something? (Dapatkah saya bertanya sesuatu?)
- Could you open the door? (Dapatkah kamu membuka pintu?)

5.3. Fungsi Can dan Could

Ada beberapa fungsi dalam penggunaan kata Can dan Could, yaitu:

5.3.1 Menyatakan Kemampuan (Ability)

Kata Can dan Could mempunyai fungsi untuk menyatakan ability (Kemampuan) seseorang dalam melakukan sesuatu atau disebut Physical Ability.

a. Can

Contoh :

- ❖ I can speak English (Saya bisa berbicara Bahasa Inggris)
- ❖ He can lift that heavy box (Dia bisa mengangkat boks besar itu)
- ❖ My old sister can sing a song (Kakak Perempuan saya bisa menyanyikan sebuah lagu)
- ❖ My Daughter can cook her own breakfast (Anak perempuan saya bisa memasak sarapannya sendiri)
- ❖ He cannot write fast (Dia tidak dapat menulis dengan cepat)
- ❖ I cannot hear your voice (Saya tidak dapat mendengar suaramu)
- ❖ She cannot stay here (Dia tidak dapat tinggal disini)

b. Could

Contoh :

- ❖ My father could play guitar when he was in Junior High School (Ayah saya dapat bermain gitar ketika dia di SMP)
- ❖ When I was Child, I could swim (Ketika saya kecil, saya dapat berenang)
- ❖ My brother could play three instrument music (kakak saya dapat memainkan 3 alat musik)
- ❖ He could understand the problem (Dia dapat mengerti masalah itu)
- ❖ We could not forget you forever (Kami tidak dapat melupakanmu)
- ❖ She could not pass the exam last month (Dia tidak dapat lulus ujian bulan lalu)

5.3.2 Menyatakan Izin (Permission)

Kata Can dan Could dapat digunakan untuk permintaan izin (dalam bentuk pertanyaan) dan memberi izin. Can biasanya digunakan dalam kalimat kasual atau informal. Sedangkan, Could digunakan dalam kalimat formal atau lebih sopan.

a. Can

Contoh:

- Can I put this bag on the table? (Dapatkah saya meletakkan tas ini diatas meja?)
- Can I drink a cup of coffee? (Dapatkah saya minum secangkir kopi?)
- Can you invite me to your party? (Dapatkah kamu mengundangku di pestamu?)
- You can go there (Kamu bisa pergi kesana)
- You can use my laptop if you want (Kamu dapat menggunakan laptop saya jika kamu ingin)

b. Could

Contoh:

- Could the student study in the laboratorium? (Bisakah murid belajar dilaboratorium?)
- Could I pay the bill by cheque? (Bisakah saya membayar tagihan dengan cek?)
- Could we joint them? (Bisakah kami bergabung dengan mereka?)
- Could U get more paper, please? (Bisakah saya mendapatkan kertas lagi?)

6.3.3 Menyatakan Permintaan (Request)

Ketika seseorang ingin mengungkapkan kalimat permintaan, mereka dapat menggunakan kata Can atau Could. Kedua kata tersebut sama-sama mempunyai arti “bolehkah”. Akan tetapi,

penggunaan keduanya itu berbeda. Kata Could digunakan untuk kalimat sopan (Polite) contohnya kepada orang lebih tua atau orang yang dihormati. Sedangkan, kata Can digunakan dalam kalimat yang lebih santai jadi bisa digunakan kapan saja.

a. Can

Contoh:

- Can you get me a pack of biscuit? (Bisakah kamu memberiku sebungkus biskuit?)
- Can you sing for us? (Bisakah kamu menyanyi untuk kami?)
- Can we come to your house? (Bisakah kami datang kerumah mu?)
- Can I ask a question? (Bisakah saya bertanya?)
- Can I see the draft? (Bisakah saya melihat draftnya?)
- Can you copy thus tio my notebook, Shely? (Bisakah kamu menyalin ini ke buku catatan ku, Shely?)

b. Could

Contoh:

- Could you call an ambulance, please? (Bisakah kamu menelpon ambulans?)
- Could you move the table? (Bisakah kamu memindahkan meja itu?)
- Could you check my email? (Bisakah kamu memeriksa email ku?)
- Could you bring my newspaper? (Bisakah kamu membawa koran saya?)
- Could you pass me the salt? (Bisakah kamu mengambilkan saya garam?)
- Could you turn on the lamp? (Bisakah kamu menyalakan lampu?)

5.3.4 Menyatakan Penawaran (Offer)

Kata Can dan Could juga dapat digunakan ketika akan melakukan penawaran. Kalimat penawaran yaitu kalimat yang diungkapkan ketika seseorang akan menawarkan bantuan dengan melibatkan dirinya.

a. Can

Contoh:

- Can I buy this bicycle for you?? (Bisakah saya membeli sepeda ini untukmu?)
- Can I give you a hand sir? (Bisakah saya membantu anda, pak?)
- Can I watering the flower? (Bisakah saya menyiram bunga itu?)
- Can we do the dishes? (Bisakah kami mencuci piring itu?)
- Can I take you home? (Bisakah saya mengantarmu pulang?)
- Can I call the police and report him? (Bisakah saya menelpon polisis dan melaporkannya?)

b. Could

Contoh:

- Could I accompany you? (Bisakah saya menemani?)
- I could give you a ride if you like (Saya bisa memberimu tumpangan jika kamu mau)
- Could I your bag ma'am? (Bisakah saya membawakan tas anda, bu?)
- Could I get you a glass of water? (Bisakah saya mengambilkanmu segelas air?)
- Could I cook the breakfast for you ow? (Bisakah saya memasak makan siang untukmu sekarang?)

- Could I help you in managing some things? (Bisakah saya membantu mu mengurus beberapa hal?)

5.3.5 Menyatakan Saran (Suggestion)

Kalimat yang menyatakan saran merupakan kalimat yang duguakan Ketika seseorang ingin memberikan saran atau ide yang ada dalam pikirannya. Ketika memberikan saran, kita harus memperhatikan penggunaan kata dalam kalimat. Kita dapat menggunakan kata Can atau Could dalam kalimat Suggestion berdasarkan fungsinya.

a. Can

Contoh:

- We can join Swimming Club to support our hobby (Kita bisa ikut klub Renang untuk mendukung hobi kita)
- You can check your health monthly or weekly (Kamu bisa mengecek kesehatanmu setiap bulan atau setiap minggu)
- You can talk to your teacher about your problem in school (Kamu dapat mengatakan pada gurumu tentang masalahmu di sekolah)
- They can send us the letter by email or whatsapp (Mereka dapat mengirimkan kita surat melalui email atau whatsapp)
- You can buy the torch to see the rabbit clearly (Kamu bisa membeli obir untuk melihat kelinci dengan jelas)

b. Could

Contoh:

- You could take a taxi or the airportbus (Kamu bisa naik taxi atau bus bandara)
- You could finish your homework today, so that tomorrow you are free (Kamu bisa menyelesaikan tugasmu hari ini agar besok kamu luang)

- I think we could do this together (Saya rasa kita bisa melakukan ini bersama)
- They could travel to New York at that time (Mereka bisa melakukan perjalanan ke New York pada waktu itu)
- We could go to the toilet if it is necessary (Kita bisa mampir ke toilet jika memang dibutuhkan)

5.4 Perbedaan Can dan Could

Pada saat seseorang melakukan sesuatu Kata Can dan Could secara umum mempunyai arti “Bisa/Dapat”. Banyak yang masih bingung kapan harus menggunakan kata Can dan kapan harus menggunakan kata Could yang pada dasarnya mempunyai arti yang sama. Maka, ada beberapa perbedaan yang dapat kita lihat dalam penggunaan Can dan Could, yaitu:

a. Can

1. Digunakan menyatakan kemampuan yang dimiliki seseorang yang dilakukan pada waktu sekarang.
2. Digunakan untuk meminta seseorang melakukan sesuatu yang diyakini bisa dilakukan.
3. Digunakan dalam kalimat informal
4. Digunakan tidak hanya untuk meminta izin tapi juga untuk memberikan izin ketika berbicara dengan teman seumuran atau lebih muda
5. Digunakan dalam memberikan saran tapi merujuk pada satu-satunya pilihan

b. Could

1. Digunakan untuk menyatakan kemampuan yang pernah dimiliki di masa lampau.

2. Sebagai bentuk polite sehingga digunakan dalam kalimat formal
3. Digunakan untuk menyatakan kesanggupan tapi tidak pasti.
4. Digunakan untuk memulai perintah atau meminta sesuatu dengan sopan.
5. digunakan sebagai bentuk yang benar-benar memberikan saran

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CHAPTER VI

MODAL AUXILIARIES (MUST AND OUGHT TO)

By Rozita Yusniaty Lodo

6.1 Definition of Modal Auxiliaries

Modals auxiliary are words that are used before the main verb to change its meaning. It expresses willingness or ability, necessity, and possibility.

According to Azar's book (2003:190), Modal Auxiliaries is an auxiliary verb that expresses capability, permission, possibility, and requirement. The majority of the modals have multiple meanings.

Based on these assumptions, it is concluded that the auxiliary modal is a helping verb that comes in various forms and can be used depending on the circumstances that the speaker wishes to express. The sentence form can be used with or without verbs, and it can be used in the present or in the future.

6.2 Usage of Modals Auxiliaries (must, ought to)

Modals (must, ought to) have several uses such as the following:

1. Must

a. We use **must** to express certainty about something.

1. You have been crying for hours. You **must be** very sad. It means I am sure that you are sad.

Study the structure:

I/we/you/they/he/she/it + must be tired, hungry etc.
--

a. For the past we use **must have (done)**

Study this example:

I phoned Murphy last night. He did not answer. He must have been asleep. (He did not answer because he must have been asleep)
--

1. The phone rang, but Murphy did not hear it. He **must have been** asleep.

2. Christie made a lot of noise when she arrived home last night. You **must have** heard her.

Study the structure:

I/we/you/they/he/she/it + must have + verb 3
--

b. We use **must** to talk about the *present* and *future* (certainty)

Example:

1. She **must** be the best athlete in our school's history.
2. You **must** see the doctor tomorrow
3. We **must** leave now

Negative form of must:

She **must not** be the best athlete in our school's history.

Exercise C. Make questions or negative sentences using have to. Use present, future or past forms.

1. Is it necessary for you to learn English? = _____ learn English?
 2. It isn't necessary for her to study German. = She _____ German.
 3. Is it necessary for him to help his friend? = _____ his friend?
 4. Must we go to the cinema? = _____ go to the cinema?
 5. Will it be necessary for us to attend the meeting? = Will _____ the meeting?
 6. Was it necessary for us to pay tax? = _____ tax?
 7. Was it necessary for her to see the manager? = _____ the manager?
 8. It wasn't necessary for me to take the exam. = _____ the exam.
- c. We use the word **must** to mean that something is necessary to be done.
Example:

If you live in a legal country, you must have an identity card (the speaker expressing personal feelings, saying what he or she thinks what is necessary).

Exercise D. Fill in the blank. Use must + one of the following verbs.

***study go study meet
mop***

1. We must ***study***. We have exam tomorrow.
2. Clara is a very nice person. You _____ her.
3. The floor is dirty. You _____ it.
4. You _____ English. It will be very useful for your future.
5. I _____ to the dentist. I need to clean my teeth.

d. ***Must*** is similar to ***have to***. You can say:

When expressing your own opinion (for example, to say what you believe is necessary or to recommend someone to do something), you can use *must* or *have to*:

Example:

I have not called my grandma for a long time. I must call her or I have to call her.

We use *have to* (rather than *must*) to express what someone is required to do. This is a fact, not the speaker's personal opinion.

Example:

I *have to* wake up at 5 am every day. (a fact not an opinion)

Exercise E. Which is the correct answer? Sometimes both *must* and *have to* are correct.

1. It's an interesting movie. You must watch/have to watch it. Both are correct.
 2. In legal countries, people ~~must do~~/have to obey the rules. ***Have to do*** is correct.
 3. You can't go abroad without a passport. You must have/have to have a passport.
 4. I didn't cook this morning, so I must buy/had to buy some food.
 5. I drink too much coffee. I really must stop/have to stop.
 6. Why is she going now?' 'She must meet/has to meet somebody.
 7. The British Library: Coats and bags _____ be left at the cloakroom or in a locker.
 8. Jim can't see very well. He _____ wear glasses.
 9. You _____ see the movie. It's fantastic.
 10. John, you _____ be nice to your mum.
- e. We use ***must*** for strong recommendation
Example:
To be healthy, you ***must*** eat well.
- f. We use ***must*** to state responsibility
Example:
Everyone *must* pay taxes.
- g. We use *must* to make logical conclusions
Example 1:
A: George is crying
B: He *must be* sad

Speaker B is making a logical guess in the preceding conversation. He makes his assumption based on George's crying. According to his logical conclusion, his "best guess," George is sad. To express his logical conclusion, he uses the word *must*.

Example 2:

David plays football every day. He *must like* to play football (express logical conclusion).

- h. We use *must not* to express a logical conclusion that is negative.

Example:

Geoff ate all the fruits except the apple. He ***must not like*** apple.

Must not to express prohibition

Example:

There are crocodiles in the beach area. We ***must not go*** swimming there.

Exercise H and I: Make logical conclusions: MUST and MUST NOT.

Directions: Draw a logical conclusion for each of the following scenarios.

Use ***must***.

Example: Emily is studying.

--- *She must be having exam tomorrow.*

1. Mrs. Smith has red eyes.
2. Rose is gloomy and sad.
3. Clara is wearing a party dress

4. Joe is laughing.
5. John just bought a pair of gold rings.
6. Christie is crying.
7. Carla is dancing.

6.3 Ought to (It is recommended/advisable that)

6.3.1 Definition of Ought to

The modal verb 'ought to' refers to what is morally correct in a given situation, particularly when seeking advice or recommending something to someone. We use ought to when duties or responsibilities compel a person to perform an act. Consider the following points to better understand its usage:

1. To indicate when **it is the essential and right thing to do**, referred by the verb succeeding it:
 - a. You *ought to* complete your task on time.
 - b. The citizens *ought to* pay tax.
2. To express **probability of something that may happen**:
 - a. The lecture *ought to* increase your knowledge.
 - b. Her exam results *ought to* be declared by next week.
3. To discuss **things that are long for or ideal**:
 - c. The school principle *ought to* revise the rules.

- d. The class *ought to* start at 7.30 am.
4. To express **duty or rightness, in case of judging a person's actions:**
- He *ought to* obey the rules of the traffic light.
 - Ought to – obligation.
 - You ought to have completed your duty before you go the cinema. (it is your obligation).
 - The builders ought to have finished by the end of the week. (it is their obligation, contract limit).
6. We use *ought to* for recommendation

Present form	Future form	Negative form
One <i>ought to</i> express one's gratitude.	We <i>ought to</i> send a thank you note to our hostess.	We <i>ought not</i> forget. <i>to</i> is dropped in the negative

7. We use *ought to* for certainty

Present form	Past form	Negative form
When one studies hard,	With all the studying she	With all the studying she's

one ought to pass.	did, she ought to have passed her exam.	done, she ought to pass her exam.
------------------------------	---	--

Both **should** and **ought to** be classified as auxiliary modal verbs, which have no meaning on their own but modify the main verb, changing its meaning and providing more information about the action.

Should and **ought to** are expressions of obligation and duty expressed through advice or recommendations.

Should and **ought to** are always followed by the verb's infinitive. Even the third person singular has the same forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative).

Form:

Affirmative

Should : *Subject + should + infinitive + ...*

Ought to: *Subject + ought to + infinitive + ...*

Negative

Should : *Subject + should + not + infinitive + ...*

Ought to: *Subject + ought + not + to + infinitive + ...*

Interrogative forms

Should: *Should + subject + infinitive + ...?*

Ought to: *Ought + subject + to + infinitive + ...?*

Example:

Should:

1. I **should** go to the doctor.
2. You **shouldn't** go there.
3. **Should** we leave now?

Ought to:

1. You **ought to** see the dentist today.
2. She **oughtn't to** have complained such mean things.
3. **Ought** we **to** leave now?

Use:

1. These two modal verbs have very similar meanings and can be used interchangeably. They may be considered less powerful than **must**.
2. **Should**, on the other hand, is much more common and less formal than **ought to**. The interrogative and negative forms of **ought to** are almost never used.

The modal verbs **should** and **ought to** are used to express less serious obligation or advice. They are always preceded by an infinitive. Despite having similar meanings, they are used differently.

- 1) **Should** is less formal and is used more frequently.
- 2) **Ought to** is rarely used in everyday speech, particularly in its negative and interrogative forms, and is generally more formal.

Example:

*"You **should** apologize."* / *"You **ought to** apologize."* = *Should and ought to have similar meaning.*

Exercise

1. I am quite sure it will be a sunny day tomorrow.

It _____ a sunny day tomorrow.

2. I am certain you will study hard this evening.

You _____ study hard this evening.

3. She feels quite sure that it will be a very good seminar.

It _____ a very good seminar.

4. They are sure it will not make any difference.

They _____ any difference.

5. I feel sure George will enjoy his trip.

George _____ his trip.

6. He is quite sure this paper will not take much time to write.

It _____ much time to write.

7. Grace is almost convinced that Carlos will come next week.

Carlos _____ next week.

8. The government quite sure that the economic situation increase by next year.

The economic situation _____ by next year.

Exercise 2

1. Carlos is not feeling well, so I told him that he _____ to the doctor.

- a. ought
- b. ought to go
- c. ought go

2. Carli's car can only load 50 kilograms. You _____ pack too much or you will have to take it out!

- a. had not better
- b. better not

- c. had better not
3. A: I think that the score my English teacher gave me on my test is wrong.
B: Really? You _____ to her tomorrow.
- a. ought talking
- b. should to talk
- c. ought to talk
4. I need your help, doctor. My tooth is aching. What _____?
- a. should I do
- b. had I better do
5. Christie loves eating, but she _____ too much or he will get fat.
- a. should eat
- b. should eat not
- c. Should not eat
6. It is raining and I do not want to get my dress wet. I _____ a raincoat.
- a. had better to bring
- b. had better not bring
- c. had better bring

7. A: You are shivering.

B: You _____ your jacket!

a. should to take off

b. should put on

c. should take off

CHAPTER VII

MODALS (SHOULD AND SHALL)

By Bernieke A.R. Damanik

7.1 Pendahuluan

Modal Auxiliary adalah kata kerja bantu yang memberikan arti tambahan pada main verb dalam kalimat. Biasanya Modal Auxiliary ini berfungsi sebagai Kemauan (willingness)

Contoh:

Kemauan : Akan (will)

Kemampuan (ability) : bisa (can)

Kewajiban (obligation) : harus (must)

Kemungkinan (possibility) : Mungkin (May)

Modal Auxiliary terdiri dari

1. Can/Could (be able to)
2. Will/Would (be going to)
3. Shall/should (be going to)
4. May/Might (be allowed to)
5. Must (have/has to)

7.2 Penjelasan Tentang Shall and Should

1. **Shall** atau **should**

Shall atau Should adalah modal atau kata kerja bantu yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan rencana atau sesuatu yang akan dilakukan di masa yang akan datang. Should adalah bentuk lampau dari shall.

Contoh:

- (1) "I shall go to Medan tomorrow morning."
- (2) "If anyone should ask for me, I'll be in the manager's office."

Dalam kalimat tersebut kita bisa mengetahui bahwa shall dan should menunjukkan sebuah kemungkinan yang akan terjadi di masa yang akan datang. Shall digunakan untuk orang pertama (first persons) I dan We untuk menunjukkan kejadian akan datang (to show future action)

Contoh:

1. We **shall** be there by this time tomorrow.
2. We **shall** all gather on the beach this weekend.
3. We **shall** be having a vegetarian meal with the uncle who has become a vegetarian.

2. Penggunaan

Meskipun should adalah bentuk lampau dari shall, namun secara penggunaan sehari-hari di dalam bahasa Inggris modern sekarang ini, kita dapat menggunakan keduanya untuk mengungkapkan kejadian present ataupun future. Hal yang perlu diperhatikan juga adalah penggunaan should dan shall memiliki fungsi yang berbeda layaknya may dan might.

A. Shall

a. Mengungkapkan kejadian yang akan datang

1. *I shall never forget your face*
2. *I shall go to Bandung*
3. *We shall watch a movie tonight.*

b. Mengungkapkan keharusan, biasanya dalam hal-hal formal kenegaraan

1. *You shall abide by the law.*

c. Mengungkapkan saran yang lebih sopan dibanding should

1. *Shall I open the door?*
2. *Shall I pick you up from bus station?*

d. Menunjukkan kepastian yang lebih kuat dibanding should

1. *I shall be there at 07.00 tonight.*
2. *You shall win this game.*

e. Shall digunakan untuk menunjukkan ekspresi (expressions)

1. we dine here? Let's dine here, shall we?
(Suggestion/Question)
2. We shall get this jigsaw puzzle done completely by tonight.
(Determination)
3. We shall walk all the way there together. (Intention)
4. He said he would be a famous magician when he grew up.
We shall see. (Expectation)

5. We get a bigger one? (Opinion)

f. Shall digunakan untuk pertanyaan (questions)

1. get up for them to sit?
2. Shall we dine outside or inside?
3. When shall we visit grandma again?

G. Shall digunakan untuk semua orang untuk penekanan.

Shall is used for all persons for emphasis.

1. I **shall** say again that you are talking rubbish.
2. Never **shall** we forget his dying words about nobody are going to look after his pets.
3. You **shall** be made to pay dearly for your negligence.

Shall is usually contracted to **'ll** which typically is added to a subject pronoun (I, we, you, they, he, she, it).

1. **I'll** phone you this evening.

The negative form **shall not** is contracted to **shan't**.

1. I'm afraid I **shall not (shan't)** be able to attend the meeting.

Shall can be used with second-person and third-person pronouns to give a command or impose a prohibition.

1. He **shall** write a letter of apology to the club members.
2. You **shall** leave now as he's waiting for you.
3. None of you **shall** be permitted to use my nickname again.

Shall can be used with second-person and third-person pronouns to talk about rules and laws.

1. It **shall** be a breach of club rules to drink alcohol in the clubhouse.
2. Candidates **shall** comply strictly with the instructions.
3. There **shall** be total silence during recording..

The word **shall** is used to express ideas related to specific rules or laws. (Be careful not to confuse it with “must.”).

1. You shall abide by the law.
2. Kids shall not enter this room.

The word **shall** also is used in the future tense to speak about something that will happen or exist:

1) Sentences

1. Shall I pick your sister up from college?
2. Shall we dance?

2) Expressions about promises or the future

1. We shall be here at seven tomorrow.
2. He shall be in the office on Monday at 10 a.m.

Shall/Should

When to use Shall:

1. To make offers using I/we
Shall I help you with your luggage?
2. To express decisions about the future

I shall be a great painter one day

3. To make polite suggestions or requests using I/we

Shall we discuss this over dinner?

4. To express formal obligations

Applicants shall provide evidence of their qualifications

Guests shall not remove anything from the rooms

Employees should get to work on time.

You should arrive there an hour

5. To make a promise

Your package shall arrive on Monday

It shall be done

6. To make a suggestion or advice

You should get some rest.

I should stop smoke

You should do your task

I should exercise more

7. Expectation

I should exercise more

They should invite her to the the party

B. Should

a. Memberikan saran

1. *You should tell him.*

2. *I should see a doctor.*

3. *Should I go?*

b. Menunjukkan keharusan (seharusnya)

1. *My dry cleaning should be ready this afternoon.*

2. *She should be here by now.*

3. *Yes, I should think so.*

c. Mengungkapkan harapan tetapi tidak terjadi

1. *You should have seen it, it was beautiful.*

Should

Should adalah bentuk past dari **shall**. Like all the other modal verbs does not conjugate. Fungsi **Should** adalah sebagai auxiliary verb untuk mengekspresikan ide-ide dibawah ini.

1. At the rate he's drinking, he **should** get drunk before long. (Probability/possibility)
2. He knows he **should** remain faithful if he wants his marriage to last. (Obligation/duty)
3. If he **should** die now, what would become of his fleet of luxurious cars? (Condition)
4. At the marketplace whom **should** I meet but my former sweetheart. (Surprise)
5. You **should** go back to your husband. (Suggestion)
6. What colour **should** we use for the kitchen walls? (Opinion)
7. There **should** be a large crowd at the festival. (Expectation)
8. You **should** have been there to see what really happened. (Wish)
9. I **should** think it will take us more than two hours to complete it. (Emphasis)

Should digunakan pada bentuk pernyataan negatif dengan kata **not** yang kontradiksi

Should is used in negative statements with the negative word **not**, which can be contracted.

1. You **should not (shouldn't)** have lied to her.
2. You **should not (shouldn't)** worry about the weather each time you go out.

3. Pola Kalimat

3. Perbedaan shall dan should

Secara literal, should merupakan bentuk lampau dari shall. Akan tetapi, secara penggunaan antara should dan shall memiliki fungsi yang berbeda. Perbedaan-perbedaan tersebut secara umum adalah

1. Shall dan should memiliki makna suatu saran keharusan.

Shall digunakan lebih formal dibanding should. Umumnya shall digunakan di dalam hukum atau dokumen-dokumen penting negara. Sedangkan should digunakan untuk apa yang sebaiknya diberikan kepada diri seseorang.

a. you should get more sleep

b. I should be there soon

c. the reports shall be submitted to the committee

d. You shall be there soon

2. Shall dalam kalimat future bisa digantikan dengan will.

Pada umumnya, shall digunakan untuk subjek I dan we, sedangkan will digunakan untuk semua subjek. Meskipun shall lebih sering digunakan di wilayah Inggris, sedangkan Amerika menggunakan will, tetapi baik Inggris maupun Amerika sama-sama menggunakan shall pada penulisan dokumen formal. Berbeda dengan should yang tidak bisa digunakan untuk menunjukkan kejadian future. Should hanya menunjukkan sebuah (saran) keharusan, contoh:

a. *I will go to Office* (saya akan berangkat ke kantor)

b. *I shall go to office* (Saya akan berangkat ke kantor)

c. *I should go to office* (Saya sebaiknya berangkat ke kantor)

Dengan kata lain, shall bisa bersinonim dengan will dalam konteks menunjukkan kejadian yang akan dilakukan, tetapi dalam konteks suatu keharusan shall memiliki makna yang sama dengan should. Perbedaannya shall digunakan lebih formal, sedangkan should digunakan pada percakapan pribadi yang lebih informal.

How to used should in the past

- You wish that you have done something

Example:

I should have studied yesterday

Shall : Future (akan) digunakan untuk Subjek I dan We

I **shall** go to your house tonight

Should : Advice (saran) Seharusnya

You look tired, you **should** take a rest.

Should (seharusnya) : Suggestion digunakan pada kondisi Casual

I am dizzy, I **should** take a rest at home

You are sick, you **should** take a rest

The verb **should** is used to indicate obligation, duty, or correctness, often when criticizing someone's actions.

We can use it when expressing a personal opinion in plain language. In other words, we want to advise someone.

Examples:

1. You should call the police.
2. She should see a doctor.

Should is used to express a desire that something happened in the past (but it did not occur) or regret.

Examples:

1. You should have tried it. It was unbelievable.
2. They should have come to the party.

Also, **should** is used to clarify someone's opinion.

Examples:

1. What should we do now?
2. Where should I go now?

Should is also used (with emotional overtones) in questions to express surprise, anger, or perplexity after the question words "why" and "how."

Catatan Penting:

1. Should merupakan bentuk lampau dari shall, tetapi secara penggunaan memiliki perbedaan penggunaan
2. Shall dalam kalimat future tense bisa digantikan dengan will, sedangkan should dalam kalimat yang menunjukan suatu (saran) keharusan bisa digantikan dengan shall atau ought to.
3. Baik shall atau should keduanya adalah kata kerja bantu, maka mereka wajib diikuti kata kerja bentuk pertama, misalnya shall go atau jika diikuti kata benda, sifat, atau keterangan maka harus menggunakan be setelah shall atau should, misalnya should be here.

CHAPTER VIII

WILL AND WOULD

By Ismail Tahir

8.1 The use of Will

When we have just decided to do something, we use “**will**”. There are several things we have to consider when we use “**will**”.

- When we say **I will (I'll)** do something, it means that we let people know our decision. For example:
 - a. I left the air conditioner in my room on, I'll go and turn it off
 - b. 'What would you like to have for your main course?' 'I'll have noodles, please'.
 - c. 'Did you finish your task?' 'Oh no, I forgot to finish it. I'll finish it now.'
- We usually use **I think I'll..... / I do not think I'll**
 - a. I am tired. I think I will have some rests
 - b. I do not think I will go with you this weekend. I will have to accompany my sister to go to the beach.
- We also use **won't** in spoken English. **Won't** stands for **will not**
 - a. I know you will not feel comfortable when I talk with you privately, so I won't bother you again (= I will not bother you again)
 - b. The doctor said that I have to go to bed early, so I won't stay late (= I will not stay late)

B. Some situations we have to consider when we use I'll

- To offer to do something
 - a. I think the task is difficult to understand. I'll help you to explain it. (not I help)

- b. The luggage seems too heavy. I'll help you with it. (not I help)
- To agree to do something
 - a.A: can you call Tom after the meeting?
 - B: Sure, I'll call him after the meeting with you this afternoon
 - b. I'll explain the details of this novel if I got accepted to talk in that conference
- To promise to do something
 - a. Thank you for bringing me this beautiful flower. I will take you to the cinema this weekend.
 - b. I promise I won't tell anyone what has been going on.

We also use **won't** to express that something or somebody refuses to do something

- a. I always remind her to finish the assignment on time, but she won't listen.
- b. The motorbike won't start. (it means the motorbike 'refuses' to start)

We use **"will you"** in the question form to request somebody to do something. (please do it)

- a. Will you please turn off the air conditioner? It is too cold.
- b. Will you please drive faster? I will miss the performance.

C. Do not use will to talk about something that has been decided or arranged before.

Example:

- a. I am going on vacation next week. (*not* I will go)
- b. I'm going on holiday with my family next summer. (*not* I'll go)

Please compare with some examples below:

- a. I'm meeting with my boss on Saturday afternoon.
(decided before)
- b. A: I'll meet you on Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m.,
Ok?
B: Sure, see you on Saturday then.

Exercises I. Complete the sentence with I'll + a verb

1. 'How are you going to go to school?' 'I think a bus.'
2. 'The music is too loud.' 'Is it?..... it down'
3. 'Are you free this Sunday?' 'Wait a second.
My schedule.'
4. 'Can you please revise this paragraph?' 'Sure. it
later.'
5. 'Actually, I do not know how to operate this MacBook.'
'OK, you.'
6. 'Would like to have fruit salad or vegetable salad?'
'..... fruit salad, please.'
7. 'Are you going to go to the cinema with us tonight?' 'No,
I think at home tonight.'
8. 'Can you submit the report by tomorrow morning?'
'Well,, but I cannot promise.'

Additional explanations of will

- We use **will** to express what we know or believe about the future. It is about what people have already decided
 - a. A: Do you think John will pass the exam?
B: Yes, he is a clever student. He will pass the exam easily
(The case above indicates that John has an exam next week. A and B are talking about it. B believes that John will pass the exam. B is predicting the future. Thus, when we predict a situation that will happen in the future, we use will/won't)
 - b. My neighbor has been away for a long time. They will find a lot of changes in this city when they return.

c. 'When will you be graduated?' 'I'll be graduated next year.'

d. Jane looks so different now. You will not recognize her anymore.

Compare with the sentences below:

- a. I think Herry is not going to the party tonight. (= I think Herry has already decided not to go)
- b. I think Herry will not go to the party tonight. (= I think Herry will decide not to go)
- Will also can be used with probably, I'm sure, I think, I don't think, I wonder

Examples:

- a. I'll probably be going home earlier
- b. I'm sure you can do it
- c. Do you think our boss will let us know the company profit?
- d. I don't think the bus will stop here
- e. I wonder what is going on.
- We usually use the present form after '**I hope**'
 - a. I hope Jane passes the final exam
 - b. I hope the driving exam is not too difficult.
- We use **will** not only for talking about the future but we also use it to talk about now.
 - a. Don't call him now. He'll be busy. This sentence means that he will be busy now.

Exercise II. Fill the blanks with will or won't

1. Kindly wait for me. I be too long.
2. No need to ask any advices from your friends. They know what to do.
3. I must be very happy to see Daniel tomorrow. It be a perfect time to meet him.
4. I do really sorry for what I have just done to you. I promise I do it again.

5. I may suggest that you do not have to bring that umbrella. I do not think it rain.
6. I just got some hottest news! I believe you like it

D. The use of Would

There are several rules we have to consider when we use **would**.

- **Would ('d) / wouldn't** is used when we imagine an action or a situation. It means that we think about something which is not real.
 - a. It would be a great opportunity to visit New Zealand nowadays, but it seems impossible.
 - b. I'd love to live by the ocean.
- **Would have (done)** is used when we imagine something which did not happen in the past.
 - a. They took us to the right way. I could not imagine what we would have done without their help.
 - b. It's a shame I missed the movie. I would have liked it.
- **Would** is also used to talk about something that happened regularly in the past
 - a. Whenever John got angry, he would sing his favorite songs loudly
 - b. When we were still young, we lived together with our families in a small village. Every Sunday, we would all go to the traditional market together to buy some food to cook. (it means that we did this regularly)

E. The Difference between Will ('ll) and Would ('d)

- Here are some examples about the difference between **Will** and **Would**
 - a. I will take you to the school. I can take you with my car.
I would take you to the school, but I don't have any cars or bikes. (so I can't take you to the school)

b. I will call all my students. I have their numbers.

I would call all my students, but I don't have their numbers. (so I can't call them)

- **Would/wouldn't** is also sometimes the past form of will/won't

Examples:

Present

- a. Danny: I will come to your apartment on Friday
- b. Jane: I promise I won't call you back
- c. Tika: oh, no! The computer won't work

Past

- a. Danny said he'd come to your apartment on Friday
- b. Jane promised that she wouldn't call you back.
- c. Tika was annoyed because the computer wouldn't work.

Exercise III. Write the sentences by your own. Put the things you would like or you wouldn't like

1. (a place where you would like to live)
.....
2. (a place you wouldn't like to visit)
3. (a dream job you would like to do)
4. (Something that would be beautiful to have)
5. (Something you would like to do)

Exercise IV. Write the sentences using promised + would or would not

1. My teacher wonders why Lisa is late.
.....
2. He wonders why his mom has not called him. His mom promised
3. Why did you come with my ex? You
.....
4. She is surprised why her friends did not wait for her. They

Answer key

Exercise I

1. I will take
2. I will turn
3. I will check
4. I will do
5. I will show
6. I will have
7. I will watch/stay
8. I will try

Exercise II

1. won't
2. won't
3. will/'ll
4. won't
5. will/'ll
6. won't

Exercise III

Example answers

1. I would love to live by the sea
2. I would not like to visit Japan
3. I would like to be a Content Creator
4. I would love to have a beautiful garden in my backyard
5. I would love to learn Mandarin language

Exercise IV

1. She promised she won't be late
2. she would call
3. You promised you would not come with him
4. They promised they would wait for her. /... they would wait.

CHAPTER IX

MODALS IN DAILY CONVERSATIONS

By Eva Sulistiana



Gambar 8.1

(https://www.meetup.com/en-AU/australian-english-conversation-and-practice/?_cookie-check=ViRKPI_Fnd8Z54VQ)

Social Media Friends

(English, 2021)

- Jenny :I'll send Jane Smith a friend request on Facebook now that I see she is a member.
- Stacy :She **must be** quite well-liked since, wow, she has 1000 friends.
- Jenny :Of course, none of them **can truly** be friends. Jane included, nobody can have that many.

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- Stacy :It's true that she **might not actually** know the majority of them.
- Jenny :Yes, she **should have** no more than twenty genuine pals. The other people **might just be** friends. Most likely, she **has to** accept anyone who asks to be her buddy.
- Stacy :Why does she act that way?
- Jenny :I'm not sure. She **could simply be** a little lonely. She **might feel** better as a result.
- Stacy :That, however, is impossible. Nobody feels better by having plenty of fake pals. Having a small number of true friends is preferable to having a large number of social media pals who **might not support** you and **might even leave** you.
- Jenny :Oh see, she **must be** online because she has already responded to my request.
- Stacy :She then says something?
- Jenny :She refused, and I **can't believe** it.

Internet

(English, 2021)

- John :I traveled to Paris last week, and I quickly and easily booked my hotel and flight online. Do you recall how things **used to be** before the internet existed when we were children?
- Stacy :There was an internet, but the average person **couldn't use** it.
- John :It **could only be used** by a select few colleges and government organizations.

- John :Furthermore, a mobile phone was out of your price range. I **had to** seek for a phone booth to call a taxi while I was out with my pals and missed the final bus home.
- Stacy :There was no coverage in the countryside, so even if you had a mobile phone, you **could only use** it in major towns.
- John :Today, we **can call** anyone, anywhere in the globe, whenever we want to, just by picking up our phones. Our cell phones have internet access. Whenever we want, wherever we are, we **may go** shopping. Nowadays, everyone seems to be dependent on their phones and texts to survive.
- Satcy :Many people today **can wear** their phones as wristbands.
- John :Yes, that is incredible.
- Stacy :Experts predict that soon phones will be able to see inside the human body, behind walls, and through fog.
- John :What? No way!

In The Class

(Rosie, 2021)

- Mrs Eva :Okay, class, are you ready to begin? Let's all turn to page 25 in our books.
- Laura : Excuse me Mrs Eva.
- Mrs Eva :Yes Laura, what is the problem?
- Laura :**May I go to** bathroom please?
- Mrs Eva :What for? The class just started. **You must pay attention** to the lesson.

Larry :Yes, I got it. But I **must leave** immediately. **Could you** just give me permission?

Mrs eva :Laura, no. Remain seated and see the passages on 25 in order to read them.

Laura : Oke, Mrs Eva.

At the Office

(English Speaking Course, 2021)

Nia :Lucy, how are you doing?

Lucy :Please assist me get over there.

Nia :**I'll hurry up** and get you a bottle of water.

Lucy :Thank you Nia

Nia :Are you better?

Lucy :Indeed, the stress from work is the reason you shouldn't be concerned.

Nia :You do realize how busy your business **may get**?

Lucy :Yes, there are numerous issues that **need to be addressed**. I'm required to work over 18 hours per day. I **haven't been able to get** much sleep lately.

Nia :I'm not sure how to help, but Lucy, we need to talk about it right away since it's so horrible. You **should talk** to a psychiatrist, in my opinion.

Lucy :Yeah, thank you.

Nia :My friend is a psychiatrist, and he works in a nearby building. **Would you like me to drive** you there?

Lucy :You're so bothered by it that I **can walk** by myself. **Can you give me** his address and phone number?

Nia :Yes, ofcourse. This is his name card.

Lucy :Thank you so much, I **will call** him to make an appointment

Nia :You're welcome.

At School

(English Speaking Course, 2021)

Alan :**Can you see** Pete anywhere?

Nia : He **might be going** to the school.

Alex :It **can't be** Nia. I have just seen him. He **may be** in the dressing room.

Alan :Is that Pete? Hi Pete, we're here.

Nia :We're looking for you Pete.

Pete :Really?

Nia :You look tired, are you oke?. Do you need a break?

Pete :I am Oke. Perhaps as a result of my exhausting badminton practice yesterday.

Alan :I **could see**. The game should go your way. Badminton still has 20 minutes to go. Pete, you should get ready.

Pete :Alright, I'll meet you on the badminton court.

At the Clinic

(English Speaking Course, 2021)

Peter :Why am I here?

Nia :The medical teacher said that you have debilitating body and mental stress. You **should rest** for a few days and back to school.

Peter :So what about the match?

- Alan :Don't worry Peter, we **can take** the match next year.
You **have to put** your health first.
- Peter :I am very sorry for not taking care of my health. I feel
sorry for everyone.
- Nia :Don't worry Peter, **you must rest. I'll call** your
parents to take you home.
- Peter :Thank you.

Meet the Psychiatrist

(English Speaking Course, 2021)

- Lucy :Hello.
- Dr John :Hi Hello, are you Lucy who called me last thursday?
I understood a little about the current situation. **Can
you talk** more specifically?
- Lucy :**I can't stop working.**
- Dr John :You're stress and pressured so you can't do a good
job. So you **have to rest** and back to work well.
Productivity will high and you **will be** comfortable.
- Lucy :Oh I see.
- Dr John :You **can spend** a few days traveling or sleeping and
resting or simple gardening with a friend.
- Lucy :Thanks for your advice.
- Dr John :It **might be** good. Hope you **will be stable**. You **can
call** or come to m clinic anytime.
- Lucy :Thank you so much Dr john.
- Dr John :Yeah, take care of yourself.

At the Kitchen

(English, 2020)

- Lisa :**Can I help** you, aunty?

Aunty Sam :Certainly, but **you ought to don** an apron.
Aunty Sam :For the dough, we **must first combine** all of the ingredients.
Aunty Sam :Now**we must roll** the dough with the rolling pin.
Lisa :**Can I do** it, please?
Aunty Sam :Of course, I do.
Aunty Sam :On top of that, **we'll put** tomato sauce, cheese, bacon, onions, and mushrooms.
Lisa :**Could I cut** the onion?
Aunty Sam :No, you **shouldn't**.
Lisa :Why not?
Aunty Sam :Because your eyes **may start to burn** and tears **may run** down your face.
Aunty Sam :But you **could cut** the bacon.
Aunty Sam :You**must be careful** with the knife. And you **shouldn't cut** it so fast.
Aunty Sam :Now we **must put** it in the oven.
Lisa :How long **should** we bake our pizza?
Aunty Sam :It**shouldn't be baked** for longer than 15 minutes because it **could burn**.
Aunty Sam :Pizza must be prepared right away. Let's look at it.

Getting a Room Night

(English, 2020)

Desk clerk :Good evening. **Can I help** you?
Guest :**I'd like** a room for the night.
Desk clerk :**Would you like** a single room, or a double room?
Guest : **May I have** a single room, please? How much is the room?
Desk clerk : It's \$55 per night.
Guest : **Can I pay** by credit card?
Desk clerk :Certainly. We take Visa, Mastercard, and American Express. **Could you fill** in this form, please?

Guest :Do you need my passport number?
 Desk clerk :No, just an address and your signature.
 Guest :(fills out the form) Here you are. **Can I have** my key please?
 Desk clerk :Here's your key. Your room number is 212.
 Guest :Thank you.
 Desk clerk :To reach the reception area, dial 0 if you have any needs.

Can I smoke?

(English, 2020)

Jane :Tom, welcome to our business. Do you have any questions?
 Tom :Yes, at what time **must I report** for duty?
 Jane :Your shift begins at 8 am.
 Tom :What am I **supposed to do**?
 Jane :You**must type** letters, translate French, and take phone calls
 Tom :Do I **have to** wear a uniform, Tom?
 Jane :No you **don't have to** wear a uniform.
 Tom :**Can I smoke**?
 Jane :No, you must not smoke in the building. You will have to go outside if you want to smoke.
 You **are not allowed** to smoke in here.
 Tom :**Imust stop** smoking. It's really bad for my health.
 Jane :I think you **should**.

At the Restaurant

(English, 2019)

Waiter :Hello, How **can I assist** you?
 Daddy :Hello, I **would like** a table for four please.
 Waiter :Of course, please follow me, here your table for four.
 Daddy :Thank you, **could you give** us some menu please.

Waiter :Yes of course, here you are.
 Daddy :Thank you
 Waiter :**Can I get** you anything to drink?
 Daddy :Just water for me.
 Mommy :Have a lemonade for me.
 Daughter :**I'll have** a milkshake.
 Son :A glass of orange juice please.
 Waiter :Great, I'll be right back.
(A few moment later)
 Waiter :Awaiting your order, sir?
 Daddy :Yes, **I'll have** grill chicken and a salad.
 Waiter :**Would you like** a starter sir?
 Daddy :Yes, I **would like** a vegetable soup.
 Mommy :For starter **I would like** a vegetable soup, for
 main course I'd like the grill fish.
 Daughter :**I'd like** a vegetable soup and a lasagne.
 Son :I'll eat the grilled chicken, the chicken soup, and
 some salad.
 Waiter :Excellent. I'll be right back.

CHAPTER X

CONTOH – CONTOH MODALS

YANG DIGUNAKAN DALAM

KEHIDUPAN

By Suzanna Widjajanti

10.1 Pendahuluan

Seperti yang telah didiskusikan pada bab-bab sebelumnya, bentuk modals dalam bahasa Inggris meliputi " *can, could, may, might, should, ought to, must, have, have to, will, would.*" Modals tersebut apabila di ikuti oleh kata kerja utama akan membentuk *modal verbs* yang memiliki makna yang sedikit berbeda dari sebelumnya.

Contoh penggunaan modal "*can*"

1. I cook fried rice every Sunday
2. I can cook fried rice every Sunday.

Dari kedua contoh tersebut , dapat dijelaskan bahwa (1) menunjukkan statement/fakta penutur setiap minggu, sedangkan (2) menunjukan tidak saja fakta tetapi juga kemampuan penutur setiap minggu bila diinginkan. Disamping itu, *modal verbs "should"* memiliki makna seharusnya atau sebaiknya, dan *must* memiliki makna harus, atau wajib. Oleh karena itu, bentuk *modal verbs* tidak saja didiskusikan dalam sudut pandang gramatikal, tetapi juga dalam sudut pandang semantik, (Bull and Mayer, 2010)

Penggunaan *modal verbs* dalam konteks apapun di kehidupan tidak terlepas dari tiga fungsi bahasa utamanya, yakni fungsi pertama untuk mengemukakan atau mengkontruksi gagasan

atau informasi. Fungsi kedua untuk berinteraksi dengan sesama manusia yang mengungkapkan tindak tutur yang dilakukan, sikap dan fungsi ketiga adalah untuk mengatur bagaimana teks atau bahasa yang diciptakan tertata sehingga tercapai kohesi dan koherensinya agar dipahami orang yang mendengar atau membacanya. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan *modal verbs* dalam bahasa Inggris sangat erat kaitannya dengan pengungkap modalitas.

10.2 Modalitas

Modalitas didalam berkomunikasi merupakan keterangan yang menyatakan sikap, tindak laku, perasaan penutur. Pengungkap modalitas tersebut berupa verb modal yang sangat berkaitan erat dengan subyektifitas pikiran atau sikap penutur. (Lyon dalam Priyastuti, 2020), verb modal mempunyai makna tersendiri sesuai dengan konteks kalimat sehingga pesan makna dapat tersampaikan dengan baik.

Modalitas dapat dibedakan menjadi tiga jenis, yakni modalitas epistemik, modalitas deontik, dan modalitas dinamik. (Palmer dalam Priyastutik, 2020). Modalitas epistemik mengacu pada pengetahuan berdasarkan kaidah rasional dan mempersoalkan sikap pembicara berdasarkan keyakinan atau kurang yakinannya terhadap kebenaran proposisi. Modalitas deontik mengacu pada sikap pembicara terhadap peristiwa atau perbuatan yang mengandung unsur mengizinkan, mengharuskan, atau melarang.. Modalitas deontik bersifat subjektif yang menggambarkan bahwa pembicaralah yang memberikan perintah, izin, atau bahkan larangan kepada seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu. Dengan kata lain, kesubjektifan pada modalitas deontik berkaitan dengan pandangan pembicara terhadap peristiwa. Modalitas dinamik mengacu pada kekuatan atau sikap pembicara terhadap aktualisasi peristiwa. Bedanya pada modalitas dinamik aktualisasi peristiwa itu ditentukan oleh keadaan

(circumstances) yang lebih bersifat empiris sehingga yang dijadikan tolok ukur oleh pembicara ialah hukum alam, sedangkan pada modalitas deontik ialah kaidah sosial (Alwi, dalam Priyastutik,2020).

10.2.1 Modalitas epistemik

Modalitas epistemik terdiri atas kemungkinan, keteramalan, keharusan atau kepastian. Sikap tersebut merupakan pandangan subjektif pembicara terhadap kebenaran proposisi.. Modalitas epistemik keteramalan umumnya menggunakan kata *mungkin, dapat, bisa, boleh, atau barangkali, bisa jadi, bisa saja* atau *boleh jadi,*

Contoh modalitas epistemik kemungkinan:

“Bis **mungkin** tiba terlambat”,

“The bus maybe arrive late”

Modalitas epistemik dalam bentuk frasa: *menurut saya, menurut pendapat saya, menurut hemat saya, saya kira, rupanya,tampaknya, nampaknya,*

Contoh modalitas epistemik keteramalan bentuk frasa:

“ **Menurut saya** tas yang biru lebih bagus.

“According to me, the blue one is better

Selanjutnya, modalitas epistemik keharusan ditandai dengan kata: *harus, wajib, perlu, seharusnya, sebaiknya, semestinya, sepantasnya, pantas nya.*

Contoh modalitas epistemik keharusan:

“**Sebaiknya** meja ini dipindahkan ke ruang tamu saja,

“The table should be moved to the living room.”

Modalitas epistemik kepastian, modalitas epistemik ini biasanya ditandai dengan kata *pasti, tentu, tentu saja, saya percaya, saya yakin*.

Contoh modalitas epistemik ini adalah

“Dia **pasti** mengembalikan barang yang dipinjamnya itu.”

“He certain return the thing he lends.”

10.2.2 Modalitas Deontik

Modalitas deontik meliputi: izin, larangan dan perintah. Modalitas deontik izin umumnya menggunakan kata *izinkan, mengizinkan, diizinkan, memperbolehkan, diperbolehkan* dan kata sejenis lainnya.

Contoh modalitas deontik izin:

“Izinkan kami tinggal disini.”

“Let us stay here.”

Sedangkan modalitas deontik perintah menggunakan kata *harus, diperintahkan, jangan, tidak boleh, melarang, dilarang* dan kata sejenis lainnya.

Contoh deontik harus:

“Kami tidak boleh memasuki ruangan itu”

We may not enter the room”

10.2.3 Modalitas Dinamik

Modalitas dinamik menyatakan makna yang mencakup kemampuan yang diungkapkan melalui kata seperti: *bisa, dapat, sanggup, dan mampu*.

Contoh modalitas dinamik sanggup:

“Dia sanggup mengangkat motor itu sendirian.”

“ *He could lift the motorcycle himself*”

10.3 Verbs Modal dalam aspek kehidupan

Dalam mengungkapkan berbagai makna (interpersonal /ideasional dalam wacana transaksional), makna adalah perhatian yang utama dalam berkomunikasi.

Terkait penggunaan verbs modal dalam wacana trasaksional, berikut beberapa contohnya :

10.3.1 Penggunaan verbs modal di bidang bisnis

Wacana	Ungkapan Verbs Modal	Jenis Modalitas
Mengadakan konferensi	<i>“This conference shouldn’t be too long, it will end five minutes.</i>	Epistemik“kharusan”
	<i>“We have to discuss your topic, please review soon.</i>	Deontik “perintah”
	<i>“Should we conform the event for commitee?”</i>	Epistemik“kharusan”
Berbicara dengan pimpinan	<i>“May I have the meeting for private bussines? “I could help the participants in English debat competition if you’d</i>	Deontik “izin”

	<i>like."</i> <i>"Should I reply the applicant's message?"</i>	Dinamik "kemampuan" Epistemik "keharusan"
Wawancara	<i>"Could you tell me about your family siblings, background your study, and your interest?"</i> <i>"Can you begin the job nextweek?"</i> <i>"Aforeinformation I have got, I must scrutinize your curriculum vitae.</i>	Dinamik "kemampuan" Deontik "perintah" Deontik "perintah"
Berbicara dengan teman kerja.	<i>"I can handle the problem immediately."</i> <i>"Can I use your pen?"</i> <i>"Taking lunch box to the work can save your daily needs expenses."</i> <i>"He can't be the permanent worker until 6 months, the company's rule that deliver</i>	Dinamik "kemampuan" Deontik "izin" Epistemik "kepastian" Epistemik

		“kepastian”
Berbicara dengan pelanggan:	<i>May I list your daily needs during at the camp-site, please?”</i> “Our staff <i>would</i> love to visit you and serve your needs <i>“Could we set up a time?”</i> “You’re a valued client. I think we can give you a better deal on that order!”	Deontik “izin” Dinamik “kemampuan” Epistemik “kemampuan”

10.3.2 Penggunaan verbs modal di bidang kesehatan

Wacana	Ungkapan Verbs Modal	Jenis Modalitas
Keluhan Pasien	<i>I can’t do head turn - movement</i>	Epistemik “kemungkinan”
Diagnosis dokter	<i>Diabetes Mellitus can be also occurred when someone got wrong diet menu, and carbohydrate</i>	Epistemik “kemungkinan”
Keluhan Pasien	<i>“What meals should I consume nurse?.”</i>	Epistemik “keperluan/keharusan”
Saran Dokter	<i>“And more plain water could make the body become fresh”</i>	Dinamik “kemampuan”

10.3.3 Penggunaan verbs modal di periklanan

Wacana	Ungkapan Verbs Modal	Jenis Modalitas
Slogan	Will life take you? Where will life lead you? (Louis Vuitton) (Shi and Li, 2020)	Epistemik "keteramalan"
Slogan	The best beer in the world is probably the best beer in the world (Carlsberg) (Shi and Li, 2020)	Epistemik "kemungkinan"

10.4 Ringkasan

Berdasarkan uraian diatas, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa: umumnya modal verbs digunakan dalam komunikasi trasaksional baik secara tertulis maupun lisan. Dalam berkomunikasi, modal verbs sering digunakan dan sangat erat kaitannya dengan pengungkap modalitas. Penggunaan modalitas : epistemik, deontik, dan terakhir dinamik sering muncul dalam percakapan interpersonal maupun percakapan transaksional.

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