

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA – MODALNI GLAGOLI

MODAL VERBS - ZNAČILNOSTI

- MODAL VERBS ali modalni glagoli so pomožni glagoli, s katerimi izrazimo svoj odnos do neke stvari ali dejanja (npr. da je nekaj bolj/manj verjetno/mogoče) ali ko govorimo o zmožnostih, prepovedih, dovoljenjih ...
- Imajo predvsem komunikacijske funkcije in bolje opisujejo glavni glagol oz. nam podajo več informacij glede njegove funkcije
- Obnašajo se drugače kot navadni glagoli
- Lahko izražajo več kot le eno modalnost
- Vedno so na prvem mestu v glagolski frazi, v kateri jim vedno sledi nedoločnih brez „to“ (t.i. bare infinitive)
I could hear the dog barking outside. (modal + simple bare infinitive)
You must be joking. (modal + continuous bare infinitive)
- Kadar jim sledi perfect infinitive, modalni glagoli ponavadi izražajo preteklost
He may have caught the train. (modal + perfect bare infinitive)
You must have been waiting for hours. (modal + perfect continuous bare infinitive)
- Modalni glagoli vedno nastopajo v isti obliki, ne glede na čas ali osebo (tj. jim ne moremo dodati končnice –s ali –ed ipd.)
He MIGHT be at the office.
(in NE He mights be at the office)
- V nikalnih in vprašalnih povedih se obnašajo enako kot ostali pomožni glagoli (npr. DO)
I can't swim. (I don't swim)
Can you swim? (Do you swim?)
- V vsakdanjem govoru se pogosto uporabljajo sledeče okrajšave
cannot » **can't**
could not » **couldn't**
might not » **mightn't**
will not » **won't**
shall not » **shan't**
would not » **wouldn't**
should not » **shouldn't**
must not » **mustn't**
- Modalni glagoli nimajo običajnega preteklika, ampak glagolske oblike „could“, „would“, „should“ in „might“ se lahko uporabljajo za izražanje preteklosti
I could swim when I was five.

- Modalni glagoli nimajo –ing ali pretekliške oblike, prav tako pa jim ne more slediti še en modalni glagol. Če pride do takšne situacije, nadomestimo enega od glagolov z drugo modalniško strukturo (npr. idiomom)

If you want to be a sailor, you must can swim.

If you want to be a sailor, you must be able to swim.

I have canned swim since the age of five.

I have been able to swim since the age of five.

MODAL VERBS – TIPI

Modalni glagoli izražajo funkcije kot so

- permission
- ability
- obligation
- prohibition
- lack of necessity
- advice
- possibility
- probability

in jih v grobem lahko razdelimo na sledeče skupine:

- MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION - PROBABILITY/POSSIBILITY
- MODAL VERBS OF ABILITY
- MODAL VERBS OF PERMISSION/REQUEST/OBLIGATION/PROHIBITION/OFFER

MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION

- Modalne glagole uporabljamo, ko ugibamo o nekem dogodku in želimo izraziti kako prepričani smo da se nekaj je/bo zgodilo
- Glede na stopnjo naše prepričanosti izberemo določen modalni glagol
MUST/MIGHT/COULD/MAY/CAN'T + infinitive
- Npr.
I am waiting for Julie with another friend, David.
I ask: 'Where is Julie?'
David guesses:
She **must** be on the bus. (I'm fairly sure this is a good guess)
She **might** come soon. (maybe)
She **could** be lost. (maybe)

She **may** be in the wrong room. (maybe)
She **can't** be at home. (I'm fairly sure this isn't true)

- **WILL/WON'T**

Uporabljamo takrat, ko smo najbolj prepričani (na podlagi prejšnjih izkušenj, informacij, navad ...)
She'll be at work now.

She won't be home now.

- **SHOULD/SHOULDN'T**

Ko izrazimo domnevo za nekaj, kar je verjetno res, če gre vse po načrtu
They should be there by now.
It shouldn't take long to drive here.

- **CAN**

Uporabljamo, ko je nekaj splošno verjetno/mogoče, nekaj, za kar vemo, da se občasno dogaja
Prices can be high in London.
Can se ne uporablja, ko govorimo o specifičnih možnostih: He could be on the bus (not: 'can be').

PAST

must / might / could / may / can't + have + past participle (3. oblika glagola)

- **must have + past participle**
- **might / might not have + past participle**
- **could / couldn't have + past participle**
- **may / may not have + past participle**
- **can't have + past participle**

You: Where was Julie last night?

David:

She **must have forgotten** about our date.

She **might have worked** late.

She **could have taken** the wrong bus.

She **may have felt** ill.

She **can't have stayed** at home.

- **WILL/WON'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE**

The parcel will have arrived before now.

- **SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE**

The train should have left by now

- **COULD + INFINITIVE**

Ko govorimo o splošni možnosti v preteklosti

Prices could be high in the sixteenth century.

He could have been working late

(not: 'could be'. As this is a specific possibility, 'could be' is present tense)

MODAL VERBS OF ABILITY

- Ko govorimo o zmožnostih, govorimo o dveh tipih splošne zmožnosti (general ability); nekaj, kar smo se enkrat naučili in lahko zdaj vedno naredimo (npr. vozimo kolo, plavamo, govorimo tuj jezik)

in specifične zmožnosti; nekaj, kar lahko/ne moremo narediti v specifični situaciji (npr. dvignemo nekaj težkega, najdemo določeno knjigo)

PRESENT

CAN/CAN'T (for both general and specific ability)

I can play the piano.

She can speak English.

He can't drive – he's too tired.

We can't come now.

PAST

COULD/COULDN'T (for general ability)

I could read when I was four.

She could speak French when she was a child, but now she has forgotten it.

He couldn't dance at all until he took lessons.

My grandfather couldn't swim.

WAS ABLE TO/COULDN'T (for specific ability)

When the computer crashed yesterday, I was able to fix it. (not 'I could fix it')

She was able to pass the exam, even though she hadn't studied much. (not 'she could pass')

He called us because he couldn't find the house.

I couldn't open the window.

COULD + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (an ability someone had in the past, but didn't use)

I could have played the piano well but I didn't practise enough.

We could have come earlier.

She could have studied law, but she preferred to become a secretary

FUTURE

WILL/WON'T BE ABLE TO (general ability)

At the end of the course, you will be able to make your own website.

He won't be able to speak Japanese in a week! It will take months.

CAN/CAN'T (specific ability)

I can help you tomorrow

I can't come to the party

MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION

Present	Positive	Negative
have to / don't have to	strong obligation (possibly from outside) Children have to go to school. (sometimes 'have got to')	no obligation I don't have to work on Sundays. You don't have to eat anything you don't like.
must / mustn't	strong obligation (possibly based on the speaker's opinion) I must study today.	negative obligation You mustn't smoke here.
should / shouldn't	mild obligation or advice You should save some money.	mild negative obligation or advice You shouldn't smoke so much.

Past	Positive	Negative
had to / didn't have to	obligation in the past I had to wear a school uniform when I was a child.	no obligation in the past We didn't have to go to school on Saturdays.
must*	changes to 'had to'	-
should have + pp / shouldn't have + pp	a past action which didn't happen: the advice / regret is too late You should have gone to bed earlier, now you have missed the train.	a past action which didn't happen: the advice / regret is too late You shouldn't have taken that job., it was a bad idea.

- **MUSTN'T vs. DON'T HAVE TO**

You mustn't eat so much chocolate, you'll be sick.
I don't have to get up early at the weekend.

- **MUST HAVE vs. HAD TO**

She must have cleaned her room.
She had to clean her room.

MODAL VERBS OF PERMISSION

- **CAN, COULD, MAY**

Can I ask a question, please?
Can we go home now?

Could I ask a question please?
Could we go home now?

May I ask a question please?
May we go home now?

You can go home now if you like.
You can borrow my pen if you like.
You can't borrow my pen.

You may go home now, if you like.
You may not go home.

We can go out whenever we want.
We can't go out whenever we want.

Students can travel free.

Students may travel free.
Students may not travel free.

- **BE ALLOWED TO**

I was allowed backstage after my third attempt.
You are not allowed to use your calculator on your math's exam.

→ Ko govorimo o bolj uradnih dovoljenjih

MODAL VERBS OF PROHIBITION

- **CAN'T, MUSTN'T** (something is prohibited – not allowed)

You can't go into that restaurant without a tie.

You can't drive in this country unless you are over eighteen.

You mustn't use your phone in class.

You mustn't speak to your sister like that!

Can't → nekaj je proti pravilom

Mustn't → govorec postavlja pravila

OTHER MODAL VERBS

REQUEST

CAN/COULD/WILL/WOULD

Can I take your coat?

Could you speak louder, please?

Will you hurry up, please?

Would you open the window, please?

OFFERS

WILL/SHALL/SHOULD/CAN

I will make the reservation.

Shall I help you with these bags?

Where should I put this?

Can I bring you anything?

HABITS

WILL/WOULD

When I lived in Italy, we **would** often **eat** in the restaurant next to my flat.

John **will** always **be** late!