



GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

Saya sudah membicarakannya dengan dia tadi pagi
Dia mungkin ke Jakarta nanti malam
Uangnya ketinggalan
Dia akan meminjam telepon
Mungkin dia akan terlambat
Anda mungkin terpaksa menggantikannya
Anda harus bisa menyelesaikan tugas itu minggu ini
Sekarang saatnya berbagi tugas

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

I have talked it with him this morning
He maybe to Jakarta tonight
The money is left
He wants to borrow the phone
He maybe will be late
You may will be forced to replace him
You must can finish the assignment this week
Now the time to share jobs

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

I **have talked about** it with him (I **talked about** it with him **this morning**)
He **may go to** Jakarta tonight
He left the money
He wants to **use** the phone
He **may be late** (**Perhaps** he **will be late**)
You **may have to** replace him
You **must be able to** finish the assignment this week
It's time to share jobs **now**

ALTERNATIVE EXPRESSIONS

- X: Bisakah kau berdiri di atas kepalamu
- Y: Aku bisa pada waktu aku di SMA tetapi aku tidak bisa sekarang.
- Kita tidak bisa melanjutkan perjalanan karena jembatannya hancur.
- Bila kau sudah lulus, kau bisa menambahkan "S.Pd." di belakang namamu.
- Sharifa kurang sehat. Dia mungkin tidak masuk kuliah hari ini.
- Pada akhir bulan, petugas akan mengirimkan padamu rekening listrik yang harus kau bayar sebelum tanggal 20 bulan berikutnya.
- Kau tidak boleh masuk ke ruang pertemuan tanpa menunjukkan undangan.
- Lihat. Ada telapak kaki di sini. Seseorang pasti sudah mendobrak masuk.
- Dia tiba di stasiun terlambat. Dia harus menyewa taksi.

MODALITIES

- X: Can you stand on your head?
- Y: I could when I was at high school but I can't now.
- We couldn't continue the journey because the bridge was destroyed.
- When you have graduated, you can add "S.Pd." after your name.
- Sharifa is not well. She may not come to class today.
- At the end of the month, the officer will send you the electricity bill that you will have to pay before the twentieth of the following month.
- You must not get into the meeting room without showing the invitation.
- Look. There are footsteps. Somebody must have broken in.
- She arrived at the station late. She had to hire a taxi.

X: Can you stand on your head? head?

Y: I could when I was a high school but I can't now (able to) now.

Was I present for the journey because the bridge was destroyed?

When you have graduated, you can add it to your name.

Sharifa is not well. She may not come to class today.

At the end of the month, the officer will send you the electricity bill that you will have to pay before the twentieth of the following month.

You must not get into the meeting room without showing the invitation.

Look. There are footsteps. Somebody must have broken in.

She arrived at the station late. She had to hire a taxi.

1. Tom could . . . the job well. (does/ do/ did/ doing)
2. Will he . . . with us? (come/ comes/ coming/ to come)
3. She may not. . . home at present. (is/was/ be/ to be)
4. You mustn't . . . late again. (are/ were/ be/ being)
5. Must I . . . the book tomorrow? (return/ returning/ to return/ will return)
6. She should have . . . the truth (tell, tells, told, telling) → in fact, she did not tell the truth.
7. She shouldn't have . . . it on FB (write, writes, wrote, written) → in fact, she wrote it on FB
8. You ought to have . . . earlier last night (leave, to leave, left, leaving) → in fact you did not leave earlier (you left late)
9. Employer to employee: You . . . come earlier tomorrow because John is sick (must, have to, will, can).
10. She may be home. She may be sleeping.
11. She must be home. She must be sleeping

MEANING/AUXILIARY	PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME	FUTURE TIME
ABILITY			
Can	Can + VØ	Could + VØ	Can + VØ
Be able to	Am } Is } + able to + V Ø Are }	Was } + able to + V Ø Were }	Shall } + be able to + V Ø Will }
PERMISSION			
May	May } + VØ Might }	Might + VØ	May } + VØ Might }
Can	Can } + VØ Could }	Could + VØ	Can } + VØ Could }
OBLIGATION, ADVISABILITY			
Should	Should + VØ	Should + have + V n	Should + VØ
Ought to	Ought to + V Ø	Ought to + have + V n	Ought to + V Ø
NECESSITY, DEDUCTION			
Must	Must + VØ	Must + have + V n	Must + VØ
Have to	Have to } + V Ø Has to }	Had to + V Ø	Will } + have to + V Ø Shall }
POSSIBILITY			
May	May } + VØ Might }	May } + have + V n Might }	May } + VØ Might }

MEANING/AUXILIARY	PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME	FUTURE TIME
ABILITY			
Can	Can write	Could write	Can write
Be able to	Am able to write Is able to write Are able to write	Was able to write Were able to write	Shall be able to write Will be able to write
PERMISSION			
May	May write Might write	Might write	May write Might write
Can	Can write Could write	Could write	Can write Could write
OBLIGATION, ADVISABILITY			
Should	Should write	Should have written	Should write
Ought to	Ought to write	Ought to have written	Ought to write
NECESSITY, DEDUCTION			
Must	Must write	Must have written	Must write
Have to	Have to write Has to write	Had to write	Will have to write Shall have to write
POSSIBILITY			
May	May write Might write	May have written Might have written	May write Might write

	PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME	FUTURE TIME
ABILITY			
Can	Sarah can write Arabic well	Sarah could type fast	Can you graduate this year?
Be able to	I am able to write Arabic Jane is able to write Arabic They are able to write Arabic	I was able to type fast Jane was able to type fast They were able to type fast	I shall be able to finish it on time Jane will be able to finish it soon They will be able to finish it soon
PERMISSION			
May	You may come on Sundays Might I stay here till tonight?	She might stay longer	She may leave early tomorrow You might go with her tonight
Can	She can wait for me here You couldn't wait any longer	They could stay there another night	She can come back tomorrow You could come with her tonight
OBLIGATION, ADVISABILITY			
Should	You should bring the book	You should have brought the book*	You should bring the book tonight
Ought to	You ought to study harder	She ought to have studied harder.	She ought to study harder this year
NECESSITY, DEDUCTION			
Must	You must write the paper in English	He must have left earlier	She mustn't come here any more
Have to	We have to take a taxi She has to attend at least 75% of the total meetings	They had to cancel the trip	You will have to pay the bill yourself We shall have to wait longer
POSSIBILITY			
May	May write Might write	May have written Might have written	May write Might write

Ability (can & be able to)

- Three kinds of ability may be indicated by **can** and **be able to**:

- Physical ability (for human beings):**
 - I can lift the stone
 - I cannot (can't) lift the stone
 - Can you lift the stone? Yes, I can (No, I cannot/can't)

Cf. the past and future form
- Learned ability (for human beings):**
 - She can type fast
 - She cannot (can't) type fast
 - Can she type fast? Yes, she can (No, she cannot/can't)

Cf. the past and future form
- Ability in general (for things and persons):**
 - The factory can produce dozens of machines a day.
 - The factory cannot (can't) produce dozens of machines a day.
 - Can the factory produce dozens of machines a day? Yes, it can (No, it cannot/can't).

Cf. the past and future forms

Permission (may & can)

- Strict schoolbook rules say that we must use only **may** for permission.
- However, in informal speech, cultivated speakers frequently also use **can** for permission.

1st person:

- May I borrow your car? Yes, you may (No, you may not).
- Can I use your phone? Yes, you can (No, you cannot).

3rd person:

- May Khadija submit the proposal tomorrow? Yes, she may (No, she may not).
- Can Jane join the discussion with us? Yes, she can (No, she cannot/can't).

Present:

- Anyone may enroll for this department.
- No visitors may remain in the hospital after eight A.M.

Past:

- In those days, anyone might enroll for this department.
- Until recently, no visitors might remain in the hospital after eight A.M.

Obligation or Advisability (should & ought to)

- Should and ought to occur in statements about one's duty or one's advantage which one is free to accept or reject.
- 1. Obligation (what one is expected to do):
 - You should do your homework every day.
 - He should arrive home before dark.
 - You shouldn't say rude words.
 - Should I pick you up at eight?
- 2. Advisability (what is wise for one to do):
 - She ought to eat less if she wants to lose weight.
 - He ought to study harder to pass the test.
 - You oughtn't to tell her
- Cf.
 - You should have offered her a lift (in fact you did not offer her a lift)
 - He ought to have left earlier (but he didn't).
 - She shouldn't have told him the truth (but in fact she told him the truth)

Necessity (must & have to)

Must and have to suggest a more urgent course of action which does not allow for the possibility of rejection.

- She . . . leave home at eight every morning at present.
- Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas . . . be left at the desk.
- He sees very badly; he . . . wear glasses all the time.
- You . . . ring the bell; I have a key.
- Notice in cinema: Exit doors . . . be locked during performances.
- You . . . drink this: it is poison.
- We . . . drive fast; we have plenty of time.
- You . . . drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
- Candidates . . . bring books into the examination room.
- You . . . write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
- We . . . make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
- You . . . bring an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
- Father to son: "You must do your homework every day."
- Employer to employee: "You must come to the office before seven o'clock."

Possibility (may & can)

- 1 It - . . rain, you'd better take a coat.
- 2 He said that it . . . rain.
- If he knew our address he . . . come and see us.
- I . . . never see you again.
- Did you hear me come in last night? ~
- No, I . . . (be) asleep.
- 2 I wonder who broke the wineglass; it . . . (be) the cat for she was out all day.
- He . . . (escape) by this window because it is barred.
- 17 Perhaps he swam across. ~
- No, he . . . (do) that; he can't swim.

- Past habit
- He used to come here (he does not come here any longer)
- We used to take her to the beach (we do not take her to the beach any longer)
- I used to stay up late.
- He usedn't to come (he did not use to come)
- Used he to come (did he use to come)

- Be accustomed to
- He is used to reading in the dark
- He gets used to reading in the dark
- She got used to eating rice
- He gets used to hearing the noise
- The mayor used . . . lunch in this restaurant (eat, to eat, eating, ate)
- After a time the mayor got used . . . the food (eat, to eat, eating, to eating)
- After a time the mayor was accustomed to eating the food
- Used to + VØ → past habit
- To be + used to + V ing → be accustomed to
- To get + used to + V ing
- To become + used to + V ing

EXERCISES 1

- X: . . . you stand on your head? Y: I . . . when I was at school but I . . . now. (2nd verb negative)
- When I've passed my driving test I . . . hire a car from our local garage.
- At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous telephone bill which he . . . pay. (negative)
- X: I . . . remember the address. (negative) Y: . . . you even remember the street? (negative)
- When the fog lifts we . . . see where we are.
- You've put too much in your rucksack; you never . . . carry all that.
- When I was a child I . . . understand adults, and now that I am an adult I . . . understand children. (negative, negative)
- When you have taken your degree you . . . put letters after your name?
- Don't try to look at all the pictures in the gallery. Otherwise when you get home you . . . remember any of them. (negative)
- When I first went to Spain I . . . read Spanish but I . . . speak it. (2nd verb negative)
- X: . . . you type? Y: Yes, I . . . type but I . . . do shorthand. (2nd verb negative)
- I'm locked in. I . . . get out! (negative)
- X: . . . you squeeze between the bars? (negative) Y: No! I . . . ; I'm too fat. (negative)

EXERCISES 2

1. It . . . rain, you'd better take a coat.
2. He said that it . . . rain.
3. We . . . as well stay here till the weather improves.
4. . . . I borrow your umbrella?
5. You . . . tell me! (*I think I have a right to know.*)
6. Candidates . . . not bring textbooks into the examination room.
7. People convicted of an offence . . . (*have a right to*) appeal.
8. If he knew our address he . . . come and see us.
9. X: . . . I come in? Y: Please do.
10. When he was a child he . . . (*they let him*) do exactly as he liked.
11. I think I left my glasses in your office. You . . . ask your secretary to look for them for me. (*request*)
12. He . . . be my brother (*I admit that he is*) but I don't trust him.
13. I . . . never see you again.
14. He... be on the next train. We . . . as well wait.
15. 15 If we got there early we . . . get a good seat.
16. 16 The police . . . (*have a right to*) ask a driver to take a breath test.

EXERCISES 3

1. She . . . leave home at eight every morning at present.
2. Notice in a picture gallery: Cameras, sticks and umbrellas . . . be left at the desk.
3. He sees very badly; he . . . wear glasses all the time.
4. I... do all the typing at my office.
5. You . . . read this book. It's really excellent.
6. The children . . . play in the streets till their mothers get home from work.
7. She felt ill and . . . leave early.
8. Mr. Pitt . . . cook his own meals. His wife is away.
9. I hadn't enough money and I . . . pay by cheque.
10. I never remember his address; I always . . . look it up.
11. Employer: You . . . come to work in time.
12. If you go to a dentist with a private practice you . . . pay him quite a lot of money.
13. Father to small son: You . . . do what Mummy says.
14. My neighbor's child . . . practice the piano for three hours a day.
15. Doctor: I can't come now. Caller: You . . . come; he's terribly ill.
16. English children . . . stay at school till the age of 16.

Practice Test

1. John's score on the test is the highest in the class, ...
 - A. he should study last night
 - B. he should have studied last night
 - C. he must have studied last night
 - D. he must had to study last night
2. The shops here don't deliver. We . . . carry everything home ourselves.
 - A. must
 - B. will
 - C. have to
 - D. can
3. Tell her that she . . . be here by six. I insist on it.
 - A. must
 - B. will
 - C. have to
 - D. can

- Noun Phrases as Subjects and Objects of Sentences

- <http://mthoyibi.wordpress.com/>