Modal Verbs - Can, Could, Must, May, Might, Have to

Permission, Prohibition, Obligation, No Obligaaion
(Kebenaran, Larangan, Kewajipan, Tanpa Kewajipan)

To express **permission**, **prohibition**, **obligation** and **no obligation** in English**,** usually modal verbs are used.
(Dalam Bahasa Inggeris Kebenaran, Larangan, Kewajipan, Tanpa Kewajipan biasanya modal verbs digunakan.)

Permission *(Kebenaran)*

Can is often used to ask for and give permission.
*(**Can** selalu diguna untuk bertanya/menyoal dan memberi kebenaran.)*

- Can I sit here? *(Boleh saya duduk di sini?)*
- You can use my car if you like.
- Can I make a suggestion? *(Boleh saya beri satu cadangan?)*

We can also use **may** and **could** to ask for and give permission (more polite) but **can** is used more often.

Prohibition *(Larangan)*

Both **can't** and **mustn't** are used to show that something is prohibited - it is not allowed.
*(Kedua **can't** dan **musnt't** diguna untuk menunjuk sesuatu itu **dilarang** - ia **tidak dibenar**.)*

- You **can't** park here, sir. *(Encik tidak boleh meletak kereta di sini.)*
- You **can** wear slacks but you **can't** wear trainers or shorts in the mosque.
- You **mustn't** speak when the teacher is speaking. (*Kamu jangan bercakap semasa gurudang bercakap.)*

Obligation *(Kewajipan)*

Have to and **must** are both used to express obligation. There is a slight difference between the way they are used. *(Kedua **Have to** (sepatutnya**)** dan **must** (mesti) diguna untuk menyampaikan kewajipan. Ada sedikit perbezaan dari segi gunaan/penyampaian antara keduanya.)*

Have to shows us that the obligation comes from somebody from else. It is a law or rule and the speaker can't change it. *(**Have to** menunjukkan kewajipan itu datangnya datang/disebut oleh dari orang lain. Ia adalah satu undang/panduan dan speaker tidak boleh menukarkannya.)*

- Do you **have to** wear a uniform at your school? *(Adakah **mesti** kamu pakai uniform di sekolah kamu.)*
- Johan can't come because he **has to** work tomorrow. *(Johan tidak boleh datang sebab dia **patutnya** berkerja esok.)*
- In Malaysia you **have to** buy a car road tax and insurance every year. *(Di Malaysia, kamu **mesti/terpaksa** beli road tax dan insuran kereta setiap tahun.)*

Must shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule. (***Must** (mesti) menunjukkan kita kewajipan itu datang dari speaker sendiri. Ia adalah bukan satu undang atau satu panduan.)*

- I **must** call my father tonight? *(Saya **mesti** panggil ayah saya malam ini?)*
- You **must** hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.
- You **must** come and visit us the next time you come to Putrajaya.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

No obligation *(Tiada kewajipan)*

We use **don't have to** to show that there is no obligation. You can do something if you want to but it's not compulsory. *(Kami guna **don't have to** (tidak sepatutnya/semestinya) untuk menunjukkan tiada kewajipan. Anda boleh buat sesuatu jika anda mahu tetapi ia adalah tidak wajib.)*

- You **don't have to** wear a tie in our office. *You can wear a tie if you want to but it's OK if you don't.*
- It'll be nice if you do but you **don't have to** come with me if you don't want to.
- You **don't have to** dress up for the party. Wear whatever you feel comfortable. *(Kamu **tidak semestinya** pakai cantik untuk pergi majlis (party) itu. Pakai apa yang kamu rasa selesa .)*

Modals Verbs - deduction (present)

Modal Verbs - deduction (present) *(Kata Kerja Modal - kesimpulan (sekarang))*

We use modal verbs to say how sure we are about something. *(Kami guna modal verbs untuk mengatakan berapa pastikah kita terhadap sesuatu itu.)*

1. must *(mesti)*

We use **must** when we feel sure that something is true because there's very strong evidence.

- He **must** live near here because he comes to work on foot.
- Come inside and get warm - you **must** be freezing out there.
- You're a zookeeper? That **must** be very interesting. *(Awak adalah seorang penjaga zoo? Itu **mestilah** sangat seronok.)*

Notice that **must** is followed by an infinitive without 'to'. *(Perhatikan **must** tidak diikuti infinitive 'to'.)*

2. Might, may, could ***(mungkin,mungkin, boleh)***

We use might, may or could to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure.
*(Kita gunakan **might, may atau could** untuk mengatakan sesuatu itu boleh akan jadi tetapi kita tidak berapa pasti.)*

- Did you hear that? I think there **might** be a burglar downstairs.
- We'll try to get there early but we **may** arrive late if there's a lot of traffic.
- Don't put it up there. It **could** fall off and hit someone. *(Jangan letak ia di atas itu. Ia **akan mungkin** jatuh dan pukul sesaorang.)*

3. can't ***(tidak boleh/bukan)***

We use **can't** when we feel sure something is not true.
*(Kita guna **can't** apabila kita rasa ada sesuatu itu tidak benar.)*

- It **can't** be a burglar. All the doors and windows are locked. *(**Mesti bukan** seorang pencuri. Semua pintu-pintu dan tingkap terkunci.)*
- It **can'**t be far away now. We've been driving for hours. Where's the map?
- Really? He has to work on Christmas Day? He **can't** feel very happy about that.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Like the other verbs, **can't** is always followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

Remember that these modal verbs - **must, might, may, could** and **can't** have other uses.These are covered in other sections.

Modals Verbs - deduction (past)

Modals Verbs - deduction (past) *(Kata Kerja Modal - kesimpulan (masa dahulu/lepas))*

In the same way that we use the modal verbs to say how certain we are about in the present we can also use them to speculate about the past.
(Sama seperti kita gunakan modal verbs untuk mengatakan berapa pasti kita agak sesuatu perkara dalam masa sekarang (present) kita boleh guna juga ia untuk mengagak bagi sesuatu perkara di masak yang lepas (past).)

Have + past participle ('have done', ' have been', 'have stolen' etc.) is called the perfect infinitive. When we use modal verbs to talk about the present they are followed without 'to'. When we use modal verbs to talk about the past they are followed by a perfect infinitive.
*(Apabila kita mengata berkenaan perkara yang dahulu/sudah lepas kita mesti guna **'have + past participle'**.)*

Must + perfect infinitive

We use **must + perfect infinitive** when we feel sure about something in the past.
*(Kita guna **must + perfect infinitive** apabila kita berasa pasti sesuatu perkara yang berlaku di masa dahulu/lepas.)*

- You must **have been delighted** when you heard you'd won the lottery.
- The thieves **must have come** through the window. *Look - it's still open.*
- Oh no! Where's my car? Someone **must have stolen** it! *(Oh…! Mana kereta kereta saya? **Mesti** ada orang **telah curi** nya!*

Might/may/could + perfect infinitive *(mungkin, mungkin, boleh jadi)*

We use **might, may**, or **could** with **the perfect infinitive** to say that we think something was possible but aren't sure. *(Kita guna **might, may** atau **could** bersama **perfect infinitive** untuk mengatakan sesuatu perkara yang mungkin akan jadi tetapi tidak pasti.)*

- The thieves **might have escaped** by car but we can't be sure.
- He should be hour by now. He **may have been** delayed by a traffic jam or something.
- I can't find my purse. I **could have left** it in the supermarket but I just don't know.
  (Saya tidak jumpa dompet saya. Mungkin saya tertinggal di dalam pasaraya tetapi saya tidak tahu.)

Can't + perfect infinitive *(mungkin tidak)*

We use **can't + infinitive** when we **feel sure something don't happen in the past**.

I thought I saw Johan in town this morning but it **can't have been** him - he is Putrajaya this week.
I **can't have left** it in the supermarket - I had it on the bus on the way home.
You **can't have read** the instructions properly. They're perfectly clear.
*(Kamu **mungkin tidak baca** keterangan itu dengan betul. Ia adalah sungguh terang.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Please write the correct Modal Verbs in the following sentences.

1. I thought I saw Johan in town this morning but it him - he is Putrajaya this week.

2. I it in the supermarket - I had it on the bus on the way home.

3. The thieves by car but we can't be sure.

4. You must when you heard you'd won the lottery.

5. The thieves through the window. Look - it's still open.

6. You the instructions properly. They're perfectly clear.

7. It be a burglar. All the doors and windows are locked.

8. Did you hear that? I think there be a burglar downstairs.

9. We'll try to get there early but we arrive late if there's a lot of traffic.

10. He live near here because he comes to work on foot.

LIVEWORKSHEETS