



Al Mustafa
Open
University

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Modal and Auxiliary

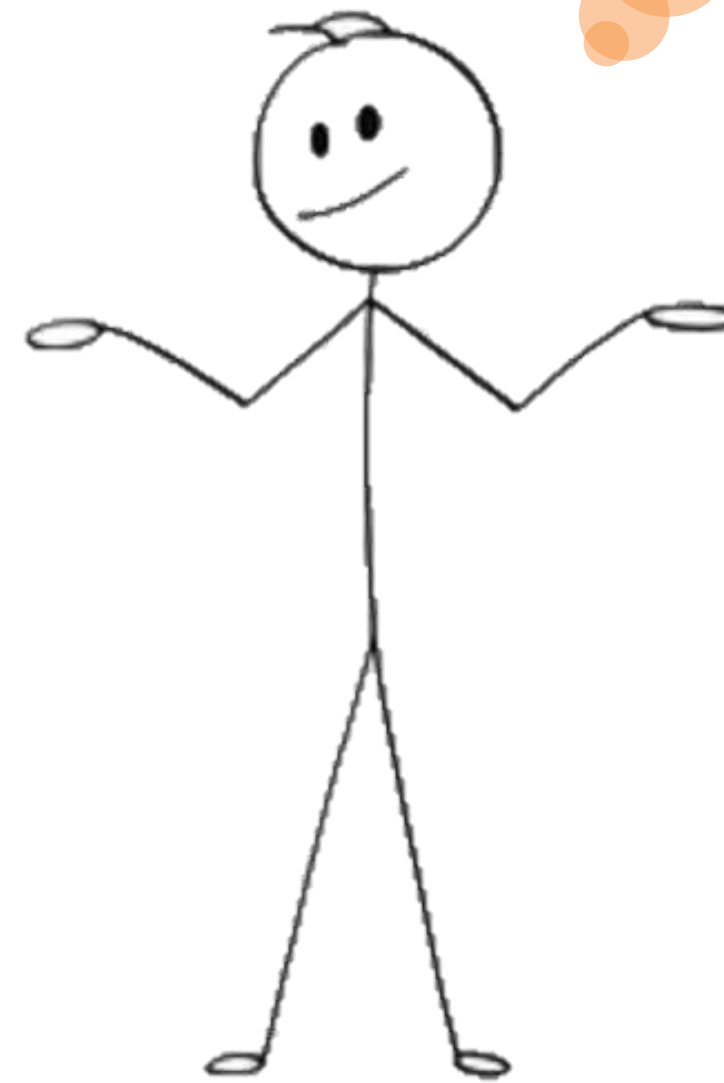
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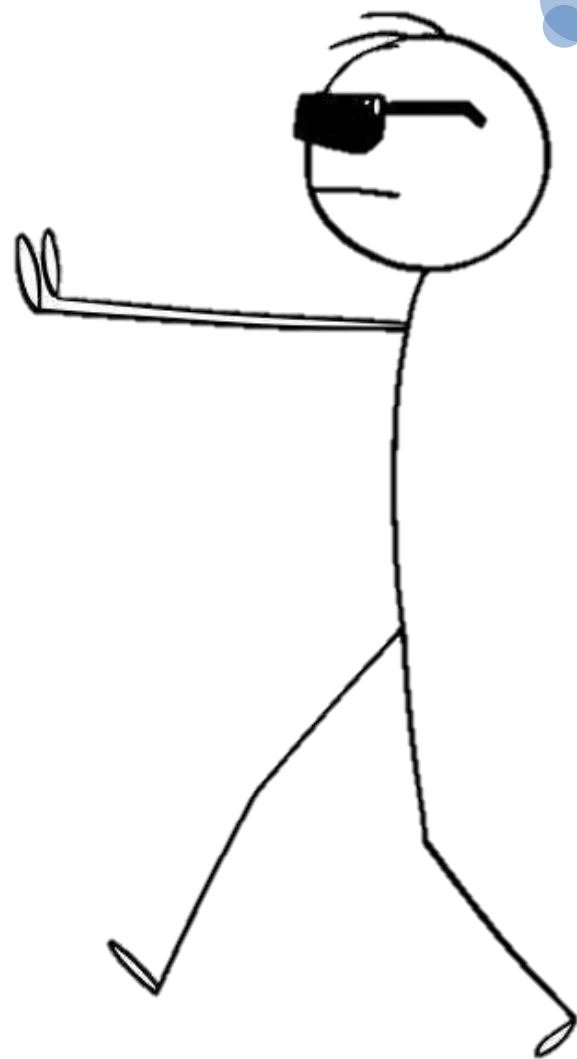
Is it important to know more about one language that we do not use daily?



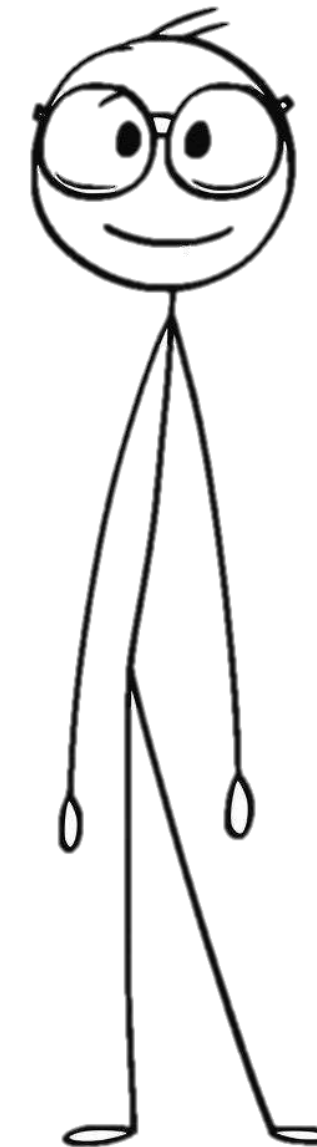
It is important to learn, regardless we use it daily or no. Unless you choose to be in the “not-knowing.”



Knowledge leads you to a better place, especially if you use it for good deeds.
You are not blind anymore!



It can be hard, but you are here. It means you don't give up and it shows you that you are great!



Apa itu auxiliary?

Auxiliary adalah kata bantu untuk verb yang sudah sering kita temui pada bentuk-bentuk kalimat past, present atau future.

Dalam kalimat simple, kita memerlukan SUBJECT dan VERB untuk menyusun kalimat sempurna. Dua kalimat itu kemudian berkembang semakin panjang karena bantuan auxiliary. Berikut contohnya:

- simple present (no auxiliary verbs):

- *I go to the zoo.*

- present continuous:

- *I **am** going to the zoo.*

- future perfect continuous:

- *In September, I **will have been** going to the zoo for a year.*



Apa itu auxiliary?

Main auxiliary verbs

- *be*
- *do*
- *have*

*I **am** working in the shed.*

*She **was** studying all night.*

*They **will be** sleeping when you arrive.*

*They **have** just finished class and are getting ready for recess.*

*I **had** forgotten about the birthday party until I saw the calendar.*

*By the time you get off work, the movie **will have** started already.*

*I **have been** reading Moby Dick for months now.*

*He **had been** working there for five years before he quit.*

*Tomorrow, we **will have been** dating for an entire year.*

Apa itu modal auxiliary?

Modal berasal dari kata “**mood**” yang artinya adalah nuansa. Sebuah kalimat bisa berubah nuansanya ketika ditambahkan modal auxiliary. Berikut contohnya:

I swim every Tuesday.

I can swim every Tuesday.

I swim every Tuesday = menunjukkan kebiasaan atau rutinitas berenang setiap hari Selasa

I can swim every Tuesday = Kemungkinan untuk berenang di hari Selasa, belum tentu, tapi bisa.

Apa itu modal auxiliary?

Modal auxiliary verbs

- *can*
- *could*
- *dare*
- *may*
- *might*
- *must*
- *should*
- *will*
- *would*

Specifically, modality and modal verbs cover these situations:

- likelihood
- possibility
- ability
- permission
- requests
- suggestions
- commands
- obligations
- habits



Mari buat kalimat sederhana!

We can meet tomorrow at 8 p.m.

We could meet tomorrow

I dare you to finish the work before 5 p.m.

May I go now?

I might go to the doctor if my cold is getting worst

You must finish the work before 5 p.m.

You should go to see the doctor

You will see the doctor

You would see the doctor but not today

Modal auxiliary verbs

- *can*
- *could*
- *dare*
- *may*
- *might*
- *must*
- *should*
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- *would*

- likelihood
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Apakah ada modal auxiliary yang lain?

Ada dua kata yang sudah cukup jarang digunakan yaitu **shall** dan **ought**.

“This too shall pass.”

Untuk ought, sudah cukup jarang karena dia cukup kuno.



Mari kita cari contohnya!

Al-Quran 2:21

O mankind, worship your Lord, who created you and those before you, that you **may** become righteous.

Al-Quran 2:13

And when it is said to them, "Believe as the people have believed," they say, "**Should** we believe as the foolish have believed?" Unquestionably, it is they who are the foolish, but they know [it] not.

Al-Quran 2:17

Their example is that of one who kindled a fire, but when it illuminated what was around him, Allah took away their light and left them in darkness [so] they **could** not see.

Mari kita cari contohnya!

Al-Quran 2:143

And We did not make the qiblah which you used to face except that We **might** make evident who would follow the Messenger from who would turn back on his heels.

Al-Quran 14:13

And those who disbelieved said to their messengers, "We will surely drive you out of our land, or you **must** return to our religion." So their Lord inspired to them, "We will surely destroy the wrongdoers."

Al-Quran 2:53

And [recall] when We gave Moses the Scripture and criterion that perhaps you **would** be guided.

Please read more!

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/parts-of-speech/auxiliary-verbs/>

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/parts-of-speech/modal-verbs/>

Unit 21 will and shall 1

A We use **I'll ... (= I will)** when we've just decided to do something. When we say 'I'll do something', we announce our decision:

- Oh, I left the door open. **I'll go** and shut it.
- 'What would you like to drink?' **I'll have** orange juice, please.
- 'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. **I'll call** him now.'

We do not use the *present simple* (**I do / I go** etc.) in these sentences:

- I'll phone** him now. (not I phone him now)

We often use **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...**:

- I'm a little hungry. **I think I'll have** something to eat.
- I don't think I'll go** out tonight. I'm too tired.

In spoken English **will not** is usually **won't**:

- I can see you're busy, so **I won't stay** long. (= I will not stay long)

B We often use **I'll** in these situations:

Offering to do something

- That bag looks heavy. **I'll help** you with it. (not I help)

Agreeing to do something

- A: Can you give Tom this book?
- B: Sure, **I'll give** it to him when I see him this afternoon.

Promising to do something

- Thanks for lending me the money. **I'll pay** you back on Friday.
- I won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.

We use **won't** to say that somebody refuses to do something:

- I've tried to give her advice, but she **won't listen**.
- The car **won't start**. (= the car 'refuses' to start)

Will you (do something)? = please do it:

- Will you** please turn the music down? It's too loud.

C We do not use **will** to talk about what has been decided or arranged before:

- I'm going** on holiday next Saturday. (not I'll go)

Compare:

- I'm meeting** Kate tomorrow morning. (decided before)
- A: **I'll meet** you at half past ten, OK?
- B: Fine. See you then. (decided now)

D We use **shall** mostly in the questions **shall I ...? / shall we ...?**

We use **shall I ...? / shall we ...?** to ask if it's OK to do something or to ask for a suggestion:

- Shall I** open the window? (= do you want me to open it?)
- I've got no money. What **shall I** do? (= what do you suggest?)
- Shall we** go? 'Just a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- 'Where **shall we** have lunch?' 'Let's go to Marino's.'

Compare **shall I ...? and will you ...?**:

- Shall I** shut the door? (= do you want me to shut it?)
- Will you** shut the door? (= I want you to shut it)

Unit 28 must and can't

A Study this example:

My house is very near the motorway. It must be very noisy.

We use **must** to say that we believe something is certain:

- You've been travelling all day. You **must be** tired. (travelling is tiring and you've been travelling all day, so you **must** be tired)
- 'Joe is a hard worker.' 'Joe? You **must be joking**. He doesn't do anything.'
- Louise **must get** very bored in her job. She does the same thing every day.

We use **can't** to say that we believe something is not possible:

- You've just had lunch. You **can't be** hungry already. (we don't expect people to be hungry immediately after a meal)
- They haven't lived here for very long. They **can't know** many people.

The structure is:

you/she/they (etc.)	must can't	be (tired / hungry / at work etc.) be -ing (doing / going / joking etc.) get / know / have etc.
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B Study this example:

There's nobody at home. They must have gone out.

Martin and Lucy expected their friends to be at home. They rang the doorbell twice, but nobody has answered. Lucy says: They must have gone out. (= there is no other possibility)

For the past we use **must have ...** and **can't have ...**:

- I lost one of my gloves. I **must have dropped** it somewhere. (that's the only explanation I can think of)
- 'We used to live very near the motorway.' 'Did you? It **must have been** noisy.'
- Sarah hasn't contacted me. She **can't have got** my message.
- Max walked into a wall. He **can't have been looking** where he was going.

The structure is:

I/you/he (etc.)	must can't	have been (asleep / at work etc.) been -ing (doing / looking etc.) gone / got / known etc.
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You can use **couldn't have** instead of **can't have**:

- Sarah **couldn't have got** my message.
- Max **couldn't have been looking** where he was going.

Unit 33 should 1

A You **should do** something = it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do. You can use **should** to give advice or to give an opinion:

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed.
- The government **should do** more to improve schools.
- A: **Should we invite** Stephanie to the party?
- B: Yes, I think we **should**.
- The man on the motorbike **should be wearing** a helmet.

You **shouldn't** do something = it isn't a good thing to do:

- You **shouldn't believe** everything you read in newspapers.

We often use **should** with **I think / I don't think / Do you think ...?**:

- I think** the government **should do** more to improve schools.
- I don't think** you **should work** so hard.
- A: **Do you think I should apply** for this job?
- B: Yes, **I think you should**.

Should is not as strong as **must** or **have to**:

- You **should** apologise. (= it would be a good thing to do)
- You **must** apologise. / You **have to** apologise. (= you have no alternative)

B We use **should** when something is not right or what we expect:

- Where's Tina? She **should be** here by now. (= she isn't here yet, and this is not normal)
- The price on this packet is wrong. It **should be** £2.50, not £3.50.

We also use **should** to say that we expect something to happen:

- Helen has been studying hard for the exam, so she **should pass**. (= I expect her to pass)
- There are plenty of hotels in the town. It **shouldn't be** hard to find a place to stay. (= I don't expect it to be hard)

C You **should have done** something = you didn't do it, but it would have been a good thing to do:

- You missed a great party last night. You **should have come**. Why didn't you? (= you didn't come, but it would have been good to come)
- I wonder why they're so late. They **should have been** here long ago.

You **shouldn't have done** something = you did it, but it wasn't a good thing to do:

- I'm feeling sick. I **shouldn't have eaten** so much. (= I ate too much)
- She **shouldn't have been listening** to our conversation. It was private. (= she was listening)

Compare **should** (do) and **should have** (done):

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed now.
- You went to bed very late last night. You **should have gone** to bed earlier.

D **ought to ...**

You can use **ought to** instead of **should** in the sentences on this page. We say 'ought to do' (with to):

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job? (= Do you think I **should apply** ...?)
- Jack **ought not to go** to bed so late. (= Jack **shouldn't go** ...)
- It was a great party last night. You **ought to have come**. (= You **should have come**)