



Al Mustafa
Open
University

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Almustafa Open University

Have and Have To, Will and Going To

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Three different uses



Possessions=Kepemilikan

Experience=Pengalaman

Obligations=Kewajiban atau keharusan

Necessity=Keperluan

Future=Masa depan

What They Mean??

Have (possession/experience)

Have = to own or possess

Example: *I have a book.*

Have to (obligation/necessity)

Have to shows obligation or requirement

Meaning: something must be done because of rules or circumstances

Example: *We have to follow the rules.*

Have ≠ *Have to*! One is about possession; the other is about necessity.

Functions and Structure

Have to

Functions

Express *external obligation* (rules, laws, instructions)

Synonym to *must* (formal) but *have to* is more common

Form

Subject + have/has to + verb 1

I have to study.

She has to go.

Negative

Don't/ doesn't have to = no obligation

You don't have to come.

Will Use & Structure

Form

Subject + will + verb 1

They will come tomorrow.

Predictions/Prediksi

- I think it will rain

Promises/Janji

- I will help you

Offers/Penawaran

- I will carry that for you

Going to: Use & Structure

Form

Subject + am/is/are + going to + verb 1

They are going to come tomorrow.

Planned Future Actions/Masa depan terencana

- I am going to study tonight

Predictions based on evidence/Prediksi berbukti

- Look at the cloud, I think it is going to rain

Feature	Will	Going to
Future prediction	✓ general	✓ with evidence
Future plan	✗ not planned before	✓ planned
Promise	✓	✗
Instant decision	✓	✗

Promise of Power and Authority — *Will*

Qur'an (Surah An-Nūr 24:55 continued):

→ ... *He will make them successors in the earth...*

***Will* for Future Rebellion Outcome**

Qur'an (Surah An-Nūr 24:55 continued):

→ ... *But whoever disbelieves after this — then those are the defiantly disobedient.*

Common Mistakes to Avoid

✗ *Will going to...* → incorrect

✓ *I am going to go...*

✗ *You will must...* → incorrect

✓ *You will have to...*

✗ *I have go...* → incorrect

✓ *I have to go*

Mari kita cari contohnya!

Qur'an 3:145

*"Those who desire worldly gain, We **will** let them **have** it... And We **will** reward those who are grateful."*

Qur'an 3:145

*"And Allah **will** reward the grateful."*

Qur'an 24:55

*"Allah **has** promised those among you who believe and do righteous deeds that He **will** certainly grant them succession to the land..."*

Short Quiz!

I will do my best.

I am going to do my best.

Answer!

I will do my best. → A **decision or promise** made at the moment of speaking.

I am going to do my best. → A **planned intention** decided before speaking.

Short Quiz!

I have work to do.

I have to do my work.

Answer!

I have work to do. → Possession / responsibility.

I have to do my work. → Obligation; not optional.

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.'
- 'I'll phone' him now. (not I phone 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:



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:



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 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**)