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# 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 terbukti

- 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.'

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.)	<b>must</b> <b>can't</b>	<b>be</b> (tired / hungry / at work etc.) <b>be -ing</b> (doing / going / joking etc.) <b>get / know / have</b> 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.)	<b>must</b> <b>can't</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b> (asleep / at work etc.) <b>been -ing</b> (doing / looking etc.) <b>gone / got / known</b> 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**)