MODAL AUXILARIES

Modal adalah kata kerja bantu yang digunakan bersama-sama verb untuk membantu mengekspresikan arti:

1. Possibiliti (mungkin).
   - Conclusion
   - Past Form : modal + have + V3
   - Modal Used are :
     1. Will
     2. Must
     3. Should
     4. Ought to
     5. May
     6. Might
     7. Could

Examples:

- Roni always studies hard. He always goes to school and he is never absent. He gets good mark. He must pass the exam next month.
- Yasmin : Where is Akbar?
  Rofi : I don’t know where he is now. He may be going to hospital because I saw him visiting a doctor.

2. Impossibility (tidak mungkin).
   - Modal:
     1. Couldn’t
2. Can’t
3. Must not
4. May not
5. Might not

Examples:

- I have just seen Akbar eaten a huge meal, he has already eaten 2 plates of rice. Akbar couldn’t be hungry now.
- Nunung is going to Surabaya now. She is shopping in Tunjungan Plaza. She can’t be visiting me now.
- Zahra couldn’t be hungry because I have seen her ate 2 plates of rice.

   - Modal:
     1. Would
     2. Used to

Examples:

- My father would read me a story at night before I go to bed when I was child.
- I used to study English at night when I was in Senior High School.

4. Wishes (semoga, harapan, do’a).
   - Modal:
1. May

*Examples:*

- May God bless us
- May you be the winner

5. **Request (Permintaan)**
   - Modal:
     1. Can
     2. May
     3. Shall
     4. Will
     5. Might
     6. Could
     7. Would

*Examples:*

- Could I borrow your pen?
- May I visit your sister?

6. **Permission**
   - Modal:
     1. Can
     2. Could
     3. May
     4. Might

*Examples:*
- They used in positive affirmative form.
- He could accompany my beautiful sister if he keeps his promise.
- They may attend that concert if they buy the ticket.

7. **Ability (kemampuan/dapat, bisa).**
   - **Modal:**
     1. Can: present / future
     2. Could: Past only
     3. Be able to: All tenses

   **Examples:**
   - He can run fast now
   - Wawan could run fast without stopping when he was twenty
   - I am able to dance Bali nicely

8. **Prohibition (larangan, tidak boleh)**
   - **Modal:**
     1. Must not → Present Future

   **Examples:**
   - You must not smoke in the class when class begins
   - They mustn’t go to Bandung now.

9. **Necessary (Keinginan yang kuat, harus)**
   - **Modal:**
1. Must → present, future
2. Have to → present
3. Had to → past

Examples:
- If you want to pass in your test, you must study harder.
- They had to forgive their patient teacher.

10. Suggestion (nasehat, sebaiknya, seharusnya)
   • Modal:
     1. Could

Example:
(It is often used to give more than one solution). Rini is confused to choose her major subject in University. I say, “you could choose in a departement that is proper with what you want or you would share to your teacher to see your talent”.

11. Advisability (nasehat, sebaiknya)
   • Modal:
     1. Should = seharusnya/sebaiknya (Past, Present, Future)
     2. Ought to = seharusnya/sebaiknya (Past, Present, Future)
     3. Had Better = lebih baik

Should digunakan untuk:
- You should respect your parent
- You ought to practice what has you gotten
12. Expectation (Pengharapan)
  - Modal:
    1. Be to = Harus
    2. Be supposed to = Seharusnya
   Be to dan Be Supposed to sering digunakan untuk menyatakan aktifitas yang sudah terjadwal. Be Supposed to digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa orang pertama meminta orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu.

Example:
- Our headmaster is supposed to give a naughty boy punishment.

13. Preference (Kesukaan, lebih suka)
  - Modal:
    1. Would Rather
   If the sentence compares between two things

   \[(S + \text{Would Rather} + V1..........\text{than} V1..........= \text{formal})\]
   - She would rather write a novel than plag the guster
   \[(S + \text{Would rather} + V1..........\text{than} \text{to}..........= \text{informal})\]
   - I would rather hurt my self than to ever make you cry.
   \[(S + \text{Prefer} + \text{O to O})\]
   - I prefer Rambutan to Banana
   \[(S + \text{Prefer} + \text{V ing} ..........\text{to} \text{V ing})\]
   - She prefer drinking coffee to drinking tea
(S + Prefer + to Infinitive .......... (to) to Infinitive ..............)
- My father prefers to watch TV to wash a car

14. Semi Modal

A. Need
   1. As Noun
      Meaning: Kebutuhan
      - Eating is human basic need
   2. As Verb (need, needed, needed)
      Meaning: Kebutuhan
      - They need you
      - I need an Umbrella
   3. As Modal Auxilary
      Meaning: membutuhkan, memerlukan
      - You needn’t visit your naughty friend

B. Dare
   1. As Noun
      Meaning: tantangan
      - Don’t care their dare
   2. As Verb (dare, dared, dared)
      Meaning: menantang
      - Muhammad Ali dares Hollifield to fight
   3. As Modal
      Meaning: Berani, menantang
      - I dare dare you
      - The man dare pass the area himself at night