

# 13. Modals

## IN THIS SECTION

### I. MODALS

### II. USES OF MODALS

#### I. MODALS

(A helping verb with a main verb when used to express the mood or attitude of a speaker is called a modal.)

वाक्य में ऐसी helping verbs जो Subject से प्रभावित नहीं होती हैं तथा Main Verb की help करने के साथ-साथ कार्य के ढंग, रीति, विधि, तौर-तरीके (manner) स्थिति, अवस्था, प्रवृत्ति, कर्तव्य और योग्यता आदि को प्रकट करें, modals कहलाती हैं। इनसे Verb के mode (अवस्था/ भाव) का बोध होता है। mood का ही दूसरा नाम mode है। इसी कारण इन्हें Modals/ Modal Auxiliaries कहते हैं। ये Verbs हैं; जैसे—

	First Form	Second Form	Third Form
I.	will	would	No third form
II.	shall	should	No third form
III.	can	could	No third form
IV.	may	might	No third form
V.	must	No second form	No third form
VI.	need (as an auxiliary verb)	No second form	No third form
	need (as a main verb)	needed	needed
VII.	dare (as an auxiliary verb)	No second form	No third form
	dare (as a main verb)	dared	dared
VIII.	No first form	used (to) (as an auxiliary verb)	No third form
IX.	No first form	ought (to) (as an auxiliary verb)	No third form

अति आवश्यक—

उपरोक्त Table से जानकारी मिल रही है कि ये सभी verbs 'Defective Verbs' हैं क्योंकि इनका सभी Tenses में प्रयोग संभव नहीं है। किसी verb की, तो केवल first और second form है और किसी की मात्र second form ही है। यह तथ्य नोट करें कि dare और need की सभी तीनों forms बन सकती हैं परंतु ध्यान रखें auxiliary के रूप में केवल इनकी Present form का ही प्रयोग हो सकता है।

**Note—**

(Defective Verbs : Defective verbs are those verbs which do not have all the three forms to be used in all the four moods and tenses.)

**Modals का प्रयोग करते समय कुछ नियमों का ध्यान रखें—**

**1. Modals का main verb के रूप में प्रयोग कभी नहीं किया जा सकता; जैसे—**

- (a) I will you my notes. (incorrect)  
I will *lend* you my notes. (correct)  
(b) Work hard lest you should. (incorrect)  
Work hard lest you should *fail*. (correct)

**2. Modals का प्रयोग अकेले नहीं होता बल्कि सदैव main verb के साथ होता है। (Modals do not convey a meaning on their own.)**

**3. Modals कभी भी subject के number, gender या person के अनुसार नहीं बदलती हैं। (Modals do not change form with persons, gender and number.)**

- (a) I *can* climb up a tree.  
(b) He *can* climb up a tree.  
(c) They *can* climb up a tree.  
(d) She *can* climb up a tree.

**4. Question tags में modals स्वतंत्र रहती हैं; जैसे—**

- (a) You *should* never tell a lie, *should* you?  
(b) Mary *can't* swim, *can* she?

**5. Modals के बाद हमेशा verb की first form का प्रयोग होता है। (A modal always takes the root form of the verb.)**

- (a) I *can* drive a car.  
(b) I *could* help you last year.  
(c) *May* you live long !  
(d) He *might* stand first.

**6. दो modal verbs का एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—**

He *should must* go now. (incorrect)

यहाँ *should must* का प्रयोग एक साथ गलत है।

लेकिन दो modal verbs का प्रयोग एक conjunction से जोड़कर किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

He *should and must* go now. (correct)

**7. जब primary auxiliary तथा एक modal auxiliary का प्रयोग and से जोड़कर किया जाए तथा उनके लिए एक ही main verb का प्रयोग हो, तो आवश्यकतानुसार दोनों auxiliaries के लिए main verb के रूप को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए; जैसे—**

He *has* done and *will* do a lot of work. शुद्ध वाक्य है।

Ram *has* and *will* work hard. शुद्ध वाक्य नहीं है। इस वाक्य में *has* के बाद *worked* का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है।

अतः इसका शुद्ध रूप इस प्रकार से होगा—

Ram *has worked* and *will* work hard.

**8. जब दो subjects भिन्न-भिन्न numbers के हों तथा उनके साथ दो helping verbs 'to be' और 'have' आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो दोनों subjects के लिए helping verbs का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—**

Three were killed and one was injured. शुद्ध वाक्य है

परंतु Two were intelligent but one dull. शुद्ध वाक्य नहीं है।

इस वाक्य में one के बाद *was* का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है। अतः इसका शुद्ध रूप इस प्रकार से होगा—

Two were intelligent but one *was* dull.

## II. USES OF MODALS

### 1. WILL, WOULD

#### (i) Will

‘will’ की केवल past form ‘would’ होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

#### 1. SIMPLE FUTURE

Second और Third Person के साथ Will, ‘simple future’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He *will* work sincerely now.
- (b) You *will* win the first prize.
- (c) She *will* recover soon.
- (d) You *will* grow up tall soon.

#### 2. DETERMINATION

- (a) I *will* not submit my report.
- (b) I *will* succeed or quit.
- (c) I *will* try to achieve success.
- (d) We *will* pass the exam.

#### 3. Will, ‘habit in present’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He *will* sit for hours doing nothing.
- (b) She *will* talk about films only.

#### 4. THREAT

Will, ‘threat’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I *will* kill you.
- (b) I *will* turn you out of the house.

#### 5. WILLINGNESS

Will, ‘willingness’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I *will* lend you my notes.
- (b) I *will* lend the money you need.

#### 6. PROMISE

Will, ‘promise’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I *will* return your book next week.
- (b) I *will* repay your loan next month.

#### 7. WILLINGNESS, INTENTION, WISH, REQUEST

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में ‘will’ का प्रयोग करते समय ध्यान रखें— किसी भी प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य को ‘Will I’ अथवा ‘Will we’ से शुरू न करें। ऐसे वाक्यों में ‘will’ के साथ केवल second और third person का ही प्रयोग संभव है।

##### 1. ‘Will you’ का प्रयोग ऐसे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में किया जाता है जहाँ ‘willingness, intention, wish और request’ को दर्शाना हो; जैसे—

- (a) *Will* you sing a song at the next concert?
- (b) *Will* you go to see her?
- (c) *Will* you speak to him?
- (d) *Will* you write to him now?
- (e) *Will* you open the window?
- (f) *Will* you be back by 8 O’clock?

##### 2. Will you, ‘to ask for a favour’ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Will* you lend me your bike?
- (b) *Will* you help me with a cup of coffee?

(ii) **Would****Will की Past form 'would' है।**

1. **Would will की Past Form है। 'would' यह भूतकाल की नियमित गतिविधियों को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) My brother *would* go to school to know about me each day.
  - (b) Last month, every Saturday, your son *would* be absent.
2. **Would, 'Indirect Speech' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) Mohan said that he *would* learn the poem by heart.
  - (b) He said that he *would* write to Mohan.
  - (c) He said that he *would* not start a new business.
  - (d) He promised me that he *would* preside over our function.
3. **Would, 'more polite request' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) *Would* you lend me your bike, please?
  - (b) *Would* you please give me some money?
  - (c) *Would* you get me a cup of tea?
  - (d) *Would* you please sing a song?
4. **Would, 'condition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) If he had gone there, he *would* have met his father.
  - (b) Had he worked hard, he *would* have passed.
5. **Would, 'habit' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) She *would* sit for hours watching the TV.
  - (b) He *would* study regularly.
  - (c) Ram *would* sit for hours thinking hard.
  - (d) After dinner, we *would* normally go for a walk.
6. **Would, 'impossible wish' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) *Would* that I were a millionaire?
  - (b) *Would* that I were the Chief Minister of Haryana!
7. **Would, 'desire' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) I wish you *would* not chatter so much.
  - (b) *Would* you like to stay with me tonight.
8. **Would, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) I *would* rather die than beg.
  - (b) I *would* rather walk than ride your scooter.

**2. SHALL, SHOULD**

'*Shall*' की केवल past form '*should*' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

(i) **Shall**

1. **Shall, 'First person के साथ simple future' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - (a) We *shall* help you.
  - (b) I *shall* win the match.
  - (c) I *shall* be twenty on 3<sup>rd</sup> August.
  - (d) We *shall* visit you again.
2. **Shall, 'threat' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**

यदि कार्य में चेतावनी (threat) का बोध हो, तो Second व Third Person के Pronouns के साथ *will* की बजाए *shall* का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

  - (a) He *shall* pay a fine.
  - (b) You *shall* be killed.

- (c) You *shall* do it.  
 (d) You *shall* be punished for it.
3. *Shall*, 'compulsion' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) She *shall* not be allowed to remain here now.  
 (b) You *shall* complete it right now.
4. *Shall*, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) They *shall* fight for the country.  
 (b) They *shall* save the country.
5. *Shall*, 'promise' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) You *shall* have this book next week surely.  
 (b) You *shall* have to keep the words.
6. *Shall*, 'desire जानने के अर्थ' में; जैसे—  
 ध्यान रखें—interrogative sentences में केवल first और third persons के साथ *shall* का प्रयोग हो सकता है।  
 (a) *Shall* I help them?  
 (b) *Shall* I visit her tonight?  
 (c) *Shall* I open the window?  
 (d) *Shall* I visit your house?
- (ii) **Should**  
**Shall की Past form 'should' है।**
1. *Should*, 'moral duty' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) We should complete our home-work daily.  
 (b) We should obey our national duties.  
 (c) We should respect the elderly.  
 (d) A student should respect our elders.  
**तीनों persons में *should* का प्रयोग duty को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**  
 (a) I *should* help the poor.  
 (b) You *should* help the poor.  
 (c) They *should* help the poor.  
**Past tense में duty को प्रकट करने के लिए *should have* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**  
 You went to bed very late last night. You *should have* gone to bed earlier.
2. *Should*, 'advice' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) You *should* take exercise regularly.  
 (b) You should reach school in time.  
 (c) Your examination is drawing near. You *should* work hard to pass.  
 (d) You *should* see the doctor when you are sick.
3. *Should*, 'condition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) *Should* they go out in the rain, they would be wet.  
 (b) *Should* I be late, you would not leave during my absence.  
 (c) If it *should* rain, the school will be closed.  
 (d) If I *should* be late, water for me please.
4. **Lest (ऐसा न हो कि) के बाद भी सदैव *should* का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**  
 (a) Read carefully lest you *should* fail.  
 (b) Work hard lest you *should* fail.  
 (c) Walk fast lest you *should* be late.  
 (d) I shot the dacoit lest he *should* escape.

5. **Should, 'probability' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**  
 (a) He *should* have come by now.  
 (b) He *should* be here now.
6. **Should, 'inference' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**  
 (a) He *should* have achieved the success.  
 (b) I *should* have become a doctor by this time.
7. **Should, 'politeness' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**  
 (a) *Should* I carry your box for you?  
 (b) *Should* you go there, convey my message to them.
8. **निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद *should* का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—**  
 demand, insist, propose, recommend, suggest.  
 (a) What do you suggest I *should* do ?  
 (b) I demanded that he *should* apologise.
9. **निम्नलिखित Adjectives के बाद *should* का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं; जैसे—**  
 funny, interesting, natural, odd, strange, surprised, surprising, typical.  
 It is strange that he *should* be late.

**EXERCISE 57.****Fill in the blanks with *will, would, shall, should* :**

- ..... they assist us ? (simple future)
- Mohan said that he ..... send for the doctor. (will-indirect speech)
- You ..... respect your teachers. (moral duty)
- A pupil ..... respect his/her teacher. (moral duty)
- He said that he ..... buy a new racket. (indirect speech)
- ..... you go there, I shall give you a ten-rupee note. (condition)
- If I were rich, I ..... do it. (condition)
- As a child, Manu ..... play with swords for hours. (past habit)
- If I had worked hard, I ..... have passed. (condition)
- ..... he come today ? (simple future)

**EXERCISE 58.****Fill in the blanks with *will, would, shall, should* :**

- I ..... do everything for my country. (determination)
- You ..... plant more trees. (advice)
- ..... you please do it? (more polite request)
- We ..... finish this work tomorrow. (simple future)
- You ..... be disciplined. (moral duty)
- We ..... help you at any cost. (willingness)
- I ..... support you. (promise)
- I ..... do better next time. (promise)
- He ..... go there in the evening. (past habit)
- I ..... visit the Rajghat. (wish)

**EXERCISE 59.****Fill in the blanks with *will, would, shall, should* :**

- ..... you have another cup of tea? (request)
- ..... that I were a king! (wish)

3. .... you grant me leave for tomorrow? (request)
4. I ..... like to give you some trouble. (desire)
5. He said that he ..... complete twenty years on his birthday. (will-indirect speech)
6. They ..... be expelled from the school for misbehaviour. (threat)
7. I ..... do everything for my country. (determination)
8. I desired that I ..... become a leader. (indirect speech)
9. He ..... go home tomorrow. (compulsion)
10. You ..... take care of your parents. (moral duty)

### EXERCISE 60.

Fill in the blanks with *will, would, shall, should* :

1. They promised that he ..... get a chance. (indirect speech)
2. You ..... not enter my room again. (compulsion)
3. I ..... be victorious or die. (determination)
4. He said that he ..... not help me. (indirect speech)
5. He ..... get a cycle if he stands first. (promise)
6. I ..... beat you if you do not keep quiet. (threat)
7. .... we prepare coffee for you? (to know desire)
8. .... you go out, you will (would) be wet. (condition)
9. I ..... expose you. (threat)
10. .... you shut the window, please? (more polite request)

### 3. CAN, COULD

(i) Can

'Can' की केवल second form 'could' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक Defective Verb कहलाती है। *can* का negative रूप *cannot* है, यह एक शब्द है। इसे *can't* भी लिख सकते हैं।

1. *Can*, 'ability' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) I *can* speak English and Hindi.
  - (b) I *can* solve the problems easily.
2. *Can*, 'capacity' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) I *can* not lift this load.
  - (b) Ram *can* run a hundred yards in ten seconds.
  - (c) He *can* swim upstream though he is bulky.
  - (d) Mohan *can* win the race.
3. *Can*, 'power' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) The manager *can* increase your salary.
  - (b) My brother *can* beat him.
4. *Can*, 'permission और prohibition को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) You *can* go now.
  - (b) You *cannot* go out of the examination-hall now.
5. *Can*, 'possibility और 'impossibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) Accidents *can* happen at any time on G.T. road.
  - (b) Anyone *can* make a mistake.
  - (c) It *cannot* be true.
6. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में अकेला *can* भी *can't* का अर्थ दे सकता है; जैसे—
  - (a) *Can* coal be white?
  - (b) *Can* the blind see?

**(ii) Could**

(*Can* is 'informal' whereas *could* is 'polite'.)

***Can* का Past Tense '*could*' है। *could* का negative रूप *could not* है, ये दो शब्द हैं।**

- Could*, 'polite request' अत्यंत नम्र निवेदन को प्रकट करता है, अब '*would*' के स्थान पर '*could*' का प्रयोग किया जाने लगा है; जैसे—**
  - Could* you help me?
  - Could* you return my book please?
  - Could* you help me with a cup of tea?
  - Could* you wait for me?
- Could*, 'past tense में 'ability/capacity' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - You *could* drive a car.
  - She *could* not prepare food in time.
  - I *could* lift the box if tried.
  - She *could* not speak well in the meeting.
- Could*, 'conditional possibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - If he knew it, he *could* have come back.
  - If you *could* just be more tolerant, people would like you better.
- Could*, 'conjunctive mood' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**  
If I *could* lend you money, I would.

**4. MAY, MIGHT****(i) May**

'*may*' की केवल second form '*might*' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

- May*, 'permission' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - May* I come in Sir ?
  - May* I go out ?
- May*, 'probability in present tense' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - She *may* come to see me.
  - It *may* not be true.
- May*, 'wish' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - May* you live long!
  - May* God grant her long life!
  - May* he pass!
- May*, 'purpose' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - She takes coaching so that she *may* succeed.
  - We eat so that we *may* live.

**(ii) Might**

***May* का Past Tense '*might*' है। *Might* के संदर्भ में याद रखें- यहाँ संभावना की मात्रा कम और संदेह की मात्रा अधिक रहती है।**

- Might*, 'remote possibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**
  - Your sister is studying. She *might* pass the exam.
  - I have stolen his purse. He *might* complain.



2. *Might*, 'probability in past tense' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—(a) She *might* have lost the way.(b) He thought he *might* do it.*Might* दूर की संभावना को **present tense** में प्रकट करता है; जैसे—The sky is clear now but it *might* rain in the evening.*Might* दूर की संभावना को **past tense** में प्रकट करता है; जैसे—Ram told me that Shyam *might* use his bicycle.3. *Might*, 'permission' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—(a) *Might* I make a suggestion?(b) *Might* I take swim?4. *Might*, 'request' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—(a) *Might* I use your computer?(b) *Might* I have a word with you?5. *Might*, 'complex sentence में adverb clause of purpose' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—(a) He worked hard so that he *might* succeed.(b) He died so that others *might* live.**EXERCISE 61.**Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might* :

- ..... he solve this sum. (ability)
- She did not attend my birthday party but she ..... send a gift. (probability in past)
- He said that college ..... be closed for two days. (indirect-may)
- ..... I use your pen? (permission)
- The Principal ..... grant you leave. (power)
- ..... you help me with money? (polite request)
- ..... I go with my friends, Mom? (permission)
- Ram ..... keep a secret. (ability)
- ..... you hold his dove till I return? (polite request)
- ..... he use your pen? (permission)

**EXERCISE 62.**Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might* :

- The soldier said that they ..... be attacked. (indirect -may)
- He ..... solve these sums. (ability)
- ..... you call Ram on the phone? (polite request)
- It ..... rain soon. (probability in present)
- He said that he ..... not take part in debate. (indirect-may)
- ..... you ride your bicycle to that hill? (capacity)
- ..... I use your bike? (polite request)
- ..... God bless you with all the riches! (wish)
- Engines .....not run without lubricants..... (capacity)
- ..... you spare a few minutes for me? (polite request)

**EXERCISE 63.**Fill in the blanks with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might* :

- ..... you achieve success! (wish)
- ..... I ask a question? (permission)
- ..... he lift 100 kg weight? (capacity)
- ..... you please close the door? (polite request)

5. .... she get a good partner! (wish)
6. .... he lift this weight easily? (capacity)
7. .... I use your cellular phone? (polite request)
8. .... you lift this stone? (capacity)
9. .... you help me in this matter? (polite request)
10. .... you tell me the time? (polite request)

## 5. MUST

'*must*' की केवल एक ही form '*must*' होती है। इसकी Second और Third form नहीं होती, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है। *must* का प्रयोग होने से कार्य करने की अनिवार्यता बढ़ जाती है।

### 1. *Must*, 'moral obligation' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) You *must* keep your promise.
- (b) They *must* help the poor.
- (c) You *must* not tease the child.
- (d) You *must* do your duty.

### 2. *Must*, 'strong belief' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He *must* win the match.
- (b) He *must* be twenty at present.

### 3. *Must*, 'inference' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) Gita does not seem serious with her studies but she always stands first in the class. She *must* be really very intelligent.
- (b) Sita never works hard. Still she secures good marks. She *must* be very intelligent.

### 4. *Must*, 'prohibition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) You *must* not go out during your duty hours.
- (b) If you have a bad throat, you *must* not smoke.
- (c) You *must* not read my diary.
- (d) Animals *must* not be teased in their cages.

**Note :** सामान्यतया *Must* का प्रयोग 'negative obligation' के लिए नहीं करना चाहिए।

### 5. *Must*, 'duty' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) Soldiers *must* obey their commander.
- (b) The students *must* follow the rules of the school.

### 6. *Must*, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) We *must* do something to avoid this situation.
- (b) I *must* stand first in the examination.

### 7. *Must*, 'necessity' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) We *must* be back by evening.
- (b) You *must* call in another doctor at once.

### 8. *Must*, 'advice' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) A patient *must* take light food.
- (b) He *must* see a doctor at once.

### 9. *Must*, 'अनुमान' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) The old lady *must* be around eighty.
- (b) He *must* be a leader.

### 10. Past के लिए *must have* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 'certainty of belief' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have lost one of my gloves. I *must have* dropped it somewhere.
- (b) He *must have* stolen my pen.

## 6. NEED

Main Verb के रूप में, तो 'need' की अन्य form 'needed, needed' होती है परंतु modal के रूप में इसकी present form ही प्रयोग होती है, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

इसका प्रयोग Interrogative और Negative Sentences में necessity और obligation को प्रकट करता है।

### 1. Need का 'negative sentences' में absence of necessity को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) Ram *need not* to go to hospital now.
- (b) He *need not* do it.
- (c) Ram has enough money. He *need not* more.
- (d) You *need not* wait for me.

*Needn't* + have + Verb III का प्रयोग ऐसे अनावश्यक कार्यों को व्यक्त करने में किया जाता है जिनको भूल से किया गया हो; जैसे—

You *needn't* have given her your bag because she has many bags.

### 2. Need का 'interrogative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) *Need* Ram go to hospital everyday?
- (b) *Need* he go now ?
- (c) *Need* they have done it so fast?
- (d) *Need* she serve you a cup of hot tea?
- (e) *Need* I come to you on Monday?

**Note—** *Need* का modal auxiliaries होने के साथ-साथ main verb के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ इसका अर्थ 'आवश्यकता' होता है।

- (a) He *needs* another book.
- (b) She *needs* your help.
- (c) They *need* some money.
- (d) They do not *need* any money.

## 7. DARE

Main Verb के रूप में, तो 'dare' की अन्य form 'dared, dared' होती है परंतु modal के रूप में इसकी present form ही प्रयोग होती है। अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb है। इसका प्रयोग 'दुःसाहस तथा चुनौती देने में' होता है।

Modal की स्थिति में न तो इसका *dares not* हो सकता है और न ही इसके बाद to का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

### 1. Dare, affirmative sentences में 'possibility' प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) We *dare* say she will do it.
- (b) I *dare* say ten rupees will do.

### 2. Dare का 'negative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) You *dare not* challenge your officers. (courage)
- (b) You *dare not* face me. (courage)
- (c) I *dare not* touch the wire. (courage)
- (d) We *dare not* act against his will. (courage)

### 3. Dare का 'interrogative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) *Dare* he touch my bag? (courage)
- (b) *Dare* he buy a car? (courage)
- (c) How *dare* you read my diary? (anger)
- (d) How *dare* you put on my shirt? (anger)

**Note—** *Dare* का modal auxiliaries होने के साथ-साथ main verb के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ इसका अर्थ 'दुःसाहस करना' होता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Dare*, challenge प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) Did he *dare* to face me any time?
- (b) Do you *dare* to face him?
- (ii) *Dare*, 'साहस रखना' प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) He *dares* to swim in this river.
  - (b) I did not *dare* to face him.
- (iii) *Dare*, 'ललकारना, आपत्ति करना' और 'तिरस्कार' प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) He *dared* to abuse me.
  - (b) He *dared* me to go there.

## 8. USED

'Used' का प्रयोग केवल *past tenses* में ही *auxiliary* के रूप में होता है। इसके बाद 'to' लगाया जाता है। यह 'भूतकाल की किसी पुरानी आदत (Past Habit) अथवा पुराने अस्तित्व को प्रकट करता है;

- (a) I *used to* have very long hair.
- (b) He *used to* drink daily at night.
- (c) He *used to* play hockey when he was a student.
- (d) I *used to* smoke but now I have given it up.

## 9. OUGHT

*Ought* शब्द *owe* क्रिया का *past tense* है। 'ought' की अन्य form नहीं होती है, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb है। इसके बाद 'to' लगाया जाता है। इसका *auxiliary* के रूप में केवल *past tenses* ही में प्रयोग होता है। *Ought* का प्रयोग ऐसे वाक्यों में होता है जहाँ सदाचार एवं नैतिक कर्तव्य (moral obligation) जैसे भाव व्यक्त किये जाने हों।

1. *Ought*, 'moral obligation' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) You *ought to* go there.
  - (b) We *ought to* obey our teachers.
  - (c) We *ought to* help the needy.
  - (d) He *ought to* have paid fees.
2. *Ought*, 'पक्के विश्वास' (strong belief) को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) He is working very hard; he *ought to* win a scholarship.
  - (b) Indian team is very strong. It *ought to* win the match.
3. *Ought to*, 'suggestion' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) You *ought to* do your work in time.
  - (b) You *ought to* know better.
4. जब *ought to have* शब्द *past tense* को सूचित करता है; जैसे—
  - (a) You *ought to have* obeyed your teacher.
  - (b) You *ought to have* prepared well for the examination.
5. कई बार नकारात्मक व प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में *to* को उड़ा दिया जाता है; जैसे—
  - (a) You *ought not* go.
  - (b) *Ought* he go?

## EXERCISE 64.

Fill in the blanks with *must*, *need*, *dare*, *ought* :

1. He ..... change his tie today. (moral obligation)
2. You ..... not do it. (absence of necessity)
3. I ..... say she is not at fault. (possibility)
4. .... he to smoke in childhood? (past habit)

5. We ..... to love our neighbours. (moral obligation)
6. I am ..... to take tea in the morning. (accustomed)
7. You ..... not to smoke so much. (advice)
8. I ..... she may agree. (perhaps)
9. Your son ..... not play with these boys. (moral obligation)
10. He ..... not come here. (absence of necessity)

**EXERCISE 65.**

Fill in the blanks with *must, need, dare, ought* :

1. He ..... not come before me. (courage)
2. I ..... to go to school on foot. (past habit)
3. We ..... to improve the lot of poor in our country. (moral obligation)
4. He is ..... read the newspaper with morning paper. (accustomed)
5. You ..... to follow the advice of the doctor. (advice)
6. He ..... look after his parents. (moral obligation)
7. You ..... not go to him. (absence of necessity)
8. .... she go there alone? (courage)
9. .... you to play football daily at school? (past habit)
10. You ..... not to talk to the elders in this manner. (advice)

**EXERCISE 66.**

Fill in the blanks with *must, need, dare, ought* :

1. We ..... defend our borders. (moral obligation)
2. He ..... not go so early. (absence of necessity)
3. .... you face him? (courage)
4. He ..... not move from here at all. (moral obligation)
5. You are quite well. You ..... not go to hospital. (absence of necessity)
6. .... you say it is true? (courage)
7. One ..... keep one's promise. (duty)
8. You ..... not hurry, there is plenty of time. (absence of necessity)
9. How ..... you touch my drawer? (anger)
10. We ..... be kind to the animals. (duty)

**EXERCISE 67.**

Fill in the blanks with *must, need, dare, ought* :

1. You ..... not worry. (absence of necessity)
2. How ..... she come to my place? (anger)
3. You ..... go to the doctor as you are ill. (advice)
4. He ..... some money. (need as main verb)
5. He ..... to play hockey before his marriage. (past habit)
6. Do they ..... some money? (need-as main verb)
7. He ..... to pay you the loan the owes you.
8. I ..... to be a clerk, but now I am an officer.
9. What cannot be cured ..... be endured.
10. The door ..... painting.

\* \* \*