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CHAPTER

Modal Auxiliaries

"An Auxiliary Verb gives us a power, which the ancient with all their varieties of Moods and Inflections of Tenses, never could attain."

Modal auxiliaries के अन्तर्गत shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought, need, used और dare आते हैं।

नोट : आधुनिक अंग्रेजी में उपर्युक्त Modal और Primary Auxiliaries को (24 friends of not) भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि इनके negative और interrogative रूप में do/does/did का प्रयोग नहीं होता और इनमें not (n't) सीधे आकर जुड़ जाता है। Modal auxiliaries को Modals इसलिए कहा जाता है क्योंकि यह Verb के mood अर्थात् क्रिया की अवस्था या भाव का बोध कराते हैं और mode, mood का ही दूसरा नाम है। चूँकि यह mood को व्यक्त करते हैं इसलिए Modal कहलाते हैं।

इन Modals की संख्या 24 है—

am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought, need, dare, used.

इन्हें निम्नलिखित दो श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया है—

(A) Primary Auxiliaries—am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did (इनका अध्ययन आप कर चुके हैं।)

(B) Modal Auxiliaries—shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought, need, dare, used. इस अध्याय में इन्हीं का उल्लेख है।

इन 'modals' के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी verb ordinary कहे जाते हैं।

|| MODAL AUXILIARIES ||

Use of 'Shall' and 'Should'

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

(A) Future Indefinite Tense या Simple Future Tense में, जैसे—

- (i) I **shall** go to park.
- (ii) I **shall** enjoy holiday today.
- (iii) We **shall** play hockey.
- (iv) We **shall** obey our parents.

Shall का प्रयोग I और we के साथ होता है।

(B) वचन (promise) जैसे—

- (i) You **shall** get your watch tomorrow.
- (ii) He **shall** have dinner with us.

(C) Determination अर्थात् दृढ़ निश्चय प्रकट करने के लिए

- (i) Sita **shall** apologize for her mistake.
- (ii) You **shall** leave for Delhi at once.

(D) Command अर्थात् आज्ञा या धमकी के अर्थ में जैसे—

- (i) You **shall** not be absent tomorrow.
- (ii) He **shall** be punished for this insult.

उपर्युक्त प्रकार की दशाओं में second person (you) और third person (he/she) के साथ भी 'shall' का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Should का प्रयोग shall के past के रूप में तथा निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है—

(A) Future in the past as,

- (i) I told you that I **should** go the next day.
- (ii) We said that we **should** wait for him.

नोट—जब reported Verb का कर्ता First person का हो और reporting Verb भूतकाल में हो तो reported speech (Indirect) में shall के स्थान पर should का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(B) Duty or obligation (कर्तव्य) के अर्थ में, जैसे—

- (i) People **should** obey the laws of the country.
- (ii) We **should** obey our elders.
- (iii) We **should** not insult the poor.
- (iv) We **should** always speak the truth.

[**नोट**—'should' का प्रयोग तीनों 'persons' के साथ होता है।]

(C) Advice, suggestion or inference (सलाह, सुझाव या निष्कर्ष) के अर्थ में, जैसे—

- (i) He **should** do his work regularly.
- (ii) The students **should** not play on the road.
- (iii) You **should** call your friend at once.
- (iv) He **should** have come by now.

Use of 'Will' and 'Would'

'Will' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित प्रकार से होता है, जैसे—

(A) Simple Future Tense : as,

- (i) Rama **will** cook food.
- (ii) You **will** write a letter.
- (iii) They **will** play football.

इस प्रकार Simple Future Tense में इसका प्रयोग Second तथा Third Person के साथ होता है।

(B) Promise or Willingness (वचन या सहमति दर्शाने के लिए)—

- (i) I **will** give her my car.
- (ii) I **will** pay your money in time.
- (iii) We **will** try to help our poor friends.

इस स्थिति में इसका प्रयोग First Person के साथ भी होता है।

(C) Determination or Threat (दृढ़ निश्चय या धमकी) दर्शाने के लिए, जैसे—

- (i) I **will** find out why he was beaten.
- (ii) We **will** not allow you to go empty handed.
- (iii) I **will** teach him a lesson.

इस दशा में will का प्रयोग First Person के कर्ता के साथ होता है।

Would-Will का Past Form में प्रयोग होने पर ये निम्नलिखित बातें प्रकट करते हैं—

(A) Future in the Past :

- (i) He promised that he **would** return the book.
- (ii) I told my friend that I **would** help him in difficulty.

नोट—जब reporting Verb भूतकाल में हो और कर्ता चाहे कोई भी हो तो reported speech (Indirect) में will के स्थान पर would का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(B) Polite, request (in the present)—नम्र निवेदन

Would you please help the little boy?

Would you kindly give me some money?

(C) भूतकाल में बार-बार होने वाले क्रिया-कलाप तथा घटनाएँ (frequent activities and happenings in the Past) जैसे—

(i) The beggar **would** come everyday for food.

(ii) Everyday, I **would** go to play tennis.

Use of 'Can' and 'Could'

(A) 'Can' का प्रयोग power, ability or capacity (शक्ति, क्षमता या सामर्थ्य) व्यक्त करता है, जैसे—

(i) I **can** solve this sum.

(ii) He **can** play well if he likes.

(iii) The teacher **can** allow your admission.

(iv) I **cannot** run very fast.

(B) 'Can' आज्ञा अर्थात् (permission) का भाव प्रकट करता है, जैसे—

(i) He **can** write the answer now.

(ii) You **can** eat mango.

(iii) They **cannot** sit in the class-room.

[नोट—cannot का प्रयोग Negative (निषेधात्मक) रूप में होता है।]

Past Tense में **can** के स्थान पर **could** का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—

(A) Power or ability (can के समान किन्तु भूतकाल में) प्रकट करता है। जैसे—

(i) In her childhood, she **could** dance very well.

(ii) The old man was so weak that he **could** not walk.

(iii) My father **could** not pay my fee last month.

(B) 'Could' का प्रयोग नम्र निवेदन (polite request) प्रकट करता है, जैसे—

(i) **Could** you please give me your book?

(ii) **Could** you tell me the way to the park?

Use of 'May' and 'Might'

'May' का प्रयोग इच्छा (wish), उद्देश्य (purpose), सम्भावना (possibility), आज्ञा (permission) प्रकट करता है, जैसे—

(i) **May** God bless you with a son!

(इच्छा/wish)

(ii) **May** you live long!

(iii) He works hard that he **may** pass.

(उद्देश्य/purpose)

(iv) He admires Sita that he **may** win her favour.

(v) Hari **may** come today.

(सम्भावना/possibility)

(vi) It **may** rain today.

(vii) **May** I come in?

(आज्ञा/permission)

(viii) You **may** take leave today.

'Might' यह 'May' के Past Tense के रूप में निम्नलिखित बातें प्रकट करता है—

(A) भूतकाल में किसी बात की आज्ञा या सम्भावना

(i) The people said that India **might** win the Championship Trophy.

(ii) My father said that I **might** succeed if I worked hard.

(B) Might का प्रयोग भविष्य की सन्देहात्मक सम्भावना (remote possibility) व्यक्त करता है, जैसे—

- (i) Lata is working hard. She **might** stand first.
- (ii) The sky is clear but it **might** rain.

Use of 'Must'

(A) Must के प्रयोग से बाध्यता/अनिवार्यता (compulsion/necessity) का भाव व्यक्त होता है, जैसे—

- (i) You **must** obey your officer.
- (ii) We **must** obey the laws.

नोट—सामान्यतः must n't का प्रयोग must के negative के रूप में किया जाता है जो गलत है क्योंकि must का Negative needn't है। Must या must n't दोनों से बाध्यता/अनिवार्यता का बोध होता है जबकि needn't के प्रयोग से अनिवार्यता का अभाव (absence of obligation) व्यक्त होता है, जैसे—

- (i) You **must** go to school in time. (*compulsion/obligation*)
- (ii) You **must** n't go to school late. (*compulsion/obligation*)
- (iii) You **need** n't go to school on Sundays. (*absence of compulsion/obligation*)

(B) Certainty of belief प्रकट करता है जैसे—

- (i) You **must** finish your home work in an hour.
- (ii) He **must** be a thief.

Use of 'Ought'

Ought का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित बातें प्रकट करता है—

1. नैतिक कर्तव्य का बोध कराता है जैसे—

- (i) We **ought** to obey our elders.
- (ii) You **ought** to help the poor fellow.

'Ought' का यह प्रयोग Present Tense प्रकट करता है, इसमें यह 'Present Infinitive' के साथ प्रयोग होता है।

He ought to have paid the money.

'Ought' का यह प्रयोग Past Tense को दर्शाता है, Past Tense में Perfect Infinitive का प्रयोग उस समय होता है जब किसी कर्तव्य का पालन न किया गया हो या किसी आवश्यक कार्य की उपेक्षा कर दी गई हो।

2. Strong possibility अर्थात् अत्यधिक सम्भावना व्यक्त करता हो, जैसे—

- (i) Indian team **ought** to win the final cricket match.
- (ii) The principal **ought** to be in his office.

Use of 'Need'

1. जब need से बाध्यता का अभाव (absence of obligation) व्यक्त होता है तब Singular और Plural Subjects दोनों के साथ सदा need n't का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—

- (i) I **need not** drink tea. He **needn't** work hard.
- (ii) You **needn't** see a doctor. She **needn't** see a doctor.

2. कुछ वाक्यों में needn't have + Past Participle का प्रयोग होता है और यह बोध होता है कि भूतकाल में जो कार्य हुआ वह अनावश्यक या अनुचित था, जैसे—

- (i) We **needn't** have gone to school on Sunday.
- (ii) He has got a car. He **needn't** have travelled by bus.

नोट—छात्र एक बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें, अगर need का प्रयोग 'जरूरत' के अर्थ में हुआ हो तो उसका प्रयोग साधारण क्रिया (ordinary Verb) के रूप में होगा, जैसे—

- (i) I **need** your help. You need a new shirt.
- (ii) She does not **need** a frock. Do you need a book?

Use of 'Dare'

जब dare का अर्थ चुनौती देना (to challenge) होता है तब इसका प्रयोग Ordinary Verb की तरह होता है। इसलिए Subject के Number/Person के अनुसार dare/dares का प्रयोग होता है और Negatives तथा Interrogatives बनाने के लिए 'do' का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—

- (i) They **dare** me to swim across this river.
- (ii) He **dares** me to swim across this river.
- (iii) They **do not dare** me to swim across this river.
- (iv) He **does n't dare** me to swim across this river.

किन्तु जब dare का अर्थ होता है हिम्मत होना (to have the courage) तब वाक्य की रचना इस प्रकार होती है, जैसे—

- (i) I **dare** to challenge her. (Affirmative)
- (ii) He **dares** to slap Geeta.
- (iii) I **dare n't** challenge him. (Negative)
- (iv) He **dare n't** slap her.

नोट—ऐसे Affirmative वाक्यों में Infinitive with to आता है पर Negative में Infinitive without to का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

- (i) I **dare to** challenge him.
- (ii) I **dare n't** challenge him.

कुछ वाक्यों में I dare say का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसे dare say का अर्थ होता है I suppose/It is likely, जैसे—
I dare say there will be a get together at this place.

Use of 'Used to'

(A) 'Used to' से यह बोध होता है कि कोई कार्य भूतकाल में लगातार होता था। इस प्रकार, इससे भूतकाल की आदत (habit) का बोध होता है, जैसे—

- (i) I **used to** play cricket at school.
- (ii) He **used to** write to me every month.

जब वाक्य से यह बोध होता हो कि कार्य भूतकाल में कभी-कभी होता था, तब 'would' का प्रयोग होता है 'used to' का नहीं। जैसे—

- (i) He would often talk for hours.
- (ii) She would often invite me on dinner.

(B) 'Used to' का Negative और Interrogative इस प्रकार बनता है—

- (i) He **used to** live in Delhi.
- (ii) He **used not** (used n't) to live in Delhi (Negative).
- (iii) **Used** he to live in Delhi? (Interrogative)

(C) जब 'used to' का अर्थ होता है आदी/अभ्यस्त होना तब इसका प्रयोग इस प्रकार होगा—

- (i) He is **used to** drinking and smoking.
- (ii) We are **used to** standing in a queue.

|| Exercise-1 ||

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries will/shall in the following sentences :

1. Radha is a good girl. She help you.
2. Hari is a good boy. He obey his elders.
3. I go to the play ground today.
4. He get a new shirt today.
5. They go to Delhi to see the Red Fort.
6. I not go with you as my examinations are near.
7. These boys play a match today.
8. He be rewarded for his bravery.
9. you do me a favour?
10. he call you in need?
11. Mr. Sharma is my teacher. He teach me Mathematics.
12. I complete this work today.
13. You get your scooter tomorrow.
14. they wait for me?
15. you not go to Allahabad tomorrow?

|| Exercise-2 ||

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries may/can/must or must not in the following sentences :

1. I am sorry. I not help you.
2. It is very dark. You not go now.
3. Everyone love his mother-land.
4. A student write his name anywhere in the answer book.
5. You should go there. Your brother be in danger.
6. Time is very short. I work hard to finish the work.
7. The chair is for Kumar. You sit here.
8. It rain today.
9. He is my friend. He take any book.
10. you succeed in life !
11. Dr. Mishra is praised by everyone. He be a good doctor.
12. This box is not very heavy. You lift it.

|| Exercise-3 ||

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries should/would/might/ought/need or need not in the following sentences :

1. A good boy get up early in the morning.
2. We obey our teachers.

3. An honest boy not steal anything.
4. We help the poor.
5. He do his home-work daily.
6. Hari told me that he not go there.
7. you please do it?
8. Sometimes my father get angry and.....beat us.
9. The sky is clear. But it rain in the evening.
10. He to do his duty sincerely.
11. You not to cheat a poor boy.
12. We to have done it before.
13. We to love our neighbours.
14. I your help.
15. You to pay this bill in time.

|| Exercise-4 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. He.....rent a house for hundred rupees ten years ago.
(must, could, can, should)
2. We are getting late so we.....go to the station by taxi.
(must, can, might, ought)
3. All students.....answer the first question and any other four questions.
(could, might, can, must)
4. He.....drive any car. (must, can, should, might)
5. The Headmaster said that the students.....go for a picnic.
(may, might, should, must)
6. For every tree that is cut down, we.....plant two.
(may, might, must, can)
7. The teacher said that we.....go and see the match.
(may, can, shall, might)
8. Walk carefully lest you.....fail.
(should, will, may, can)
9. Your hair have grown too long, you.....have a hair-cut.
(can, may, will, should)
10.I take your pen just for a minute? (will, may, must, could)

|| Exercise-5 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. This is not heavy. You lift it easily. (can, should, must)

2. Our examination is drawing near. We
work hard. (should, ought, can)
3. He have received my letter by now. (must, ought, will)
4. You worry about Mukesh. (need, would, should)
5. We defend our country. (must, ought, could)
6. I try to do better next time. (will, shall, need)
7. You keep your promise. (must, may, can)
8. The sky is clear now. But it rain
within two hours. (may, could, might)

|| Exercise-6 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals given below in the following sentences :

must, ought, should, may, must, would, need

1. You not to deceive anybody.
2. We do our duty.
3. Mr. Sharma is praised by every body. He be a good teacher.
4. They have called the police.
5. He tried hard not solve the sum.
6. God grant peace to the departed soul!
7. I sit on the chair, please.
8. He worked hard so that he pass.
9. Usha asked if she bring her dog.
10. Rajeev speak five languages.

|| Exercise-7 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. I swim across the river when I was young. (could, would, should)
2. We to love our neighbours. (must, should, ought)
3. My brother is sixteen. Next year he be seventeen. (will, shall, can)
4. I come in? (may, can, will)
5. Mr. John is very kind. He help you. (will, shall, can)
6. He promised that he come. (would, could, might)
7. The students abide by the rules of the college. (can, may, must)
8. You to be sorry for your misbehaviour. (can, shall, ought)