

ПЕРЕВОД МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

CAN

Meanings

1. Ability

E.g.: We **can discuss** your paper after lunch.

Мы **можем обсудить** Вашу статью после обеденного перерыва.

She **can play** the piano.

Она **умеет играть** на пианино.

Kate has a signature. She could print her name.
Could is understood as expressing **unreality** with reference to **the future or present contexts** unless there are indications of past time in the sentence or in the context

Meanings

2. Possibility due to circumstances

E.g.: You **can see** the forest through the window.

За окном вы **видите** лес.

You **could see** the forest through the window before the new block of houses was built.

До того, как застроили новый квартал, из окна **можно было увидеть / был виден** лес.

You **could have seen** the forest through the window if it had not been so dark.

За окном Вы **могли бы увидеть** лес, если бы не было так темно.

Meanings

3. Permission

E.g.: **Can I use** your car?

Можно мне взять твою машину?

4. Uncertainty, doubt (in questions only)

E.g.: **Can it be** true?

Неужели это правда?

Meanings

5. Improbability

E.g.: It **can't be** true

Вряд ли это так; Это не может быть правдой

6. Puzzlement, impatience and other strong emotions (in questions only)

E.g.: What **can (could)** he mean?

Что, собственно, он имеет в виду?

Meanings

7. Set phrases

E.g.: She **couldn't help laughing**

Она не смогла удержаться от смеха

I **can't but** ask him about it

**Мне ничего другого не остается, как
попросить его об этом**

He **can't possibly** do it

Он просто не может этого сделать

Определите функцию модального глагола can

1. He can read a little French.
2. Could the boy read before he went to school?
3. He could settle the difficulty.
4. She could have explained the mystery.
5. You can take my umbrella.
6. Can she have told a lie?
7. He can't have said it.
8. What can he be doing?

Определите функцию модального глагола can

1. He can read a little French. - **ability**
2. Could the boy read before he went to school? - **ability**
3. He could settle the difficulty. - **possibility**
4. She could have explained the theorem. - **ability**
5. You can take my umbrella. - **permission**
6. Can she have told a lie? - **doubt**
7. He can't have said it. - **improbability**
8. What can he be doing? – **expressing emotions**

A dense, black and white collage of various letters and words from a newspaper. The letters are of different sizes and are scattered across the frame. In the center, the word "MAY" is prominently displayed in a large, bold, sans-serif font, set against a light gray rectangular background.

MAY

Meanings

1. Supposition implying uncertainty

E.g.: He **may be busy** getting ready for his trip

Возможно, он занят подготовкой к

Будущее время – глагол
совершенного вида

Он **может** скоро **прийти**

He **may be** ill

Возможно, он болен

Meanings

2. Possibility due to circumstances

E.g.: You **may order** a taxi by phone

Ты **можешь заказать** такси по телефону

He **might have fallen ill**

if he hadn't taken the medicine

Он **заболел бы**, если б не принял
лекарство

Meanings

3. Permission

E.g.: **May I smoke** here?

Здесь разрешено курить?

You may smoke in here

Здесь разрешено курить

You may not smoke here

Здесь не разрешено / запрещено курить

Meanings

4. Disapproval or reproach (only ***might*** in affirmative sentences)

E.g.: You **might** have helped me
Мог бы и помочь

Set phrases

- I may as well take the child with me
Пожалуй, будет лучше, если я возьму ребенка с собой

- It might have been worse
Могло быть и хуже / Дела обстоят не так уж плохо

- He might have been a Scandinavian sailor
Его можно было принять за скандинавского моряка

Определите функцию модального глагола may

1. He may not be at home.
2. She must have taken the dog with her.
3. He said he might order a taxi by phone.
4. The director is not busy now, so you may see him.
5. You might have visited us from time to time!
6. He might have spoken to her yesterday.
7. He might have spoken to her if she had stayed a bit longer.

Определите функцию модального глагола may

1. He may not be at home. - **supposition**
2. She must have taken the dog with her. - **supposition**
3. He said he might order a taxi by phone. - **possibility**
4. The director is not busy now, so you may see him. -
permission
5. You might have visited us from time to time! -
reproach
6. He might have spoken to her yesterday. – **supposition**
7. He might have spoken to her if she had stayed a bit
longer. - **possibility**

CAN and MAY compared

CAN

1) Possibility due to circumstances

In all kinds of sentences

E.g.: He **cannot find** this book at the library

2) *Can* and *could* may refer to the present, past or future

E.g.: He **could find** the book at the library yesterday

MAY

1) Possibility due to circumstances

In affirmative sentences only

E.g.: He **may find** this book at the library

2) *May* refers only to the present or future; *might* is used only in past-time contexts only in reported speech

E.g.: He **said** that he **might find** the book at the library

CAN and MAY compared

CAN

3) Could + the Perfect Infinitive = action was not carried out

E.g.: He **could have found** the book at the library

4) Expressing permission *can* is colloquial

E.g.: **Can I have** a cup of tea, Mike?

MAY

3) Might + the Perfect Infinitive = action was not carried out

E.g.: He **might have found** the book at the library

4) Expressing permission *may* is more formal

E.g.: **May I speak** to you for a moment, Professor?

The background is a dense, overlapping collage of various letters and words, likely from newspaper clippings. The letters are in different fonts, sizes, and orientations, creating a chaotic and textured appearance. The colors are primarily black, white, and shades of gray. In the center, the word "MUST" is written in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font, standing out from the background.

MUST

Meaning

1. Obligation

E.g.: You **must talk** to your daughter!

Ты **должен поговорить** со своей дочерью!

2. Prohibition

E.g.: He **must not leave** his room.

Ему **нельзя выходить** из своей комнаты

Meaning

3. Emphatic advice (affirmative and negative sentences)

E.g.: You **mustn't miss** the film!

Не пропусти этот фильм!

4. Supposition implying strong probability

E.g.: He **must be** ill. He looks so pale

Он, **должно быть**, болен – он кажется очень бледным.

Использование вида глаголов при переводе

Совершенный вид используется при переводе конструкций:

1. must + simple infinitive

Jane **must read** the book

Джейн **должна прочесть** эту книгу

2. must + the Perfect Infinitive

It is six o'clock. She **must have come** home

Сейчас шесть. Она уже **должна была прийти** домой / **Должно быть**, она уже **пришла** домой

Использование вида глаголов при переводе

Несовершенный вид используется при переводе конструкций:

1. must + simple infinitive of stative verbs

He **must know** a lot about it

Он **должен знать** об этом очень многое

2. must + the Perfect Continuous Infinitive

He **must have been writing** a letter when I came

Вероятно, когда я пришел, он **писал**

ПИСЬМО

Set phrases

- He **must needs** go there

Он **непременно должен** пойти туда

- I **must be going** / I **must be off**

Мне **пора уходить**

- I **must say...**

Должен сказать...

- You **must come and stay** with us for the week-end
(in invitations)

Приезжайте к нам на выходные

Определите функцию модального глагола must

1. You must talk to your boss.
2. You must not leave your children on the playground alone.
3. You mustn't give another thought to what he said.
4. It must be late as streets are deserted
5. You must stay here
6. He must have finished his work.
7. It must have been raining all the night.

Определите функцию модального глагола must

1. You must talk to your boss. - **obligation**
2. You must not leave your children on the playground alone. - **prohibition**
3. You mustn't give another thought to what he said. – **emphatic advice**
4. It must be late as streets are deserted - **supposition**
5. You must stay here - **obligation**
6. He must have finished his work. - **supposition**
7. It must have been raining all the night. - **supposition**

MUST and MAY compared

MUST

- 1) Supposition implying strong probability

E.g.: He always comes at 10. So **he must be** in his office now

- 2) Is often used to express prohibition

No, you **mustn't** (you **can't**)

MAY

- 1) Supposition implying uncertainty

E.g.: I saw him an hour ago. **He may still be** in his office now

- 2) Is seldom used to express prohibition

May I smoke here?



HAVE TO

Meanings

- 1) Obligation or necessity imposed by circumstances (*in all kinds of sentences combined ONLY with the Simple Infinitive*)

E.g.: He **had to do** it

Он **вынужден** это **сделать**;
ему **придется** это **сделать**
(*Also have (has) got to do*)

Meanings

2) In negative sentences - absence of necessity

E.g.: You **don't have to go** there

Вам не нужно идти туда;
нет необходимости туда **идти**

You **mustn't go** there

Вам нельзя идти туда

Set phrase

- Had better

E.g.: A storm is coming.

We'd better take shelter

Приближается буря.

Нам лучше укрыться

The background is a dense, black and white collage of various letters and words, likely from newspaper clippings. The letters are of different sizes and orientations, creating a chaotic and textured appearance. In the center, the phrase "TO BE TO" is written in a large, bold, sans-serif font, standing out from the background.

TO BE TO

Meanings

- 1) A previously arranged plan or obligation resulting from it (in affirmative and interrogative sentences)

E.g.: We **were to discuss** it yesterday

Мы **должны были обсуждать** это вчера

We **are to discuss** it tomorrow

Мы **планируем обсудить** это завтра

We **were to have discussed** it yesterday, but he never came

Мы **хотели обсудить** это вчера, но он так и не пришел

Meanings

2) Orders and instructions (in reported speech)

E.g.: Norman says **I am to leave** you alone

Норман говорит, что **я должен оставить** тебя в покое

All members of staff **are to report** to the manager

Все сотрудники **обязаны отчитываться** перед менеджером

Meanings

3) Destiny

E.g.: He **was to be** my teacher and friend for many years to come

Ему **суждено было стать** моим учителем и другом на долгие годы

4) Possibility

E.g.: Where **is he to be found**?

Где его **можно найти**?

Set phrases

- **What am I to do?**

Что мне делать? Как мне быть?

- **What is to become of me?**

Что со мной станется? Что со мной будет?

- **Where am I to go?**

Куда же мне идти? Куда же мне деваться?

The background is a dense, overlapping collage of various letters and words from a newspaper. The letters are in different sizes, orientations, and weights (bold, regular, italic). Some letters are in black, while others are in white or light gray. The words 'OUGHT' and 'TO' are prominently displayed in the center in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font. The overall effect is a chaotic yet structured visual representation of language.

OUGHT
TO

Meanings

1) Obligation + advice, desire

E.g.: You **ought to see** a doctor

Тебе **следует обратиться** к врачу

You **ought to have seen** a doctor long ago!

Тебе **давно следовало обратиться** к врачу!

Meanings

2) Supposition implying strong probability

E.g.: I'm sorry. I **oughtn't to have said** it

Прости. Мне **не следовало** этого **говорить**

Set phrases:

- **He ought to know it**

Он должен это знать

- **You ought to be ashamed of yourself**

Тебе должно быть стыдно!

The background is a dense, overlapping collage of various letters and words, likely from newspaper clippings. The letters are in different fonts, sizes, and orientations, creating a chaotic and textured appearance. The word 'SHALL' is prominently displayed in the center, in a large, bold, sans-serif font, with a light gray background behind it.

SHALL

Meanings

1) Obligation (formal)

E.g.: The date of delivery **shall be considered**...

Датой поставки **считается**...

2) Promise, threat, warning, will

E.g.: He **shall do** as I say

Пусть делает то, что я говорю / **Пусть**
выполняет мои требования

Shall I get you some coffee?

Принести Вам кофе?

SHOULD

Meanings

1) Obligation + advice

E.g.: **Should** I talk to him about it?

Стоит мне поговорить с ним об этом?

He **should have stayed** at home

Ему **надо было остаться** дома

2) Supposition

E.g.: The film **should be** very good as it is starring first-class actors

Фильм **должен быть** очень хорошим, ведь в нем играют звезды первой величины

Интересные случаи употребления

- **Why should I do it?**

С какой стати я буду это делать?

- **Why shouldn't you invite him?**

Почему бы вам его не пригласить?

- **I don't know why he should want to see George**

Я не знаю, зачем ему нужен Джордж

- **How should I know?**

Почем я знаю?

- **There is no reason why they shouldn't get on very well**

Нет причины им не ладить друг с другом

I'm sorry that you should think so badly of me

- Жаль, что вы так плохо обо мне думаете

Интересные случаи употребления

- **That it should come to this!**

И до чего дошло дело!

- **To think that it should come to this!**

Только подумать, до чего дошло дело!

- **To think that it should have happened to me!**

Только подумать, что это произошло со мной!

Should, ought to, was/were to + Perfect Infinitive

- **Should + Perfect Infinitive**
- **Ought to + Perfect Infinitive**

The action was not carried out though it was desirable

E.g.: You should have helped him
(Now he's in trouble)

- **Was/were to + Perfect Infinitive**

The action was not carried out, but it was planned

E.g.: He was to have arrived last week
(but his plans changed)

The background is a dense, overlapping collage of black and white text from various newspaper articles. The text is cut into individual letters and words of different sizes and orientations, creating a chaotic, word-salad effect. In the center of the image, a white rectangular box contains the word "WILL" in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font. The word is centered both horizontally and vertically within the box.

WILL

Meanings

1) Supposition (2nd and 3rd persons)

Will + the Simple Infinitive = present or future

E.g.: This **will be** the school, I believe.

Это, по-видимому, и **есть** школа.

Will + the Perfect Infinitive = past

E.g.: You **will have heard** the news, I'm sure.

Я полагаю, что вы **уже слышали** новость.

Meanings

2) About sth that happens as a rule

E.g.: Boys **will be** boys

Мальчишки **остаются** мальчишками

3) Set constructions

Will not have + object + infinitive without 'to'

E.g.: I **won't have you speak** to me like that.

**Я не допущу, чтобы вы со мной так
разговаривали**

WOULD

Meanings

1) Something was to be expected (in affirmative and negative sentences)

E.g.: “I don’t understand him” – “No, **you wouldn’t**”
«Я его не понимаю» – «**Этого и следовало ожидать**»

2) Set phrases

Would rather / would sooner + infinitive without ‘to’ = ‘to prefer’

E.g.: **I’d rather do it myself.**

**Я предпочел бы сделать это сам /
Лучше, я сделаю это сам**

Meanings

3) Set phrases

a) Would ... mind (in interrogative and negative sentences) = 'to object'


E.g.: **Would you mind my staying** here for a while?

Не возражаешь, если я здесь ненадолго останусь?

b) Would ... mind (in interrogative sentences) = 'a polite request'

E.g.: **Would you mind getting** me a cup of tea?

Вы не могли принести мне чашечку кофе?



WILL
and
WOULD

Meanings

1) Habitual or recurrent actions

E.g.: She **will (would) sit** for hours
under the old oak tree

Она **любила/любит** часами **сидеть**
под старым дубом

2) Refusal to perform an action

E.g.: He was wet through, but **he wouldn't change**

Он промок насквозь,
но ни за что не хотел переодеваться

Meanings

3) Failure to perform immediate functions

E.g.: The door **won't (wouldn't) open**

Дверь **никак не поддавалась / так и не открылась**

4) Will, intention, determination

E.g.: We decided that we **wouldn't interfere**

Мы решили, что **не будем вмешиваться**

We **won't interfere**

Мы **не будем вмешиваться**

(*will* here refers an action to the future)

NEED

Meanings

1) Necessity

a) Need + the simple infinitive = present or future

E.g.: **Need I repeat** it?

К чему мне повторять это?

You **don't need to tell** me that you are sorry.

Не нужно извиняться.

b) Need + the Perfect Infinitive = the action has been performed though it was unnecessary

E.g.: You **needn't have come**.

Вы зря пришли.

Shouldn't, oughtn't, needn't + Perfect infinitive

- Shouldn't + Perfect infinitive, Oughtn't + Perfect infinitive = the action has been carried out but was undesirable

E.g.: You **shouldn't have come**.

Тебе не следовало приходить .
(например, из-за болезни)

- Needn't + Perfect infinitive = the action has been carried out but was unnecessary

E.g.: You **needn't have come**.

Ты зря пришел.
(например, работу уже выполнили)

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DARE

Meanings

1) Have courage (In exclamations and negative sentences)

E.g.: **How dare you** say that!

Как ты смеешь так говорить!

2) Set phrase **I dare say**

Переводится как **«очень возможно», «пожалуй», «полагаю», «осмелюсь сказать»**

