

# Modal Verbs

## What this handout is about

**Modal verbs** (must, will, would, should, may, can, could, might, must) are helping verbs that precede another verb. Modals **do not** have subject-verb agreement or take the infinitive “to” before the next verb.

Modals **do not** serve as the main verbs of a sentence. Their main job is to **help** other verbs. They also do not take “-s” in the third person (**for example:** you would say, “He **can** speak English,” not “He **cans** speak English.”).

This handout shows how modals in academic writing can change a sentence’s meaning into a prediction, suggestion, or a question. Modals can also serve a social function to show uncertainty or politeness. They are especially common in discussion sections of research papers.

## How to use this handout

This handout is best used with a piece of writing that benefits from being subjective. Each function alters a sentence’s perspective differently.

### ***Logical possibility: expresses a degree of probability***

**Before:** This is the fastest way to drive to Westwood.

**After:** This **might** be the fastest way to drive to Westwood.

### ***Ability: shows capability***

**Before:** Riding the bus avoids traffic.

**After:** Riding the bus **can** avoid traffic.

### ***Necessity: expresses directness in attitude***

**Before:** Wash your hands before preparing food.

**After:** You **must** wash your hands before preparing food.

### ***Permission: shows politeness***

**Before:** I am going to your office hours.

**After:** **Can** I go to your office hours?

## The Role, Strength, and Frequency of Modal Verbs

In academic writing, modal verbs are most frequently used to **indicate logical possibility** and, least frequently, used to **indicate permission**. The nine modal verbs are listed under

each of the functions they can perform, and are ordered from strongest to weakest for each function. Notice that the same modal can have different strengths when it's used for different functions (e.g., "may" or "can").

	<b>Most frequent</b>	←—————→		<b>Least frequent</b>
	<i>Logical possibility</i>	<i>Ability</i>	<i>Necessity</i>	<i>Permission</i>
<b>STRONGEST</b>    <b>weakest</b>	must	can	must	may
	will/would	could	should (as advice)	could
	should			can
	may			
	can/could/might			

### Functions of Modal Verbs

This second table organizes examples of each modal by its use and also includes an explanation.

Use	Explanation of use	Modals	Examples
<i>Logical possibility</i>	This use of modals weakens the certainty of a sentence. The stronger the modal, the stronger the possibility. <u>Must</u> is so strong that it is almost forcing something to happen. On the opposite end, <u>can</u> , <u>could</u> , and <u>might</u> are all equally weak and show a lack of commitment or confidence.  <b>Strongest logical possibility</b> = most probable (but still not guaranteed)	must	Those clouds <u>must</u> mean that it will rain later.
		will	As a result, the market <u>will</u> close earlier than usual today.
		would	This naïve approach <u>would</u> not work well everyday.
		should	Careful thought <u>should</u> be put into important decisions.

		may	This <u>may</u> ultimately lead to better outcomes.
		can	Careless actions <u>can</u> lead to disastrous results.
		could	Changing these settings <u>could</u> produce more favorable results.
		might	These factors <u>might</u> contribute to the success of the project.
<i>Ability</i>	This use shows ability, which is binary, rather than possibility, which falls on a spectrum.  <b>Strongest ability</b> = most direct	can	The literature <u>can</u> be organized by date, author, or argument.
		could	A person who <u>could</u> interpret the results assisted the researcher.
<i>Necessity</i>	This use gives advice or makes a recommendation.  <b>Strongest necessity</b> = most direct	must	A closer examination reveals that the subject <u>must</u> be treated with great care.
		should	Our findings suggest that health care providers <u>should</u> strive to be sensitive to the needs of their patients.
<i>Permission</i>	This use asks or gives permission in the form of a question. It almost never appears in published academic writing, but frequently appears in academic correspondence such as e-mails, proposals, or	may	<u>May</u> I request a copy of the article that you published in 1999?
		could	<u>Could</u> you get back to me by Tuesday?

	revisions. The strongest modal in this use, <u>may</u> , is the most polite and indirect, whereas <u>can</u> is the more direct and slightly impolite.  <b>Strongest permission</b> = most polite	can	<u>Can</u> you elaborate on the significance or contribution of this?
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**Works consulted**

We consulted these works while writing the original version of this handout. This is not a comprehensive list of resources on the handout's topic, and we encourage you to do your own research to find the latest publications on this topic. Please do not use this list as a model for the format of your own reference list, as it may not match the citation style you are using.

Celce-Murcia, Marianne and Diane Larsen-Freeman. *The Grammar Book: An ESL/EFL Teacher's Course*. 2nd edition. Boston: Heinle & Heinle, 1999.

**This handout was adapted from the "Modal Verbs" handout from the University of North Carolina Writing Center handouts collection.**