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Modality in english pdf

Content Adjectives and adverbs over adjectives and adjectives Afraid Alike Hard Long Only Same, similar, identical adjective and adverb phrases common adverbs comparative and superlative adverbs of degree adverbs of place and movement abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up adverbs of time and frequency Easily confused words above or above? Over, over or through? Advice or advice? Influence or effect? Anything or something? All or all? Allow, allow or leave? Almost or almost? Alone, lonely or lonely? By or next? Already, quiet or not? Also, too, or also? Alternative(ly), alternative(ly) Although or is? All together or all together? Quantity, number or quantity of? More or not more? Someone, someone or something? Except or not? Get up or get up? Round or round? Winding up or winding up? If or if? If, because or since? When or when? Whether or not you're gone? Start or start? Next or next? Between or in between? Born or worn? Can you take, pack and pick up, can or can? Classic or classic? Come or go? Consider or consider? Exist, existence or composing? Content or content? Other than, other than or not? Do or make? Down, down or down? During or before? Any or all? East or east, north or north? Economic or economic? Efficient or effective? Oldest, oldest or oldest? End or finish? Mostly or special? Anyone or anyone? Except or not? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall? Far or a long way? Further, farthest or farthest? Further (but no further) Fast, fast or fast? Fell or felt? Female or female; male or male? Finally, finally or finally? First, first or in the beginning? Fit or suit? Follow or the next? Before or since? Forgotten or leave? Full or stuffed? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or grateful? Hear or listen to? High or high? Historical or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... If? If or when? Whether or not? Sick or sick? Imply or distract? In the road or on the road? It's or is it? Late or lately? Lie down or lie? Borrow or borrow? Less or less? Look, look or see? Low or short? Man, man or people? Maybe maybe it is? Maybe or maybe? Nearest or next? Never or not ... Ever? Nice or sympathetic? Without a doubt or without a doubt? No, or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or open? Chance or opportunity? Opposite or for? Others, others, others or another? Off or off? Permit or permission? Person, people or people? Pick up or pick up? Play or play games? Politics, politics, politician or politics? Price or price? Client or principle? Quiet or quiet? Raise or get up? Do you remember or remember? Right or right? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or to order that? or once? Sound or sound? Talk or talk? Or something? There, them or they are? To or from? Wait or wait? Wake up, wake up or wake up? Worth it or worth it? Nouns, pronouns and pronouns about nouns determiners phrases pronouns each other, each other Everyone, everyone, everything, everywhere It Nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere One One and a pronoun pronouns: indeterminate (-body, -one, -thing, -true) Pronouns: one, you, we, they pronouns: personal (I, I, you, him, it, it, she, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (mine, mine, yours, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, myself, etc.) Questions: questioning pronouns (what, who, who) Relative pronouns Someone, someone, something, something that quantifiers a bit all or enough, at least, at least, a little, a few, a few, a lot, many more most, usually many, many, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of them some and all questions words What where true, where , those Whole Whose Who Are uncountable nouns Accommodation Equipment Information News News Progress , phrases and clauses about words, clauses and phrases if and if expressions If ... as and as if as long as and as long as As good (as) When comparing and contrasting conditionals and wishes link words and expressions questions and negative sentences relative clauses reported speech so and such So and not with expect, hope, thinking, etc. Such as word formation word order and focus Using English discourse markers emphasis and downtoning Downtoners Exclamation Hedges (just) Hyperbole features numbers Area: length, width, depth and height Number Time people and places speaking types of English (formal, informal, etc.) useful sentences writing Verbs This volume presents two types of studies on English modality. On the one hand, there are highly empirical, corpus-based studies of individual applications of English modal adatives and modal constructions, as can be seen in questioning clauses, will and should be u.S. in legal English, using surprised as and surprising as constructions, the use and history of adhortative constructions, or the modal-aspectual use of coming into me came to realize that X. The book also contains work that gives new views on some of the classical subjects , such as the relationships between modality and time, modality and involvement, modals and (inter)subjectivity. A special place is given to the work that approaches the English modals from the perspective of the 'Theory of Enunciative Operations' developed by the French linguist Antoine Culioli and his colleagues. Thus, the book offers new perspectives and answers to fundamental questions about modality, in general, and its expression in English, in particular. Modality: meanings and applications ... Modality: other modal words and expressions ... Modality: typical errors ... (Definition of modality of the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press) Modals (also called modal verbs, modal modal auxiliary words) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs such as work, play, play, They provide additional information about the function of the main verbedwoord that follows. They have a wide variety of communicative functions. Here are some features of modal verbs: They never change their shape. You don't 's', 'ed', 'ing'... They are always followed by an infinitive without on (e.g. the naked infinitive.) They are used to indicate modality speakers can to provide certainty, possibility, readiness, obligation, necessity, ability List of modal verbs Here is a list of modal verbs: can, can, could, could, will, should, must, should, the verbs or expressions dare, should be better, and do not have to behave like modal auxiliaries to a large extent and may be added to the above list Use of modal verbs: Modal Verbs Expressing Example must be strong obligation You must stop when the traffic light becomes red. logical conclusion / Certainty He must be very tired. He's been working all day. you may not smoke in the hospital. I can swim. permission Can I use your phone? possibility Smoking can cause cancer. in the past when I was younger I could walk fast. polite permission Excuse me, can I just say something? Possibility It could rain tomorrow! Can permission May I use your phone please? Chance, chance It could rain tomorrow! maybe polite permission May I suggest an idea? possibility, probability I would go on holiday to Australia next year. don't lack necessity/absence of obligation I don't need to buy tomatoes. There's plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. should /should 50 % obligation I/should consult a doctor. I have a terrible headache. advice You should/should review your logical conclusion lessons He must/should be very tired. He's been working all day. had better advice You 'better revise your lessons Forget modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to, also called the bare infinitive. Examples: You must stop when the traffic lights turn red. You need to go to the doctor. There's a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You don't have to buy one. Related Pages

