

# *THE LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL EXPRESSION OF MODALITY THROUGH MODAL VERBS*

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This kind of modality is realized in both languages via modal verbs/ their lexical equivalents plus the infinitive of the notional verb.

## **1. CAN/COULD**

a) the modal verb can/could expressing physical or mental ability is usually translated into Ukrainian with the help of the modal verbs **могти, вміти** or by means of their equivalents **мати змогу/можливість, бути в змозі/мати силу**:

*I saw that he **could** hardly take his eyes off her. – Я бачив, що він **не може/не має сили** очей відірвати від неї.*

b) when expressing doubt, distrust, uncertainty, etc. the meaning of can/could is mostly enforced in Ukrainian with the help of the particles **невже, хіба** or the adverb **навряд**:

*It **can't** be the same man. – **Навряд** чи це той самий чоловік.*

c) when expressing the meaning of reproach, surprise or permission the lexical equivalent of the modal verb can in Ukrainian is mostly the stative **можна**:

*How **can** one promise that? – Як **можна** таке обіцяти/такого наобіцяти?*

d) when the modal verb can expresses irrefutability of action or assuredness of statement, it may be conveyed in Ukrainian, where this kind of modal meaning is usually expressed implicitly, through a definite word-order and sentence stress (prosodic means):

***Can** the leopard change his spots? – **Горбатого** могила виправить.*

e) some modal meanings of can/could are expressed in Ukrainian either lexico-grammatically or through phonological means. The choice of the means rests then exclusively with the translator. Thus, in the sentence below the meaning of the modal verb could is under logical stress which may be marked accordingly in Ukrainian:

*I **could** know it without your telling me. – Я **міг** довідатись про це і без тебе.*

**Note.** Some English modal meanings of can have no corresponding equivalents in Ukrainian:

*I can hear you well. – Я добре тебе чую.*

*Can you see me? – Ти мене бачиш?*

f) in some contextual environment the modal meaning of can may be expressed in Ukrainian through other modal verbs:

*How can you talk to me like that? – Як ти смієш зі мною так розмовляти?*

*We had an awful time getting back, I can tell you. – Повинен тобі сказати, дорога назад була страшенно важка.*

g) the modal verb can/could followed by the perfect infinitive and expressing a probable, doubtful, uncertain, incredible, etc. action is usually translated into Ukrainian depending on its contextual meaning. The latter may be expressed: 1) through the past form of the corresponding verb (indicative mood) or 2) through its subjunctive mood form:

*Nobody could have saved him. – Ніхто його не врятував би/Навряд чи хто врятував би його.*

## 2. MAY/MIGHT

The modal verb may/might with its lexical equivalents *to be permitted/ to be allowed* has also some peculiarities of use and expression of meaning.

a) when the modal verb may/might expresses permission it is usually translated into Ukrainian as the stative **можна**:

*At the hospital they told me I might wait. – В шпиталі сказали, що мені можна почекати.*

b) the meanings of permission expressed by the modal verb may/might can equally be conveyed by the Ukrainian verbs **дозволяти, не заперечувати**:

*May I speak now? – Тепер дозволяєте/можна мені говорити?*

c) when the verb may/might expresses possibility or probability, assumption, uncertainty, admonition, advice, etc., it is usually translated into Ukrainian with the help of the polysemantic verb **могти**:

*I think I may remind him of a time he prefers to forget. – Я можтиму/матиму змогу, думаю, пригадати йому той час, про який він воліє не згадувати.*

d) when expressing assumption, probability, presumability, wish, advice etc., the verb may and its past (or subjunctive) form might often acquires some additional modal meaning which is mostly rendered into Ukrainian with the help of different modal particles – **б, ще/ще й, хай**, etc.:

*Let's wait a little more, she might return in a couple of minutes. – Зачекаймо трохи, вона ще може (може ще й) прийде за кілька хвилин.*

e) when expressing wish, the subjunctive meaning of may is conveyed in Ukrainian either with the help of the particles **хай** or **щоб**, initiating the sentences:

*May they live a long life. – Хай їм щастить.*

f) some modal meanings (supposition, assumption, desire, etc.) expressed in English by may/might are rendered into Ukrainian through modal particles and a peculiar logical word order:

*May He (God) support me too. – Допоможи й мені Боже. (Хай Бог помагає й мені.)*

g) the modal verb may is often used in the language of documents to express polite though severe warning:

*A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. – Держава – член Організації Об'єднаних Націй, яка постійно порушує зазначені в цьому Статуті принципи, може бути виключена з ООН Генеральною Асамблеєю згідно рекомендації Ради Безпеки.*

h) the modal verb may/might followed by a perfect infinitive often expresses supposition, desire, uncertainty, probability, etc., of actions which might not have been carried out. When isolated from a contextual environment, the construction of may/might with the perfect infinitive may be treated as polysemantic and consequently offered different interpretations in Ukrainian. Thus, the sentence *She may have forgotten, you know; or got the evening mixed.* may have the following five faithful variants:

1. Знаєте, вона **мабуць** забула чи сплутала вечір.
2. Вона **певне** забула або сплутала вечір.
3. **Можливо**, вона забула чи сплутала вечір.
4. **Цілком імовірно**, що вона забула чи сплутала вечір.
5. Знаєте, **а може** вона забула чи сплутала вечір.

i) there appears still more uncertainty while conveying the meaning of may/might with the negated perfect infinitive as in the sentence *The aircraft might not have been downed in the action.* The lexical ambiguity of the construction can be seen from the following possible variants of its interpretation in Ukrainian:

1. Літак **може й** не збито в тім бою.
2. Літак **мабуць** не збито в тім бою.
3. **Цілком імовірно**, що літак не був збитий у тому бою.
4. **Навряд** чи літак був збитий у тому бою.
5. **Може** літака й не збили в тому бою.

### 3. MUST

a) the modal verb must in English and Ukrainian expresses strong obligation, duty, necessity. In these meanings must has for its direct lexical equivalents the strongest Ukrainian modal verb of this same meaning **мусити**:

*Now I really **must** get back to my tasks. End of term in sight, you know. – Тепер я **мушу** серйозно взятись за роботу. Знаєш, скоро кінець семестру.*

b) not without the long influence of the Russian language the modal verb *мусити* has been more often substituted by urban Ukrainians for its almost as strong semantically Ukrainian synonym *повинен* or for the modal stative *треба*. To convey the meaning of necessity, duty or obligation, expressed by the modal verb *must* present-day Ukrainians often resort to the adverb **обов’язково**:

*I **must** sit down. This leg gets tired. – Я **мушу/повинен** сісти. Щось поболує оця нога.*

c) the meaning of necessity, obligation following from a prescription or rule, is often expressed in Ukrainian through strict logical word order or via some other finite verbs with the intensifying adverb:

*The Constitution of the US specifies that a nationwide census, a “head count” of all Americans, **must be taken** every ten years. – Конституцією США встановлено, що державний перепис (“поголовний облік”) населення **повинен проводитися** кожні десять років.*

d) when expressing assumption or supposition, the modal verb *must* may have for its lexical equivalent in Ukrainian a contextually fitting modal adverb or a modal particle:

*That fellow **must be made** of steel. He’s never tired. – Той хлопець **певне/як** залізний. Він ніколи не стомлюється.*

e) some meanings of the modal verb *must* are formally obligatory in English, where they express obligation or certainty but they may not have an explicit expression of these meanings in Ukrainian:

*I **must** apologize, Agnes, I’m very sorry. – **Прошу вибачити**, Егнес; мені дуже жаль./**Перепрошую**, Егнес, мені дуже прикро.*

f) the usual meaning of *must* in some Ukrainian texts may be weaker than in the English language original. Consequently, it can not be substituted in Ukrainian for either the modal verb *мусити* or for its weaker variant *повинен*. Then, some other equivalents have to be chosen for such nationally predetermined meanings of *must*:

*It **must** seem very funny to you. – Це **може** здатися/певне здається тобі/дуже дивним.*

*Were the people looking at her? They **must** be. – Чи люди дивилися на неї? **Мабуть/Напевне**, що так.*

Some contextual meanings of *must* have a national Ukrainian non-explicit expression of modality:

*Come, Dave, you **must** see. – Ходить-но, Дейве, **подивіться**./Ходи-но, Дейве, на свої очі **пересвідчишся**.*

g) the Ukrainian modal verb *мусити* or *повинен* is to be used when conveying the meaning of the English syntagmeme *have got (to)* with the indefinite infinitive having the function of the compound modal verb predicate:

*Doris, I've got something to say to you. – Доріс, я маю/повинен тобі децю сказати.*

h) the modal verb *must* when used with the perfect infinitive usually expresses actions supposed to have taken or not taken place but of which the speaker is mostly informed. Such meaning is usually rendered into Ukrainian with the help of the modal adverbs or particles **можливо, очевидно, мабуть, напевно, певне**:

*So Dr. Brown's whispered words: "The man must have been dead a week." – Тут лікар Браун промовив: "Цей чоловік уже мертвий напевно з тиждень."*

#### 4. HAVE (TO)

a) the modal verb *have (to)* is of common lexical nature in English and Ukrainian, where its meaning in all substyles corresponds to the verb **мати**:

*Oh, I have to tell you something, mamma. – О, мамо, я маю вам щось сказати/розповісти.*

b) depending on the lexical meaning of the infinitive that forms the compound modal predicate with it, the modal verb *have (to)* may often become close to that of the Ukrainian modal verbs **повинен, мусити**, to the stative **треба** or to the modal adverb **потрібно/необхідно**:

*We have to do everything we can. – Ми маємо/повинні робити все, що маємо.*

c) in some contextual environment, however, the meaning of *have (to)* may be very close if not equivalent to *must* (**мусити/повинен**):

*I have to leave you here. – Я змушений/повинен покинути/залишити тебе тут.*

d) the modal meaning of the verb *have to* may be predetermined by the peculiarity of usage and singularity of expressing the same modal meaning in the source language and in the target language, which may sometimes coincide:

*And what have we to do with the lives of those who toil for us? – А що нам/маємо робити з життями тих, котрі, як чорні воли, важко працюють на нас?*

#### 5. TO BE (TO)

a) the modal verb *to be (to)* may express obligation or necessity resulting from an arrangement or from a prearranged arrangement/plan. The Ukrainian

equivalents for these meanings of to be (to) are usually the modal verbs **мати** and **повинен, мусити**:

*According to the agreement rent was to be paid strictly in advance. – Згідно угоди, квартплатня повинна була сплачуватися обов'язково наперед.*

b) when to be (to) expresses the meaning of inevitability of some action or event, it is translated into Ukrainian as the modal verb **мати**:

*If the thing was to happen, it was to happen in this way. – Якщо вже це мало скоїтись, то воно мало скоїтись саме так, а не інакше.*

The modal verb to be (to) may also express a meaning corresponding to the Ukrainian stative **треба**:

*“It was to be expected,” Mrs Mors said gently. – “Цього і треба було чекати”, - стиха промовила пані Морз.*

c) sometimes the modal meaning of the verb to be (to) is faithfully conveyed by means of the Ukrainian infinitival predicate of the sentence and the strictly logical position of the parts of the sentence:

*How was President Kravchuk to have won the re-election? – Як президентові Кравчуку було перемогти на повторних виборах?*

d) when expressing order or instruction (usually in reported speech) the modal verb to be (to) is translated into Ukrainian either with the help of the modal verbs **бути повинним/мати**, or with the help of a subordinate clause respectively:

*You are to stay in bed until you are allowed to get up. – Ви не повинні вставати, доки вам не дозволять.*

e) when expressing possibility, the modal verb to be (to) is translated with the help of the modal verbs **можна, мати**, or with the help of the modal word **можливо**:

*There is a good training to be had there. – Там можна пройти гарну практику/вишкіл.*

f) when expressing an assumptive or suggested possibility, the meaning of the modal verb to be (to) is mostly rendered with the help of a peculiar logical sentence structure:

*I am to have the privilege of sitting next to you. – Мені випадє щаслива нагода сидіти поруч з вами./Я матиму приємність посидіти поруч з вами.*

## 6. OUGHT TO

a) the modal verb ought to expresses moral obligation, presupposition, desirability, advisability and some other meanings. Its meaning in Ukrainian is mostly very close to that of the stative **треба** or modal verb **слід**, the modal word **потрібно**:

*He ought never to have given it (the flute) up. – Йому нізащо не треба було кидати гру (на флейті).*

b) the content of the sentence may often display a still stronger meaning of the modal verb ought to, which corresponds to that of the modal verbs **повинен, мати, мусити**:

*You ought to know that you can't have to steal. – Ти повинен/мусиш знати, що красти не можна.*

c) the modal verb ought to may acquire some other meanings in different contextual environments:

1) that of the assumptive duty or obligation, necessity, assumption, which is expressed in Ukrainian through the particles **б/би, щоб**, and the corresponding infinitive of the verbal predicate or subordinate clause:

*By this time it ought to have been over. – На цей час/нід цю пору все мало б давно вже скінчитися.*

2) the conditional subjunctive meaning expressed through the particles **б/би** and the notional finite verb without the subordinate conjunctions **якби** or **якщо б**:

*You ought to have seen her tie he had on... – Бачили б ви його в її краватці/Треба було бачити його...*

3) when ought to expresses desire or affirmation, assumption, its modal meaning is rendered into Ukrainian through the modal adverbs and modal words **певне, напевне, мабуть**:

*She's said to be very beautiful by people who ought to know. – Люди, які напевне/мабуть-таки знаються на вроді, кажуть, що вона дуже вродлива.*

4) the meaning of the modal verb ought to may sometimes be rendered into Ukrainian through peculiar word forms (mood forms) of the verbal predicate:

*If you're a poor driver, you oughtn't to try driving at night. – Якщо ти поганий водій, то не їдь (не треба їздити/уникай їзди) вночі.*

## 7. NEED

a) the modal verb need is known to have two forms of realization, e.g., that of a defective verb and that of a regular verb with modal meaning. The lexical meaning remains in both cases identical. Hence, when used in its paradigmatic forms with the personal endings or with the auxiliary verb *do/does* and the infinitive with the particle *to*, the verb need is translated in quite the same way as its defective form in the present or past tense, always maintaining the meaning of **треба, потрібно, необхідно**:

*That needs a bit of thinking. – Над цим треба ще трохи подумати.*

The meaning of the modal verb need may be rendered in the last sentence implicitly, i.e., by employing semantic transformation:

*Нічого/нема чого прохати мене.*

b) similar semantic transformations are observed when rendering the meaning of resolute/negative advice or indignation:

*Why need we defend it? – Навіщо/чого це нам захищати це?*

c) there may be other contextual meanings equivalents of the modal verb need with the Ukrainian equivalent of the modal verb **бути повинним/мусити**.

*Well, nobody needn't know about it. – Але ніхто не повинен будь-що знати про це.*

## 8. DARE

The verb dare may function in English both as a modal verb and as a regular verb with all its paradigmatic forms. The lexical meaning of the verb, however, remains unchanged and corresponds to the Ukrainian verbs **сміти, наважуватися/відважуватися, насмілюватися**.

a) the verb dare is mostly translated into Ukrainian as **сміти, насмілюватися**:

*She **daren't** come here when I was alone. – Вона не сміла/не насмілювалася заходити сюди, коли я був сам.*

b) when in its non-modal formal meaning, the verb dare is translated with the help of the same Ukrainian verbs:

*He longed to read his stories to Ruth but he **did not dare**. – Йому дуже кортіло прочитати свої оповідання Рут, але він не наважувався/не насмілювався.*

c) in colloquial English the verb dare is often used either in a phrase form or as a composite word with the verb say – **dare say/daresay**:

*“Most people would say so.” – “I **daresay** they would.” – “Більшість так сказали б.” – “**Вважаю/гадаю**, що сказали б.”*

The meaning of dare say/daresay may be conveyed as **вважаю, допускаю, цілком імовірно, смію сказати, не без того, щоб; наважуся сказати/стверджувати**, etc. Besides, the verb dare is often used to express indignation as in the following sentences:

*How **dare** you talk to me like this! – Як ти смієш так розмовляти зі мною!*

*Let him come back, if he **dare**! – Хай тільки свого носа наважиться показати тут!*

### ?? Suggested Topics for Discussion

1. Expand on the nature of modality and the main means of expressing it in English and Ukrainian.
2. Enumerate the modal verbs common in both languages and define their possible lexical and contextual equivalents in English and Ukrainian.
3. Comment on the meanings expressed by the constructions of the modal verbs can, may, must plus the perfect infinitive.
4. Enumerate the English modal verbs which have not always direct modal verb equivalents in Ukrainian. In which speech styles are they mostly used?
5. Identify the cases when the modal verbs must and may/might express assumption, presumability, probability, suggestion, etc. and give their semantic equivalents in Ukrainian.
6. Differentiate the modal verbs ought to and should in English and their semantic equivalents in Ukrainian.
7. Differentiate the modal verbs need and dare/daresay, their double nature and ways of expressing their meaning in Ukrainian.

### EXERCISES

**Ex.1. Offer appropriate Ukrainian particles or modal adverbs (or both) to convey the phonologically expressed (through emphatic stress or intonation) modality in the English sentences below.**

**Model:** I did have ideas that way. For a time. – Таки закрадалися спершу такі думки/У мене й справді закралися були спершу такі думки, (modal particle *таки*; modal particle *й* plus the modal adverb *справді*).

1. “**Wouldn’t** you **like** me to read?” she asked.
2. **Wouldn’t** you **like** some broth?
3. “I **wouldn’t know** what to do. Honestly.”
4. “Behave yourself.” – “Why **don’t you try behaving**?”
5. “Oh, I **am** longing to see it,” Iris said.
6. Sweetie, I don’t **honestly** like this very much.
7. I know you **didn’t mean** to, but you did it (hurt).
8. John, it was **you** who initiated the Joe Black Memorial Award.
9. I **do** apologise, Madam. I feel **so**... I **would not have troubled**.
10. “Now I **caught you**!” she said. “Now you **can’t get away**!”
11. It (music) seems to be **right in them**.
12. “**Wait till I tell him** I met Walter Williams,” she said.
13. Why **don’t you have** another concert, sometime?
14. Well, I’ll be there. I’ll **be there**, if I possibly can. You **can count** on me.
15. I **just** caught myself in time.
16. “You think so?” – “**Why not**.” I said.
17. “I’m **not hungry**, Dave. I **wouldn’t lie** to you.”

***Ex. 2. Identify the modal meaning of can/could, to be able to (physical ability, mental ability, etc.) and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. Anyone can be a fisherman in May. 2. Can you draw? 3. I could wash the floors. 4. Suleman-ibn-Daoud could hardly speak for laughing. 5. You have done everything you could for me. 6. But I can't make head and tail of it. 7. She couldn't bear the sight of him. 8. I was able to do the commissioner a favour once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year. 9. Dorian seemed to be able to exercise whenever he wished. 10. Still there are many individuals who have never been able to work. 11. A man can do no more than he can. 12. No man can serve two masters. 13. Can't I go with you, Holden? Can't I? 14. It could scarcely be said that he did this in a fatherly spirit. 15. And there followed, of course, squeals and guffaws of delight – so loud that they could be heard for half a mile. 16. As for Mrs. Gerhardt, one could better imagine than describe her feeling. 17. For a moment the set of his face could be described in just that fantastic way. 18. He was unable, however, to long keep silence. 19. You cannot burn the candle at both ends. 20. All that could be truly said of him now. 21. How could it have mattered then? 22. How could she have been like that? 23. I couldn't have missed that. 24. I could have forgiven it if fallen desperately in love with someone and gone off with her. 25. That's just why they couldn't have had the key. 26. “She could have gone back to Strove,” he said irritably. 27. “Oh”, cried Fleur. “You could not have done it.” 28. There could not have been such relentless unforgiveness. 29. We could have stayed in Paris or gone elsewhere.

***Ex. 3. Choose the most fitting meaning of the two pertained to the modal verb can/could and translate the sentences faithfully into Ukrainian.***

1. If we ignore this problem, we can easily find ourselves in an embarrassing situation. 2. I don't think I can stand it. 3. I'd send you a certain sum of money and you could give it him gradually, as he needed it. 4. Even now I can hardly believe it's true. 5. I can tell you why he left his wife – from pure selfishness and nothing else whatever. 6. Why can't you write yourself? 7. I could not hear what he said. 8. Why can't he go to a hospital? 9. I could not tell how they were getting on. 10. It's more than he's worth, I know, but it can't be helped now. 11. If it wasn't for the mist, we could see your home across the bay. 12. Neither of them can stand the person they're married to. Can they? 13. He couldn't say the word “dead”. 14. You'll have no trouble. I can assure you. 15. Pardon, but could you tell me if a Mr. or Mrs. Kobinson resides here? 16. I couldn't take the chance of letting it be known that there was doubt. (Hailey) 17. I can't bear the

look of that horrible muzzle. 18. I could not believe that Strickland had fallen in love with Blanche Stroeve. 19. I could think of no excuse. 20. You can't expect me to think it's a very good system. 21. I couldn't expect you to understand it. 22. "What's your opinion, Joe?" – "It could be a bone tumour?"

***Ex. 4. Find appropriate Ukrainian equivalents for the explicitly and implicitly expressed meanings of can/could in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. Thus, you can keep rubbing the wounds of the day a little sorer even while he is on his knees. 2. There are lots of fellows who would be delighted to have your chance, I can tell you. 3. It can't possibly be Walter. 4. Vivian could see he was puzzled, not knowing what to make of it. 5. Love cannot be compelled. 6. You can't wait in the dining-room, Miss. 7. She could not help giving ear to the sounds surrounding her. 8. I wish I could see him. 9. How weakened she was I had not been able to imagine until I saw her at the railway station. 10. You could see they were being careful as hell not to drink up the minimum too fast. 11. Your sister? I can't believe it. 12. If we ignore this problem, we can easily find ourselves in an embarrassing situation. 13. I'm sorry, Granger. I wish I could help. 14. Can it really be true, then, that a non-commercial, non-profit public network is the largest. 15. You can't expect me to believe a word you say. 16. I can't bear it. 17. She used to be able to understand. 18. We had an awful time getting back, I can tell you. 19. Oh! If only I could return back to my flower basket. 20. I cannot have you call on me here. 21. I can't say anything in this house, old sport. 22. You can't talk to me like that. 23. You can't live on air, you know. 24. Love and cough cannot be hid. 25. Compare her with that poor Mrs. Osborne who could not say boo to a goose. 26. A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan. 27. He was not old, he could not have been more than forty.

***Ex. 5. Before translating the sentences into Ukrainian, state the meaning (supposition, probability, assumption, uncertainty, permission, etc.) expressed by the modal verb may/might.***

1. They may not like it. 2. She may and she may not prove to be a riddle to me. 3. Erik says that you may be coming to New York. 4. He may have to go to Monte Carlo with his father. 5. There may be a number of benefits. 6. Many non-Americans may be aware of the geographical size of the United States. 7. Other aspects of America may be a far more serious challenge to our experts. 8. The hospital might receive money now or it might not. 9. I suppose I

might be difficult to live with. 10. Anything might happen. 11. We might dine together. 12. She was afraid he might die before she had done so. 13. I thought you might be glad to learn of my good fortune. 14. Sometimes when Mr. de Winter is away and you feel lonely, you might like to come up to these rooms and sit here. 15. You may know one of them to be a great warrior on the Enemy's side. 16. Her heart might be lonely, but her lips continued to sing. 17. Yes, he might be called a successful man. 18. You might see nothing in him. 19. There's one thing that might work, might give us a better pointer. That's X-ray. If there's a tumour, X-ray might show it. 20. It might be dangerous, if we get a disease carrier at the hospital. 21. This may be the reason of their refusal to join us. 22. She might be a duchess. 23. I may be very stupid, but I can't make head or tail of what you're saying. 24. You might as well ask for a reflection without a mirror. 25. You may or may not be right on that point, Hastings. 26. Perhaps I may keep the handkerchief. 27. I told her she might fool me but she couldn't fool God. 28. But you may as well get what you can out of it. 29. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer.

***Ex. 6. Offer the most fitting lexical equivalents for the modal verb may/might with the perfect infinitive in each sentence below and after that translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. They may not have said anything about it. 2. If they had been in the room then, she might have murdered them. 3. That may not have occurred to you that it would be rather a shock to a girl to find out that her husband had lived for ten years with another girl and had three children. 4. She may have had no particular feeling for him. 5. For all, we know they may have settled down into a most domestic couple. 6. Miss Matfield might have been very sorry for him. 7. Well, he might have been murdered by the Vietminh. 8. He looked at Hilda; he might have been looking at a stranger. 9. You might have told me earlier – what you told me on Wednesday night. 10. It may have been a healthy wind, but the effect on the nerves was evil. 11. Wolf too had disappeared, but he might have strayed away after a squirrel or a partridge. 12. You might have told us that half an hour ago. 13. Of course, there were many things, I might have answered to this. 14. If I had remained a rich man, I might have lost it for good and all. 15. And we might have been so happy. 16. Catherine, who might have said anything didn't say a word. 17. Of course, she might have loved her for a minute.

**Ex. 7. Analyse each sentence first and offer a suitable Ukrainian equivalent for the modal verb *must*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Accidents can happen to anybody, darling. You mustn't blame yourself. 2. Only you must give me your clothes, too. 3. "You mustn't stare at people when they pass," continued mother. 4. To succeed one must do something – one must associate, at least seem to associate with those who were foremost in the world of appearances. 5. I'll telephone. They must see the faces of many people you've heard about. 6. This brings us to the last factor that must be kept in mind. 7. They must have local public support, because citizens vote directly on how much they want to pay for school taxes. 8. We must go as quickly as we can. 9. In the meantime we must make the best of the situation. 10. I must be left to myself for a while. 11. They mustn't take him into my house. 12. Adam, you must not leave the house. 13. To be popular, one must be a mediocrity. 14. I go on board to-night for India, and I must do my job first. 15. He must know that infatuation won't last. 16. He must be treated with infinite tact. 17. But you mustn't go with me, you wouldn't understand. I must show them to you myself. 18. I must speak to you by such means as are within my reach. 19. But according to your category I must be merely an acquaintance. 20. Still I must sleep. 21. An article clerk must pass the necessary examinations held by the Law Society. 22. I must acquit you of criminality. 23. But we mustn't talk here.

**Ex. 8. Translate the sentences containing the modal verb *must* with different forms of the infinitive.**

1. She must be in New York by now. 2. They must be in a bad way truly. 3. It must cost a good deal to live here, don't you think? 4. "It must be nice to be famous," said the girl softly. 5. The neighbourhood they lived in must be very poor. 6. Mrs. Gerhardt commented upon this repeating again and again: how good he must be or how large must be his heart. 7. "Must be interesting?" he said. 8. We heard it from three people, so it must be true. 9. The boy must be forty by now. 10. "You must be too hard," he smiled back. 11. Alcohol must help somewhat in fighting arteriosclerosis. 12. You must know, Gatsby. 13. Some words of this conversation must have reached Wilson swaying in the office door. 14. She must have seen something of this expression for she turned abruptly away. 15. She must have broken her rule against drinking that night. 16. You must have gone to church once. 17. I must have felt pretty weird at that time, because I could think of nothing else. 18. It (the car) must have killed her instantly. 19. He must have looked up at the unfamiliar sky. 20. "He must have been in the river," the woman said. 21. But even when she laughed she must

have been one of the servants. 22. These must have been expensive cigars. 23. But you must have seen pictures of her. 24. You must have got mixed up in something in Chicago. 25. What he saw in that room must have frightened him terribly. 26. I have read your feelings, and I think you must have penetrated mine.

***Ex. 9. Suggest an appropriate lexical equivalent for the modal verb have (to) in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. You don't have to do it. 2. You have to go back to school. 3. If you gain anything, you will have to fight for it. 4. Times are hard ... I have my family to keep. 5. You will have to wait until you hear from me again. 6. We've got to go to bed. 7. She's not to know about it. 8. Hadn't we better put a little bit of stick or something between each word? 9. Doris, I've got something to say to you. 10. He'd have nothing more to do with the woman and Macomber would get over that too. 11. Under my oath I've got to try to catch the criminal. 12. Shan't we have to risk it? 13. "Well, we've got a little business to talk about," said Boom confidently. 14. All I had to look forward was doing the same old thing day after day. 15. How long did you have to stay there? 16. You don't have to be an alcoholic to hurt your baby; you just have to be drinking enough while pregnant. 17. I must write stories and they have to be stories that will sell. 18. Bob has to be on duty at the hospital at nine o'clock. 19. You have to take it. 20. She and Diana, have a lot to arrange together. 21. You've still got to take it easy.

***Ex. 10. Translating the sentences into Ukrainian state the meaning of the modal verb to be to in each of them.***

1. Is he to take it that everything is O.K.? 2. I was to catch them and hand them over to her. 3. There is only one thing to be done. 4. We made a list of things to be taken. 5. If I were to marry Guilliandum, the Church would never stand for it. 6. But all his meals were to be taken outside his working hours and he was to report promptly in uniform for line-up and inspection by his superior. 7. This daughter of poverty, who was now to fetch and carry the laundry of this citizen, was a creature of a mellowness of temperament. 8. They were to be seen upon the principal streets of Kansas City flitting to and fro like flies. 9. He was to be held back by any suggestion which his mother could now make. 10. She could give him seventy five dollars cash in hand, the other forty to be paid in one week's time. 11. Anything to be as carefully concealed as possible. 12. They were to be turned over to Clyde with the suggestion that he try them. 13. But

Clyde, in spite of this honest and well-meant condition, was not to be dissuaded. 14. There had been a development which was to be effected by this very decision on the part of the Griffiths. 15. And yet, if the problem were on this account to be shifted to him, how would he make out? 16. From this Clyde wondered how long he was to be left in that dim world below the stairs. 17. There was to be staged on June twentieth the annual intercity automobiling floral parade and contest, which this year was to be held in Lycurgus and which was the last local social affair of any consequence. 18. Plainly, it was an event to be admitted to the presence of such magnificence. 19. The polling stations were to have been closed at 8 p.m.

***Ex. 11. Offer faithful Ukrainian equivalents for the meanings of the modal verb ought to in the sentences below and translate these sentences into Ukrainian.***

1. Someone ought to go for the police. 2. Well, I think you ought to send it to her. 3. We don't think you ought to let him, dear. 4. Well, I think we ought to be starting. 5. She ought to be very happy. 6. It is her birthday and she ought to have first choice. 7. We ought to make terms with him. 8. You ought to take care of yourself. 9. A strong party ought instantly to be thrown into the block-house. 10. "Have I said anything I oughtn't?" asked Harvey Birch. 11. But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back. 12. He ought at least to be violently attacked by some party within it. 13. You ought to be ashamed of yourself... 14. It ought to be better out in the country than in Town. 15. That ought to be a beauty. 16. "He says so and he ought to know," was the answer. 17. "You ought to care," she answered with blazing eyes. 18. You ought to know all about statues and things. 19. He ought to have put a spoke in the wheel of their marriage. 20. "You ought to ask for a transfer to a more civilized school," Leslie said. 21. You ought to see the baby. 22. "You ought to live in California," began Miss Baker. 23. Either you ought to be more eye-ful, or you oughtn't to drive at all. 24. Life ought to be lived, as he lived it... 25. Well, she ought to know better than to want to go out alone. 26. He ought to be compelled to continue at this very manual form of work any longer.

***Ex. 12. Identify the meaning of the verb need in the sentences below and translate them into Ukrainian.***

1. We don't need anything else. 2. You needn't have to bring your umbrella, Sugar Boy, as we are going by car. 3. Boys of your age need to sleep the clock round. 4. I don't think you need be afraid of that. 5. You need not come before tea. 6. You are in a condition in which you will

shortly need care and attention. 7. You need not worry about that. 8. Then for a flight to Italy ... people needed passports to get abroad. 9. Let's take you rear... Then I needn't get mine out of the garage. 11. You need not be afraid. 12. You needn't trouble. It's here. 13. More, I shall send you at all times that you need. 14. As a matter of fact you needn't ascertain. 15. The chauffeur asked him if he needed help, but he shook his head. 16. You needn't bother about coming up, Manson. 17. You want my professional opinion ... that what you need is sea air. 18. She said, "Need we go to the club?" 19. I'm sorry. You needn't be. It's not you, kid. 20. His presence in Columbus was due to the fact that his political fences needed careful repairing. 21. Hence, only twenty-five cents need to be returned to the man. 22. You needn't be in such a fright, take my arm. 23. I need hardly say I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen's happiness. 24. To achieve long-term capital growth, you need foresight and selectivity.

***Ex. 13. Identify the meanings of the verb dare/daresay in the given sentences and translate them into English.***

1. "How dare she come here!" cried Davidson indignantly. 2. I simply dared not think what he meant. 3. I dare say you'd like to think it over a little. 4. I dressed in a hurry I dare say. 5. I dare say there's a great deal about human nature that I don't know. 6. I dare say he'll be happy enough. 7. "I dare say he'll make a very good husband," said Tarrell patronizingly. 8. Dare not say that man forgets sooner than woman. 9. No conquistador dared to move without a royal licence. 10. How dare he say such a thing? 11. He dared not go near Ruth's neighbourhood next in the day time. 12. He did not dare to travel after dark. 13. I dare not be alone at night. 14. Margaret did not dare to define her feeling.