

MODAL – MUST

HOW GRAMMAR WORKS

30

SU FORMA

- PRESENTE // FUTURE:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + MUST + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + MUSTN'T + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	MUST + SUJETO + VERB INF - TO? (no se emplea)

- PAST SIMPLE:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJETO + HAD TO + VERB INF SIN TO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + DIDN'T HAVE TO + VERB INF - TO
INTERROGATIVA	DID + SUJ + HAVE TO + VERB INF – TO?

FORMACIÓN

SU USO:

- Utilizamos MUST sin infinitivo:
You must clean your room now.
- MUST no tiene formación en pasado entonces utiliza la estructura TO HAVE TO + infinitivo en pasado:
He had to go to town yesterday.
- Podemos utilizar MUST en futuro pero la oración tiene que tener una expresión que indique que se trata del futuro:
I must give that CD back to Dave tomorrow.
- MUST en AFIRMATIVA se usa para obligaciones impuesta por una persona física:
John, you must clean your room now!
I must wash my hair. It's dirty.

- MUSTN'T en NEGATIVA se usa para indicar una prohibición al 100%:
You mustn't write on the walls.

- MUST BE / HAVE se usa cuando queremos especular (cuando sabemos que es una certeza al 100%):
John must be strong, because he can lift 150 kg.

- Cuando queremos enfatizar o ofrecer o sugerir utilizamos MUST:
We must go and see that new film.
You must try some of this cake.

- Se usa para hacer invitaciones enfáticas o para mostrar que sentimos algo muy fuerte:
You really must come to my party next week.
I really must write to my friend.

- Se usa para escribir observaciones:
Students mustn't shout in the corridors.

SU USO : MODAL PERFECT:

- Utilizamos MUST HAVE + PARTICIPIO PASADO cuando deducimos que algo sobre el pasado:
Alex must have been hungry, he ate seven cheeseburgers.