

ANGLEŠČINA-9.R/1.SKUPINA

TEMA: MODALNI GLAGOLI

Pozdravljeni učenci,

upam, da ste lepo in zdravo preživeli vikend. Ta teden začenjamo z novo temo.

1.) To so tako imenovani MODALNI GLAGOLI oz. NAKLONSKI GLAGOLI.

Večino teh glagolov sicer že poznate in jih znate tudi uporabljati, vendar bomo поблиže spoznali vsakega posebej. **V zvezek si prepisite glagole in njihov pomen** (za lažje razumevanje in pregled). Modalni glagol lahko izraža več stvari, odvisen pa je tudi od govorca in njegovega sporočila.

PRIMER:

Mum: You **must** study! (moraš...-obveznost/nujnost)

Your friend: You **should** study! (moral bi...-milejša obveznost, nasvet)

MODAL VERBS and EXPRESSIONS

VERB	MEANING	USE
MUST	morati	OBLIGATION-obveznost PROBABILITY-verjetnost
MUSTN'T	ne smeš	PROHIBITION-prepoved
CAN	moči/znati/lahko	ABILITY-sposobnost PERMISSION-dovoljenje REQUEST-prošnja POSSIBILITY-možnost
CAN'T	ne znaš/moreš	INABILITY-nezmožnost

COULD	bi lahko	REQUEST-prošnja ABILITY IN THE PAST
SHALL	naj	SUGGESTION-predlog
SHOULD	moral bi/naj bi	ADVICE-nasvet RECOMMENDATION NECESSITY
SHOULDN'T	ne bi smel	MILD PROHIBITION- mlejša prepoved
MAY	mogoče	PERMISSION-dovoljenje PROBABILITY-verjetnost REQUEST-vljudna prošnja
MIGHT	mogoče	PROBABILITY-verjetnost (REQUEST-prošnja, zelo vljudno)
HAVE TO	morati	OBLIGATION-obveznost
DON'T/DOESN'T HAVE TO	ni treba	Lack of obligation (NEOBVEZNO, NENUJNO)
OUGHT TO	moral bi	ADVICE-nasvet MORAL DUTY-dolžnost
NEED TO	morati	NECESSITY-nujnost
DON'T/DOESN'T NEED TO	ni treba	NEPOTREBNO/NENUJNO
WILL	ali boš	REQUEST-prošnja
WOULD	ali bi	REQUEST-prošnja
BE ABLE TO	biti zmožen	ABILITY-zmožnost INABILITY-nezmožnost

Prilagam vam še eno razlago s primeri (ni potrebno prepisovati), da boste razumeli, da lahko en in isti glagol uporabljamo za več stvari:

MODALNI GLAGOL	FUNKCIJA
CAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sposobnost, zmožnost: <i>I can swim.</i> • neformalna, vljudna prošnja: <i>Can I borrow your pen?</i> • dovoljenje: <i>You can go to the party.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ponudba: <i>Can I help you?</i>
COULD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja: <i>Could you tell me the time?</i> • gotovost (50%): <i>He could be there by now.</i> • predlog: <i>You could invite them to dinner.</i> • pretekla zmožnost: <i>I could swim when I was 4 years old.</i>
MAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja: <i>May we come in?</i> • formalno dovoljenje: <i>You may not speak during the exam.</i> • gotovost (manj kot 50%): <i>She may not be at home.</i>
MIGHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gotovost (manj kot 50%): <i>Where are they? They might be at the park.</i>
SHOULD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nasvet: <i>You should stop drinking so much.</i> • sklepanje: <i>I revised so much, I should be ready for the test.</i>
OUGHT TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nasvet: <i>You really ought to go to the doctor and have that lump checked.</i>
HAVE TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “zunanja” obveza (predpisi, zakoni, ukazi): <i>Children in UK have to wear school uniforms.</i>
MUST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “notranja” obveza: <i>I really must stop eating all this sugar.</i> • prepoved (zanikano): <i>You mustn't drink and drive.</i> • visoka verjetnost (sklepanje): <i>He's not at work today. He must be ill.</i>
WOULD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vljudna prošnja, povpraševanje: <i>Would you be able to help me?</i> • ponudba: <i>Would you like a drink?</i> • izražanje ljubše izbire: <i>I would rather stay in tonight.</i>
SHALL (za osebe I, we)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • povpraševanje po tem, kaj naj storimo: <i>Shall I open the window?</i> • ponudba: <i>Shall I call you a taxi?</i> • predlog: <i>Shall we meet in front of the cinema, then?</i>
WILL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dejstva v prihodnosti: <i>I will turn 16 next week.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • napovedi v prihodnosti: <i>I think we will buy another car soon.</i> • trenutna odločitev za prihodnost: <i>Come here, I will help you!</i> • obljuba: <i>I'll write to you when I am on holiday.</i> • ponudba: <i>We'll book your tickets, if you like.</i>
DON'T HAVE TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • odsotnost obveze oz. potrebe: <i>We don't have to work tomorrow, It's a public holiday.</i>

gotovost-verjetnost

- 2.) V učbeniku na strani 140 preberite dialog. Izpišite vse naklonske glagole. Rešite vajo 2. Oglejte si tabelo na strani 141 (Remember box).
- 3.) Prvi glagol, ki ga bomo obravnavali je glagol CAN.
V zvezek zapišite:

CAN izraža: ability, request, probability, permission

1.) ABILITY-zmožnost

ABILITY IN THE PAST-zmožnost v preteklosti	ABILITY IN THE PRESENT-zmožnost v sedanjosti	ABILITY IN THE FUTURE-zmožnost v prihodnosti
I could swim when I was five. (znal sem/lahko sem)	I can swim very well. (znam)	I will be able to swim. (znal bom)

RAZLAGA:

Če želimo povedati, kaj znamo, zmoremo uporabimo glagol can. Če želimo povedati, kaj smo znali, bili sposobni v preteklosti uporabimo could. V prihodnosti pa moramo za

izražanje sposobnosti/zmožnosti uporabiti glagol *be able to*, saj glagol *can* nima oblike za prihodnosti.

Za vse zgornje primere bi seveda lahko uporabili glagol: *be able to*.

I was able to swim when I was five.

I am able to swim very well.

I will be able to swim.

Zakaj tega ne delamo? Ker je glagol *CAN* veliko bolj razširjen, preprost in pogosto uporabljen.

2.) REQUEST-prošnja (bolj neformalna)

Can you do the hoovering?

Can you open the window?

3.) PROBABILITY/POSSIBILITY-možnost/verjetnost

Smoking *can* cause diseases.

It *can* get cold in here.

4.) PERMISSION-dovoljenje

Can I go to the cinema? Yes, you can./No, you can't

4.)V **delovnem zvezku** se vam na str. 132, z vajo 6 začnejo modalni glagoli. Vsak dan rešite nekaj vaj oz. rešite vaje z modalnimi glagoli, ki jih obravnavamo. Te vaje se končajo z vajo 19 na strani 143. Vem, da boste zmogli.