

MODAL VERBS

CAN (können) kann nur im Präsens bzw. als **could** im Präteritum stehen. In allen anderen Zeiten muss die Umschreibung **to be able to (+ Infinitiv)** eingesetzt werden, die auch im Präsens und im Präteritum verwendet werden kann:

PRESENT TENSE

I **can** do it.
She **can** do it.
She **is able to** do it.

Negation

I **cannot** do it.
I **can't** do it.
I **am not able to** do it.

PAST TENSE

I **could** do it.
I **was able to** do it.

Negation

I **could not** do it.
I **couldn't** do it.
I **wasn't able to** do it.

PRESENT PERFECT

I **have been able to** do it.
I'**ve been able to** do it.
He **has** always **been able to** do it, hasn't he?
I **haven't been able to** do it yet.

Negation

PAST PERFECT

They **had been able to** solve the problem.

Negation

They **hadn't been able to** solve the problem.

WILL - FUTURE

I **will be able to** solve this problem, won't I?

I'**ll be able to** solve this problem, won't I?

Negation

I **will not be able to** solve this problem, will I?

I **won't be able to** solve this problem, will I?

FUTURE PERFECT

I **will have been able to** solve this problem, won't I?

Negation

I **will not have been able to** solve this problem, will I?

MAY (dürfen) kann nur im Präsens verwendet werden. In allen anderen Zeiten wird im Allgemeinen die Umschreibung **to be allowed to (+ infinitive)** eingesetzt, die ohne Bedeutungsunterschied auch im Präsens benutzt werden kann.

PRESENT TENSE

I **may** do it.
I **am allowed to** do it.
I'**m allowed to** do it.
I **may not** do it.
I **am not allowed to** do it.
I'**m not allowed to** do it.
I **must not** do it.

Negation

!!!

PAST TENSE

I **was allowed to** do it.

Negation

I **was not allowed to** do it.
I **wasn't allowed to** do it.

PRESENT PERFECT

She **has been allowed to** go to Maggie's party.

Negation

She **has not been allowed to** go to Maggie's party.
She **hasn't been allowed to** go to Maggie's party.

PAST PERFECT

He **had been allowed to** stay with his friends for a week.

Negation

She **had not been allowed to** go to Maggie's party.
He **hadn't been allowed to** stay with his friends for a week.

WILL - FUTURE

They **will be allowed to** travel to New York on their own.

Negation

They **will not be allowed to** travel to New York on their own.
They **won't be allowed to** travel to New York on their own.

FUTURE PERFECT

They **will have been allowed to** travel to New York on their own.

Negation

They **will not have been allowed to** travel to New York on their own.
They **won't have been allowed to** travel to New York on their own.

MUST (müssen) kann nur in der Gegenwart verwendet werden! In allen anderen Zeiten muss die Umschreibung **have to (+ infinitive)** verwendet werden.

Verwendet man **have to** im Präsens, so wird ein Zwang von außen ausgedrückt, während **must** besagt, dass der Sprecher (aus Überzeugung) handelt.

I **must do** my homework.
I **have to do** my homework.

PRESENT TENSE I **must do** it.
 I **have to do** it.

Negation I **don't have to do** it.
 I **need not do** it.
 I **do not need to do** it.

PAST TENSE I **had to do** it.
Negation I **didn't have to do** it.

PRESENT PERFECT She **has had to** attend this lecture.

Negation She **hasn't had to attend** this lecture.

PAST PERFECT I **had had to read** this paper before I could **decide** what to do.
Negation I **hadn't had to read** this paper before I could **decide** what to do.

WILL - FUTURE I **will have to solve** this problem, won't I?
Negation I **won't have to solve** this problem, will I?

FUTURE PERFECT I **will have had to solve** this problem, won't I?
Negation I **won't have had to solve** this problem, will I?

REMEMBER: I may not go to the party.

You **must not** smoke in this room.

MUST NOT = NICHT DÜRFEN!
STRENGES VERBOT!