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The modal semantics of must and will can also be conveyed:

- 1) by forced to, bound to, impelled to, pressed to, compelled to, obliged to;
- 2) by adjectival to, due to names;
- 3) modal phrases (had) better (had) best.

But to make the modal verbs must, be to, should, have to, ought to, need clearer in English. Thus, the modal verb must express duty, duty, necessity, obligation: Oh well, then I must stop. If you're not in the mood, I must stop. We must at all costs preserve your mood (M. Crichton, "Disclosure").

In combination with the adverb need, the modal verb may have the meaning "necessarily": If a man needs to walk in sight of the Black Gate, or tread the deadly flowers of Morgul Vale, then perils he will have (J.R.R. Tolkien, "Fellowship of Ring").

It is fair to say that the modal verb must have a more personal character. It is used to express personal feelings and feelings: I must lie, he thought desperately. I must look and lie about what I see, that's all (J. Rowling "Harry Potter and Phil/ Stone ").

Modal verb have to also serves to express a need or duty dictated by the situation: Women in business have to be perfect all the time, or they just get murdered. One little slip and they're dead (M. Crichton, "Disclosure").

The modal verb ought to also has a meaning that reflects commitment, appropriateness, must be: Bill, my lad,' he said, you oughtn't have to take up with us (J. R. R. Tolkien, "Fellowship of Ring"). Check out our [Custom Writing Service](#) to deal with writings.