

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs and Principal Verbs - Differences

The special verbs can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought, dare and need are called modal auxiliary verbs.

Modal auxiliary verbs have three main characteristics.

1) They are never used alone.

A modal auxiliary verb cannot be used alone. A principal verb is either present or implied.

He will come. (Will – modal; come – principal)

She can go. (Will – modal; go – principal)

You should wait.

Principal verbs, on the other hand, can stand alone.

He came.

She went to the market.

I waited for two hours.

2) The modal auxiliaries do not change their form, whatever be the number and person of the subject.

I can write. You can write. They can write. We can write. She can write.

Primary auxiliaries change their form according to the number and person of the subject.

He is writing. They are writing. We are writing. I was writing.

I do agree. He does agree. You do agree.

Principal verbs also have a different form in the third person.

I work. You work. He works.

I write. You write. He writes.

3) Modal auxiliaries do not have infinitive or participle forms. You cannot say: *to shall*, *to must* or *to can*.

In the same way, you cannot add -ing to any of these auxiliaries to make present participles. Modal auxiliaries do not have past participles either.

Notes

## **Modal Auxiliary Verbs and Principal Verbs - Differences**

When you say to will, to need or to dare, the verbs will, need and dare are principal verbs, and not auxiliaries.

Similarly, when you say willing, needing and daring, the verbs will, need and dare are used as principal verbs, and not auxiliaries.

Primary auxiliaries have infinitive and participle forms.

Infinitives

She wants to be promoted.

She seems to have gone.

Present participle

He is being followed.

Having lost the war, Germany surrendered.

Past participle

She has been promoted.