Expressing Obligation

Present, past, and Future

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Expressing Obligation





Present and Future Obligation "must" and "have to."

"You **must** arrive in good time for the meeting tomorrow. The Chairman will be there."



Present and Future Obligation - Passive Voice

• Example:

Democracy **must be seen** to work.

Democracy has to be seen to work

Present and Future Obligation - Grammatical Constraints

• Explanation of using "have to" when "must" is grammatically impossible.

Examples

- a. with an infinitive: It's difficult to have to stand by and watch your child in pain.
- b. with a participle: <u>Having to</u> listen to garage music all evening is my idea of misery.

Present and Future Obligation - No Obligation

• We use "don't have to" and "don't need to" to indicate no obligation.

Example:

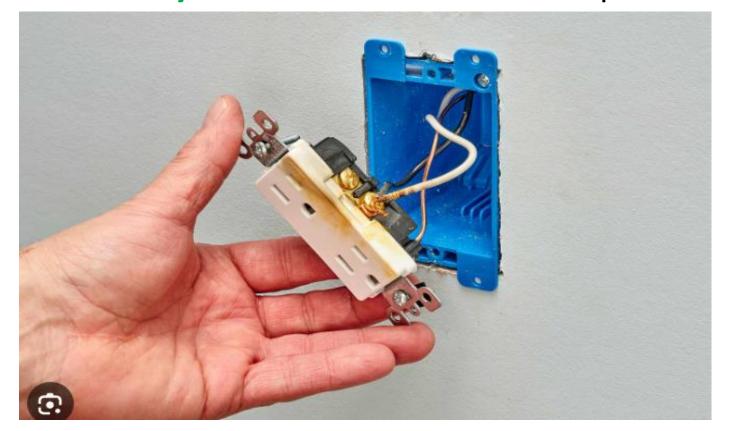
"You don't have to pay to visit most museums in the UK."

Present and Future Obligation - Differences Between "Have To" and "Must"

- ➤ use <u>have to</u> for obligations we see as outside our control, e.g. rules imposed by an authority:
- We <u>have to</u> pay if we want to put luggage in the hold. =(It'sa rule of the airline.)
- ➤ We often use must to express an obligation imposed by the speaker:
 - I must get up earlier I waste so much time in the mornings.

Present and Future Obligation - Various Uses of "Must

• to give instructions, often in writing and often with a passive verb: The electricity must always be switched off before repairs are attempted.



Present and Future Obligation - Various Uses of "Must

• to impose an obligation on oneself: I really must try to get fitter.



Present and Future Obligation - Various Uses of "Must

Must is commonly used

• to give a strong personal opinion: I believe people <u>must vote</u> at elections.



- ➤ We do not often use you must for obligation in face-to-face conversation as it can seem impolite:
- [You must listen to what I'm saying.] Please listen to what I'm saying.
- It is more commonly used in talking to children or by people in authority:
- You <u>must</u> always look both ways before you cross the road. You <u>must</u> focus more.

Multiple-Choice Exercise

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Must vs. Have To

Choose the correct option (A or B) to complete each sentence with either "must" or "have to" to express the appropriate obligation.

They _____ be quiet during the presentation; it's a rule in the library.

- A) must
- B) have to

They _____ be quiet during the presentation; it's a rule in the library.

- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: B) have to

- The teacher said, "You _____ submit your essays by Friday."
- A) must
- B) have to

- The teacher said, "You _____ submit your essays by Friday."
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: A) must

- We _____ arrive at the airport at least two hours before our flight.
- A) must
- B) have to

- We _____ arrive at the airport at least two hours before our flight.
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: B) have to

- I _____ remind myself to call my mom on her birthday; it's important.
- A) must
- B) have to

- I _____ remind myself to call my mom on her birthday; it's important.
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: A) must

- The sign says, "All visitors _____ check in at the front desk."
- A) must
- B) have to

- The sign says, "All visitors _____ check in at the front desk."
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: B) have to

- The doctor said, "You _____ take this medicine every six hours."
- A) must
- B) have to

- The doctor said, "You _____ take this medicine every six hours."
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: A) must

- We _____ finish our work before the deadline. There's no other option.
- A) must
- B) have to

- We _____ finish our work before the deadline. There's no other option.
- A) must
- B) have to
- Correct Answer: B) have to

- We use have got to for external obligation like have to, but it is more <u>informal</u> than have to and more common in speech than in writing.
- a) What time have we got to be at the airport tomorrow?

a) - Claim forms <u>have got to</u> be date-stamped before payment will be made.

b) -Claim forms have to be date-stamped before payment will be

made



- We often use **should and ought to** as they express a subjective **(often moral) obligation felt by the speaker**, but the obligation is weaker than with must:
- >You should treat your neighbours with more respect.

➤ Questions with ought to are rare and formal. We prefer to use should

- a) Sentence form: Ought we to leave a tip?
- b) Question form: Should we leave a tip?

Past Obligation and necessity

Past Obligation and necessity - Using "Had To"

The staff and students at the university had students">had to evacuate the

campus.

_Because of Steve's career. we've had to move twice in the last year.

Past Obligation - Unfulfilled Obligations

We use should/ought to +have+ past participle for an unfulfilled obligation in the past:

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_ really should have/ought to have registered before the term started. (But you didn't ... )
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PAST Obligation - No Obligation

- ➤ We use didn't have to/didn't need to when there is no obligation in the past:
- You didn't have to/didn't need to finish the washing-up. I could have done it.

Past Obligation - No Obligation

➤ Notice these two past forms of need; they have different meanings:

didn't need vs needn't have taken

Present and Future Obligation - No Obligation

didn't need

We didn't need to take warm sweaters, as the weather was so good.

=(We don't know if the speaker took warm sweaters or not.)

needn't have taken
We needn't have taken warm
sweaters. We could have used
the space in our luggage for
more books!

= (We know that the speaker took warm sweaters.)





Other Ways of Expressing Obligation

- We can use be to for an order from a person in authority
- The members of the jury are to report to the judge's chambers immediately.

We use be supposed to for a lesser obligation and one that is

frequently ignored:



Other Ways of Expressing Obligation

Lesser Obligations - "Be Supposed To"

 We're supposed to leave our textbooks at school, but we often take them home.

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Other Ways of Expressing Obligation

Legal Context - "Be Liable To"

We use be liable to for obligation (often in a legal context):

 Anyone causing damage will be liable to pay for all necessary repairs.

Formal explression "Be Obliged To" and "Be Required To"

- We'<u>re obliged to</u> contribute twenty-five percent of the costs of the repairs.
- Motorists are required by law to wear seat belts in the European Union.



Obligation in the future

- > We can use must and should to express obligation in the future:
- I really must get to the dentist next week. Yot1 should pay the amount due by 25th October.
- ➤If the obligation is external, we use will have to or will need to:
- The children will have to stay at home next week while the school is closed for building work. We'll need to get our visas sorted out or we won't be able to stop over in the States.
- ➤ We use won't have to, won't need to or needn't when there is no future obligation:
- With this food processor, you won't have to/won't need to/needn't peel or chop any more.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION

• They _____ finished their project on time, but they procrastinated.

A) Must – B) have to – C)should have

You ____ wear a helmet when riding a bike on this road.

A) Must B) have to

- I _____ called my parents on their anniversary, but I got caught up at work.
- A) Must B) have to C)should have

• They _____ finished their project on time, but they procrastinated.

Must – have to - should have

You _____ wear a helmet when riding a bike on this road.

A) must

B) have to

- I _____ called my parents on their anniversary, but I got caught up at work.
- Must have to should have

Thank you