What time do we have to get up?

Your father must be tired.

MUST

He must work now.

He has to finish his homework.

I. OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY
must, mustn't, have (got) to

♦ *Must*

the <u>authority of the speaker</u>, or a decision or firm opinion on the speaker's part

I simply <u>must</u> tell you what happened.

We <u>must</u> make an early start tomorrow.

You <u>must</u> see the film if you get a chance.

♦ *Have to* (*have got to*)

obligation or necessity imposed by a person other than the speaker, or by force of external circumstance

I have to tell you what happened.
She has to make an early start tomorrow.

You'll have to see the film tomorrow if you don't want to miss it.

♦ These two forms are used to refer to present or future.

➢ present/future obligation/necessity
   HAS TO/HAVE TO

♦ We also use forms of *TO HAVE TO* in the situations where *must* lacks the necessary verb forms

  ➢ past obligation or necessity
     HAD TO

  ➢ present perfect
     HAS/HAVE HAD TO

  ➢ future
     SHALL/WILL HAVE TO

I had to shout to make myself heard.
I have never had to choose between these two things.
She will have to take 5 exams in June.

♦ Interrogative form

What time <u>do</u> we <u>have to</u> get up?
Why <u>did</u> you <u>have to</u> go out?
<u>Have</u> you ever <u>had to</u> talk to two persons simultaneously?

♦ In reported speech - unchanged

"He <u>must </u>tell me how to do it."
I said he <u>must</u> tell me how to do it.

♦ <u>*Mustn't*</u> *– the necessity for non-action/prohibition*

You <u>mustn't</u> say anything.

I. ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY
needn't, not need to, not have to

♦ *Needn't*
the authority of the speaker

♦ *Not need to* and *not have to*
external authority or circumstances

You needn't come if you don't want to.
You don't need to see a doctor.
I don't have to work on Sunday.

≠ *You mustn't work on Sunday.*

♦ We use negative forms of *have to* and *need to* in many situations where *needn't* lacks the necessary verb forms.

♦ Grammatical distinction between *don't need to* (regular verb *to need*) and *needn't*.

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II. INFERENCE AND LOGICAL CONCLUSION
must, can't

♦ *Must* – to assert what we infer or conclude to be the most likely interpretation of a situation or event

He <u>must</u> be at least sixty.

♦ *Can't* – it is the opposite of *must* in this sense

Oh, no! He <u>can't</u> be anything like as old as that.

♦ In reported speech *must* remains unchanged while *can't* changes into *couldn't.*