

When *must* is used to show obligation, it *cannot* be followed by *have* + *d-t-n*.

Adding *have* changes the meaning of obligation to probability.

You must have done your homework. (You got a good grade.)

The listing below shows which modals can be followed by *have* + *d-t-n* and which meanings are changed.

An asterisk (\*) indicates that adding *have* changes the meaning.

A double asterisk (\*\*) indicates that *have* cannot be added because the resulting combination is not semantically appropriate.

	<u>without have</u>	<u>with have</u>
<b>CAN</b>		
ability	Bill can swim.	**
inability	John can't do it.	John can't have done it.
possibility	It can get cold here at times.	**
request	Can you help me?	**
<b>COULD</b>		
ability	Joan could write well.	* (to possibility/probability)
possibility/probability	We could eat at a restaurant.	We could have eaten at a restaurant.
request	He asked me if I could go with him.	* (to possibility/probability)
<b>MAY</b>		
possibility	He may be the man you're after.	He may have been the man you're after.
permission	May I go now?	**
<b>MIGHT</b>		
possibility	John might get the job.	John might have gotten the job.
<b>MUST</b>		
obligation	You must work hard to get ahead.	* (to probability)
probability	She must be your girlfriend.	She must have been your girlfriend.
<b>SHOULD</b>		
obligation/advisability	He should pay his taxes.	He should have paid his taxes.
probability	The oranges should be ripe by now.	The oranges should have been ripe by now.
<b>WILL</b>		
request	Will you do it?	**
later time	He will finish by tomorrow.	He will have finished by tomorrow.
<b>WOULD</b>		
request	Would you come with me?	* (to possibility)
habitual past	When we were young we would often miss school.	* (to possibility)
condition/possibility/probability	If I had their address, I would write them a letter.	If I had had their address, I would have written them a letter.