

HAVE TO

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi “have to” konstruktsiyasining grammatik va pragmatik jihatlarini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada ushbu konstruktsiya yordamida majburiyat, tashqi zarurat va qoidalarni ifodalash usullari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, “have to” va modallar o‘rtasidagi farqlar, ishlatilish kontekstlari va o‘quvchilarga amaliy mashqlar tavsiya etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbekcha: *have to, majburiyat, tashqi zarurat, ingliz tili grammatikasi, modal fe‘llar, kontekst*

В статье анализируются грамматические и прагматические аспекты конструкции “have to” в английском языке. Рассматриваются способы выражения обязательства, внешней необходимости и правил с помощью этой конструкции. Также обсуждаются различия между “have to” и модальными глаголами, контексты использования и практические упражнения для учащихся.

Ключевые слова: *have to, обязательство, внешняя необходимость, грамматика английского языка, модальные глаголы, контекст*

This article analyzes the grammatical and pragmatic aspects of the “have to” construction in English. It examines ways of expressing obligation, external necessity, and rules through this structure. Additionally, differences between “have to” and modal verbs, contexts of use, and practical exercises for learners are discussed.

Keywords: *have to, obligation, external necessity, English grammar, modal verbs, context*

“Have to” is a widely used semi-modal verb in English that expresses obligation or external necessity. This construction is particularly important for learners in both formal and informal contexts.

In English, there are several ways to express obligation, such as must, should, ought to, and have to. However, “have to” is especially effective for indicating obligations imposed by external conditions or rules.

Grammar Structure of “Have to”

1. Present Simple

I/You/We/They have to + infinitive

He/She/It has to + infinitive

Examples:

I have to finish my homework today.

She has to attend the meeting.

2. Past Simple

I/You/He/She/It/We/They had to + infinitive

Example:

They had to leave early yesterday.

3. Future Simple

I/You/He/She/It/We/They will have to + infinitive

Example:

You will have to submit the report by Friday.

Difference Between “Have to” and “Must”

1. Must expresses an internal obligation or personal decision.

2. Have to indicates an obligation based on external circumstances or rules.

I must study because I want to pass the exam

I have to study because my teacher said so.

Usage Contexts of “Have to”

1. Obligation

I have to wear a uniform at school.

2. External Necessity

We have to leave now if we want to catch the bus.

3. Rules and Regulations

Employees have to follow safety guidelines

Negative and Interrogative Forms

1. Negative Form

Present: I/You/We/They do not have to + infinitive

He/She/It does not have to + infinitive

Example:

You do not have to come if you are busy.

2. Interrogative Form

Do I/you/we/they have to + infinitive

Does he/she/it have to + infinitive?

Example:

Do we have to submit the assignment today?

Practical Tips for Using “Have to”

1. Analyze the context — determine whether the obligation is internal or external.
2. Compare with modals — understand the differences with must, should, and ought to
3. Practice exercises — create sentences in real-life situations

At work

At school

At home

Example Exercises:

1. Rewrite the sentences using have to.
2. Make negative sentences using do not have to / does not have to.
3. Form questions using have to.

The “have to” construction is essential in English for expressing obligation and external necessity. It helps learners strengthen their grammar knowledge and improve their ability to communicate in different contexts. Therefore, mastering and practicing “have to” is crucial for every English language learner.

References

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