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A comparison analysis of Modal Auxiliary Verbs using SPSS

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Abstract. Modal auxiliary verbs are used to show need, ability, desire, or opportunity. Unlike most verbs, these verbs have the best form. In well-known, verb paperwork trade to suggest whether the structure of the sentence is singular or plural. Most verbs imply whether or not something passed off in the past, gift, or future. Most modal subjunctive verbs lack this, which makes them less difficult to recognize and use effectively. Since modal auxiliary verbs, there is nothing beyond worrying forcaforciblese the modal subjunctive with the word 'have' and the beyond participle. Past participles usually lead to -d, -ed, -n, or -en, forming the beyond participles of 'desired, noticed, took,' and so forth. Let's take a look at an instance in the gift trauma There are nine modal subjunctive verbs: shall, should, can, may want to, would, might, will, could, can also, need to, would, and possibly. There are also semi-modal auxiliary verbs: ought to, need to, and has to. There are ten common modal subjunctive verbs, namely 'can', 'could', 'will', 'would', 'shall', 'should', 'may', 'might', 'must' and,' ought'. Modal auxiliary verbs often express ideas of need and possibility. In English; modal verbs are used to soporific capacity, opportunity, permission, or r, responsibility. Each of the modal verbs can be used to explicit one or extra of those modes. They can be used to form future anxious and conditional sentences in English. Modal verbs display possibility, intention, capability, or need. Since they may be a kind of auxiliary verb (supporting verb), they are used together with the primary verb of the sentence. Common examples include can, ought to, and need to. Subject - By using modal verbs, you may specific nuances in meaning that you wouldn't be able to in any other case. Polite - Finally, some modal verbs are "polite", which means you sound more polite whil when use them to ask questions or make suggestions, which is important when speaking in a foreign language. Language solves the problem of Modal Auxiliary Verbs in all common verbs."Statistical Package for Social Sciences" Or "SPSS" for quick. In the 80s and 90s, the use of the bundle unfolds beyond the social sciences to the sector of business; the old call turned into dropped and the name was shortened to "SPSS". Several attempts had been made to introduce a word that suits the acronym "SPSS", but they have got frequently failed. For some years in the early 2000s, we used "Statistical Packages and Software Services", however that became eventually dropped, and "SPSS" turned into just a name and no longer brief for something... Starting place story. Yet there is a detailed history of SPSS from 1968 to 2009, to be had to everybody involved. 'Shall', 'should' 'can', 'could', 'would', 'will', 'May'. The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .744 which indicates 74% reliability. From the Modal Auxiliary Verb, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis Show the Modal Auxiliary Verb of Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .744 which indicates 74% reliability. From the Modal Auxiliary Verb, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

Keywords: SPSS, Shall, Should, Can, Could, Would.

Introduction

Modal auxiliary verbs often express ideas of need and possibility. A modal verb Used to express methods is a subjunctive verb (states or 'ways' in which an object has) possibility, capability, control Need, etc. Some of the modal verbs Common examples include must, must, Includes will, strength, and can. Helping verbs, helping verbs, there are 23! Am, is, are, was and were, being, be, and be, have, has, had, had, do, do, did, did, will, will, will, shall, and ought [1]. There are five more helping verbs: may, might, must, can, and could! Important English model verbs are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must. Some other verbs are some Sometimes, but not always, models are classified as; of course, it was excellent and (in some usages) includes courage and necessity [2]. The three types of models are epistemic (relating to assumptions), deontic (relating to ideals or norms), and dynamic (relating to performance) [3]. Auxiliary verbs also called auxiliary Verbs or helping verbs, a Small that supports the main verb in the sentence verbs, such as aspects of tense or manner communicate complex grammatical concepts. For example, in this sentence, “I report is a key to show time and continuity a verb is used with a verb [4]. To be and to be our primary subclauses. a primary to form compound tenses The accessory is used. The modal Auxiliary verb "huì". Performed within the sentence Modifies the speech act "Wǒbǎohùnǐ (I guard you)" whose stress relies on present truth by including the modal verb "huì", a probable route alongside the time axis is projected from the present fact vicinity to the artificial vicinity. Auxiliary verbs. It best differs from the other modal auxiliaries in that it has a complete paradigm for the person and demands bureaucracy on the version of BE (I’m to go; He changed into to head; etc.). HAVE (TO) is covered in our listing of modal auxiliaries because it regularly operates like an auxiliary [5]. Its role in E is instead like that of NEED in SE defined above. In certain buildings, it operates like an auxiliary, in others like a major verb (support, and many others.), and in others like both a modal auxiliary or a prime

verbthe syntactic construction in which the auxiliary verbs passed off became coded with the use of Chomsky's (1957) class system and included declarative, negatives, questions, and ellipses. Utterances were coded as declarative if the utterance functioned as a declaration or remark and the auxiliary verb became in a noninverted position [6]. By including the modal verb "huì", a probable route alongside the time axis is projected from the present fact vicinity to the artificial vicinity. Auxiliary verbs. It best differs from the other modal auxiliaries in that it has a complete paradigm for the person and demands bureaucracy on the version of BE (I'm to go; He changed into to head; etc.). HAVE (TO) is covered in our listing of modal auxiliaries because it regularly operates like an auxiliary its role in E is instead like that of NEED in SE defined above. In certain buildings, it operates like an auxiliary, in others like a major verb (support, and many others.), and in others like both a modal auxiliary and a prime verb [7]. The syntactic construction in which the auxiliary verbs passed off became coded with the use of Chomsky's (1957) class system and included declarative, negatives, questions, and ellipses. Utterances were coded as declarative if the utterance functioned as a declaration or remark and the auxiliary verb became in a noninverted position [8]. The emergence of recent quasi-modal verbs such as be going to, should, and be able to, which percentage semantic senses of the models, fill an apparent vacuum within the verb System after the reanalysis of the models [9]. The motion method of "defensive" is projected into destiny with the aid of the modal verb "huì". The modal verb "huì" lets us take part in conceptual cognition, converting from the truth in "Wǒbǎohùnǐ (I guard you)" to the potential reality in "Wǒhuìbǎohùnǐ (I will defend you)" [10]. Model auxiliary verbs The consequences of this corpus-primarily based examination generally Familiarity with content tend to give a sense of the 3 recommended textbooks, thereby helping educators discover precisely already in use Strengths of textbooks and weaknesses. to acquire extra reliability inside the textbook corpus. Awareness of and familiarity with modal subjunctives will cross a long manner in supporting instructors to make first-rate use of the textbook's strengths and ultimately in spotting the shortcomings of certain exercises, assignments, and whole texts [11]. Modal Subjunctive Verbs in English According to Huckin& Olsen (1991: 542), students and scientists have to use linguistic belongings exactly when publishing their studies' findings. The correct choice of modal auxiliary verbs helps them acquire that aim. The evaluation supplied on these paintings is based on the classification and values of modal auxiliary verbs described in classical English grammar (Leech &Svartvick, 1975, Quirk et al., 1985, Greenbaum& Quirk, 1990, Downing & Locke, 1992). Modal verbs are grouped into companies in keeping with their frequency of use [12]. The first organization includes the modal verb can and its past shape can, which are specially utilized in English to express capability, permission, and opportunity. The second organization specifically includes other modal auxiliary verbs used to suggest obligation or requirement (must, want to, have to, ought to, need to), permission or possibility (can also add, might), and intention, prediction, or threat (may want to) [13]. Sample auxiliary verbs (along with their bad forms) found in 5 In lower and upper levels English textbooks in descending order Given: can, will, need to, May it, Mucht, May it Also, Gold, May and Sal The textbook corpus contained a complete of 4154 key samples. Between can and can on the one hand there is a large frequency gap, on the other hand, Alternate seven fashions [14]. In Portuguese, the verb of motion is in - English Cross or French aller - as a subjunctive verb Grammarized (or semi-sub verb, as others classify it), which Most grammar about Portuguese and A clause in articles is defined as a marker (cf. E.G. Lima 2001, A historical overview of the verb adjustments). As many authors factor, this Meaning, IR is described as an opportunity although not always with perfect distribution [15]. By using a modal/subjunctive verb (eg, can he pass?) or a dummy subjunctive (eg, Is he moving?). English questions as he goes provide a model for words like, and That such words are allowed separately leading to (mis)counting of children. Such Proofs of account are provided by Theakston, Levin et al are presented by Tomasello (2003). targeted In questions (eg, is it mib?), on the contrary Notifications (look, it's mibs) or Questions and notifications composition (is it mib? origin, is it mibs) [16].As we can see, the speaker makes a specialty of particular modal subtypes associated with particular (e.g. piper, Johansen, Leach, Conrad, and Al Finegan, 1999; Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002; Quirk, Greenbaum, Leach, and Swarthwick, 1985) or overlapping modal meanings [17]. A functionalist model that blurs the distinction between dependent (epistemic) and supply factors has caused the positing of axillary categories. Thus, for functionalist processes, root modality expresses "human manipulate over occasions related to permission, purpose, capacity, or responsibility" (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 111), at the same time as conceptualization. "Whether an occasion was, is, or will appear" [19]. Existing research typically cognizance of the most effective category hassle. As a result, current research ignores two kinds of important bias records [18]. Verbs are based totally on normal verbal exchange recorded in 13 different languages across these various communities involuntary communication is usually two concepts of verbs discussed Provides resources for extensions. sensing, understanding, and listening to~linguistic communiqué—in addition to illustrating different Meanings and functions (eg, Verbs of Discourse Confidence (using as markers) Earlier it was much less favored [19]. Various instantaneous applicability in casual communiqué makes it clear that this form of records must be valuable to empirically primarily based semantic research. Furthermore, these statistics advise Police Mouse Meanings Commonalities, Universal Cognition Not dependent, but social nonetheless the universality of communication also depends on the requirements [20].

Material and Methods

Shall: A shawl is often used to express the intention or determination that I will go shopping or that she will become the next queen. The differences are subtle, but what is important to note is that both will and shall are used in all verbs to form the future tense. However, it's far nonetheless widely used in bureaucratic files, mainly the ones written through attorneys. Because of an awful lot of misuse, its means may be ambiguous, and America authorities Plain Language Panel advises writers not to use the period, different legal drafting experts, which include undeniable language attorneys, argue that statutes can be ambiguous (in general cases, courtroom regulations, and patron contracts cited within the definition of the term). Consist of, that reasoning does not apply to the language of industrial contracts. These specialists recommend using

however to impose a responsibility on a contracting celebration. The sentence, i.E., "Thereby a responsibility exists.
Should: To express something possible. Examples: "John is at 2:00 p.m should be here." He brings Jennifer with him want To ask questions. Examples "Do you want to turn left on this street?"
To show commitment, give a suggestion or comment. Examples: "You should stop eating fast food."
Can: Taken literally, "can you" is equivalent to asking the person if they can do something. On the other hand, "can you" indicates that the person can complete the action under certain circumstances. The use of can you is silly, so the more popular phrase of the two is used
Could: Could is used in the past tense of can when it means that someone was capable of doing something or that something was possible: A Roman army could march 30 miles in a day. Both 'can' and 'could' are modal verbs indicating a possibility', 'ability', or 'ability'. 'Could' implies a general fact or something that has a strong possibility. 'Could' implies a weak possibility or something that might happen, but not necessarily a general fact.
Would: "Would" is a modal verb usually used to form conditional verb forms. It additionally serves because of the past form of the modal verb "will". Additionally, "might" refers to repetition within the beyond aggravating. Will is the beyond-tense shape of will. Because it's miles within the past, it is used: to talk approximately the past. To communicate about hypotheses (while we imagine something) an easy beyond and a past participle of will1. (used to explicit the destiny in past sentences): He stated he would move a day after today. (used in preference to wanting to make an announcement or ask a query immediately or bluntly): That would not be fair.
Will: We use desire to explicit ideals about the present or destiny. To talk about what humans need to do or are inclined to do. To make promises gives and demands. A criminal assertion of a person's needs regarding the disposal of his assets after death. Specifically: A written instrument formally completed by way of someone to transfer his belongings to take effect after the individual's death. Used to suggest that one is willing to present something or that one is inclined to do something or able to do something; Custom markup; Performance reference.
May: May is used to giving permission, especially for you, he, she, they, or a proper noun, to show that the speaker is allowing something to happen. The verb can only be in the simple present, and past tense forms The simple past form of may is strength. Might is also used in its own right as a present tense.
Method: SPSS through Basics of SPSS of students using the publications Introductory Statistics and Research Methods strategies the use of step-via-step explanations affords statistical strategies and methods for undertaking Statistical analysis, and statistics All common in the analysis How to avoid defects Explains that in elements. . The development of easy- To use statistical software including SPSS, Records are taught and discovered has changed. Students can perform transformations of variables, Graphs of distributions of variables can be constructed, and with the click of a button Select from statistical analysis. Spss statistics is information control, advanced analytics, multivariate analytics, commercial enterprise intelligence, and 0criminal investigation evolved with the aid of IBM is a statistical software program package deal. Long time, spa inc. Was created through, IBM and acquired in 2009. The logo calls for the maximum latest variations in IBM spss information. The " statistical package deal for the social sciences " (spss), a hard and fast software program gear for changing, analyzing, and displaying information, is normally used. Multiple formats are to be had for spss. Numerous upload-on modules can be purchased to increase the software's statistics entry, statistical, or reporting abilities. The core software is referred to as an spss base. The spss advanced models and spss regression version's add-on modules are, in our opinion, the most essential of those for statistical analysis. Additionally, independent programs that connect to spss are available from spas inc.Spss is available in versions for windows (98, 2000, me, nt, and XP), supported by windows 2000 running spss version 11.0.1. Although further versions of the spss will most likely be available by the time this book is released, we are certain that the spss instructions provided in each chapter will still apply to the studies outlined.

Result and Discussions:

TABLE 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Shall	30	4	1	5	3.13	1.106
Should	30	4	1	5	3.00	1.259
Can	30	4	1	5	3.23	1.278
Could	30	4	1	5	3.27	1.143
Would	30	4	1	5	3.30	1.512
Will	30	4	1	5	3.43	1.357
May	30	4	1	5	2.97	1.351

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation Shall, Should, Can, Could, Would, Will, May this also using.

TABLE 2. Frequencies Statistics

		Shall	Should	Can	Could	Would	Will	May
N	Valid	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mean		3.13	3.00	3.23	3.27	3.30	3.43	2.97
Std. Error of Mean		.202	.230	.233	.209	.276	.248	.247
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		3	3	3	3	5	5	3
Std. Deviation		1.106	1.259	1.278	1.143	1.512	1.357	1.351
Variance		1.223	1.586	1.633	1.306	2.286	1.840	1.826
Skewness		-.444	.333	-.045	-.269	-.101	-.071	-.025
Std. Error of Skewness		.427	.427	.427	.427	.427	.427	.427
Kurtosis		.204	-.741	-.860	-.071	-1.517	-1.306	-.992
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.833	.833	.833	.833	.833	.833	.833
Range		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sum		94	90	97	98	99	103	89
Percentiles	25	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	75	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00

Table 2 Show the Frequency Statistics in Modal Auxiliary Verb Shall, Should, Can, Could, Would, Will, May curve values are given

TABLE 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.744	7

Table 3 shows the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .744 which indicates 74% reliability. From the Modal Auxiliary Verb, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 4. Reliability Statistic individual

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Shall	.710
Should	.758
Can	.704
Could	.721
Would	.695
Will	.712
May	.685

Table 4 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. The Cronbach's Alpha value for Shall - .710, Should -.758, Can - .704, Could - .721, Would - .695, Will - .712 May - .685 this indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

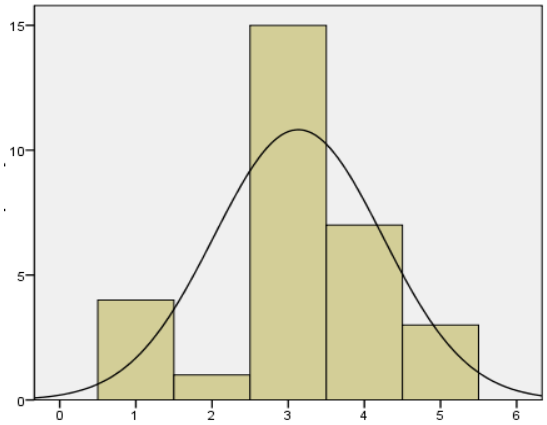

FIGURE 1. Shall

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Shall from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Shall except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

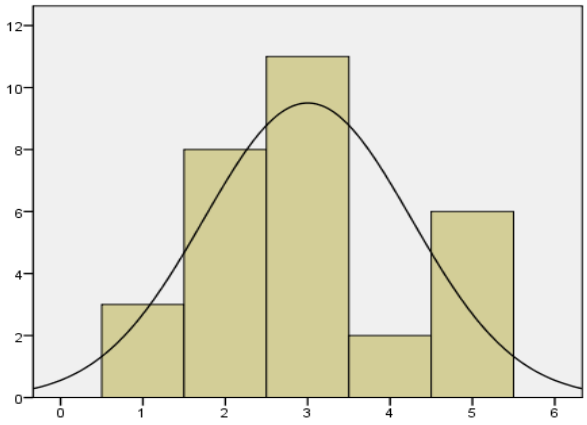

FIGURE 2. Should

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Should from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Evaluation and devaluation except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

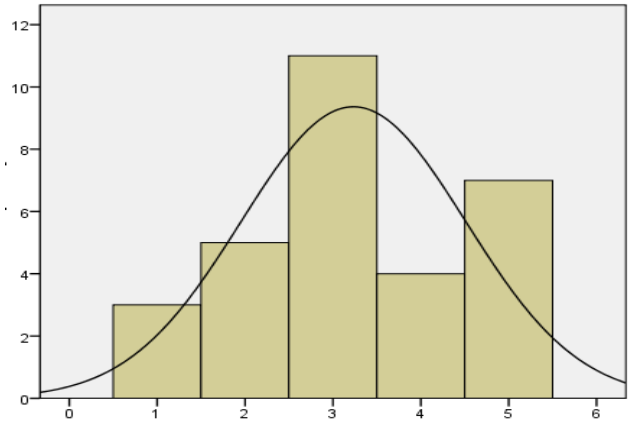

FIGURE 3. Can

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for Can from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for ECan except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

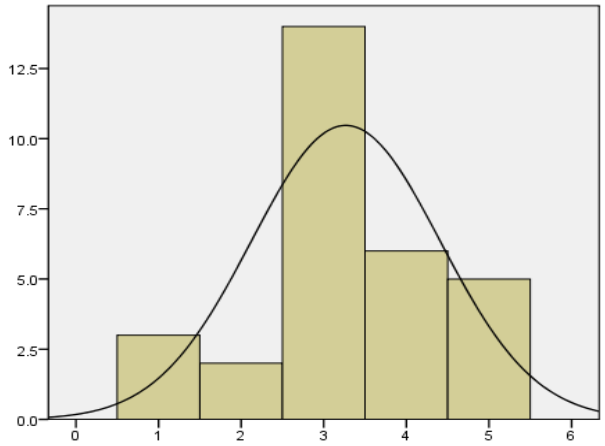

FIGURE 4. Could

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Could from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Could except the 2value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

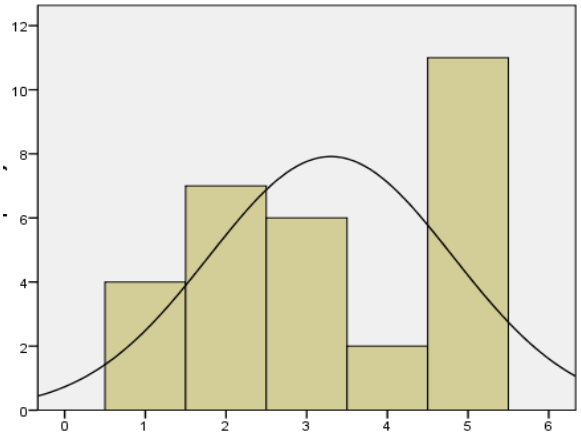

FIGURE 5. Would

Figure 5 shows the histogram plot for Would from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Would except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

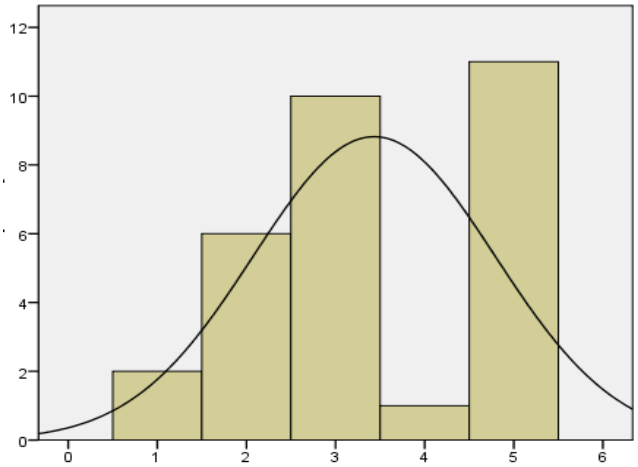

FIGURE 6. Will

Figure 6 shows the histogram plot for Will from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Will except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

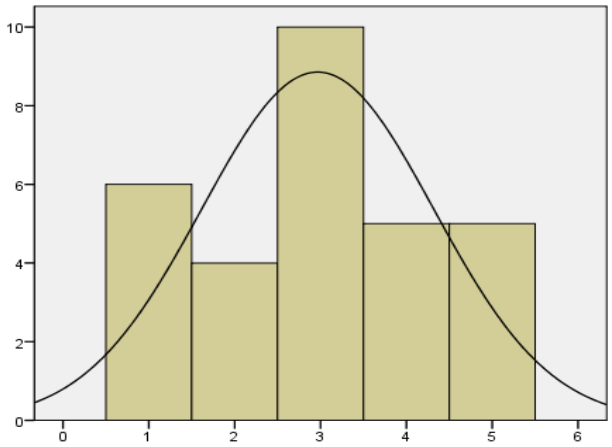

FIGURE 7. May

Figure 7 shows the histogram plot for May from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for May except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

TABLE 5. Correlations

	Shall	**Should**	**Can**	**Could**	**Would**	**Will**	**May**
Shall	1	.149	.368*	.407*	.264	.305	.372*
Should	.149	1	.214	.096	.290	.020	.203
Can	.368*	.214	1	.499**	.319	.198	.344
Could	.407*	.096	.499**	1	.172	.212	.296
Would	.264	.290	.319	.172	1	.506**	.427*
Will	.305	.020	.198	.212	.506**	1	.497**
May	.372*	.203	.344	.296	.427*	.497**	1

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
Table 5 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for Shall. For Could is having highest correlation with Could and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Should. For Would is having highest correlation with Will and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Can. For Could is having highest correlation with Will and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Could. For Can is having highest correlation with Should and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Would. For Will is having highest correlation with Could and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Will. For Would is having highest correlation with Should and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for May. For Will is having highest correlation with Should and having lowest correlation.

Conclusion

Modal auxiliary verbs often express ideas of need and possibility. A modal verb Used to express methods is a subjunctive verb (states or 'ways' in which an object has) possibility, capability, control Need, etc. Some of the modal verbs Common examples include must, must, Includes will, strength, and can. Helping verbs, helping verbs, there are 23! Am, is, are, was and were, being, be, and be, have, has, had, had, do, do, did, did, will, will, will, shall and ought A shawl is often used to express the intention or determination that I will go shopping or that she will become the next queen. The differences are subtle, but what is important to note is that both will and shall are used in all verbs to form the future tense. indicates that the person can complete the action under certain circumstances. The use of can you is silly, so the more popular phrase of the two is used Could is used in the past tense of can when it means that someone was capable of doing something or that something was possible: A Roman army could march 30 miles in a day. Both 'can' and 'could' are modal verbs indicating a possibility, and 'Could' implies a general fact or something that has a strong possibility. 'Could' implies a weak possibility or something that might happen, but not necessarily a general fact. "Would" is a modal verb usually used to form conditional verb forms. It additionally serves because of the past form of the modal verb "will". Additionally, "might" refers to repetition within the beyond aggravating. Will is the beyond-tense shape of will. Because it's miles within the past, it is used: to talk approximately the past. To communicate about hypotheses (while we imagine something) an easy beyond

and a past participle of will1. (used to explicit the destiny in past sentences): He stated he would move a day after today. (used in preference to wanting to make an announcement or ask a query immediately or bluntly): That would not be fair. We use desire to explicit ideals about the present or destiny. To talk about what humans need to do or are inclined to do. To make promises gives and demands. A criminal assertion of a person's needs regarding the disposal of his assets after death. Specifically: A written instrument formally completed by way of someone to transfer his belongings to take effect after the individual's death. Used to suggest that one is willing to present something or that one is inclined to do something or able to do something; Custom mark-up; Performance reference. May is used to give permission, especially for you, him, her, them, or a proper noun, to show that the speaker is allowing something to happen. The verb can only be in the simple present, and past tense forms The simple past form of May is strength. Might is also used in its own right as a present tense. SPSS through Basics of SPSS of students using the publications Introductory Statistics and Research Methods strategies the use of step-via-step explanations affords statistical strategies and methods for undertaking Statistical analysis, and statistics All common in the analysis How to avoid defects Explains that in elements. The development of easy- To use statistical software including SPSS, Records are taught and discovered has changed. Students can perform transformations of variables, Graphs of distributions of variables can be constructed, and with the click of a button Select from statistical analysis. The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .744 which indicates 74% reliability. From the Modal Auxiliary Verb, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

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