

shall (*полная форма*); *ʃəl, ʃl, ʃə, ʃ* (*редуцированные формы*) *v* (*should*)

I

1. во 2-м и 3-м лице выражает

1) волю говорящего, его приказ, распоряжение и т. п.:

you say you will not do it, but I say you shall (do it) - вы говорите, что не желаете этого делать, а я вам говорю, что вы это сделаете /должны будете это сделать/

he says he will go there - He shall not - он говорит, что пойдёт туда. - Нет, не пойдёт

thou shalt not kill - *библ.* не убий

2) обещание, угрозу и т. п.:

you shall have the book tomorrow - получишь эту книгу завтра

you shall pay for this! - ты за это заплатишь!

you shan't go to the cinema tonight - ты сегодня вечером в кино не пойдёшь

you shall not catch me so easily next time - в следующий раз тебе не удастся так легко поймать меня

2. 1) выражает желательность или обязательность действия:

shall I come here tomorrow? - мне приходится сюда завтра?

shall I get you some more tea? - принести вам ещё чаю?

shall the boy wait? - мальчику (нужно) ждать (вас)?

shall we go for a walk? - не пойти ли нам погулять?

2) в текстах законов, соглашений, приказов и т. п. выражает долженствование и часто соответствует настоящему времени:

the fine shall not exceed 100 dollars - штраф не должен превышать ста долларов

it shall be unlawful to carry arms - закон запрещает ношение оружия

the Senate shall be composed of two senators from each state - в сенат входят по два сенатора от каждого штата

3) употребляется в предсказаниях, пророчествах и т. п.:

there shall be peace on earth - на земле воцарится мир

you shall woe this day - ты ещё горько пожалеешь об этом дне

whatever shall be ... - что бы ни случилось ...

what shall be shall be - что будет, то будет

we shall see - ≅ поживём - увидим

3. с личным местоимением 1-го лица выражает решимость:

I shall return - я (обязательно) вернусь

we shall get the money back - мы добьёмся, чтобы нам вернули деньги

they shall not pass - они не пройдут

III Б

вспомогательный глагол служит для образования формы будущего времени в 1-м лице в утвердительных и отрицательных предложениях и в 1-м и 2-м лице в вопросительных предложениях:

I shall arrive by the first train tomorrow - я приеду завтра первым поездом

I shall come home every week - я буду приезжать домой каждую неделю

shall you be here on Sunday? - вы будете здесь в воскресенье?

shall

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

shall *BrE* [ʃəl] ^m *NAmE* [ʃəl] ^m *BrE* strong form [ʃæɪ] ^m *AmE* strong form [ʃæɪ]

^m modal verb (negative **shall not** short form **shan't** *BrE* [ʃɑːn̩t̩] ^m ; *NAmE* [ʃænt̩] ^m pt **should** *BrE* [ʃʊd] ^m ; *NAmE* [ʃʊd] ^m negative **should not** short form **shouldn't** *BrE* [ˈʃʊdn̩t̩] ^m ; *NAmE* [ˈʃʊdn̩t̩] ^m)(especially *BrE*)

1. (becoming old-fashioned) used with I and we for talking about or predicting the future

• This time next week I shall be in Scotland.

• We shan't be gone long.

• I said that I should be pleased to help.

2. used in questions with I and we for making offers or suggestions or asking advice

• Shall I send you the book?

• What shall we do this weekend?

• Let's look at it again, shall we?

3. (old-fashioned or formal) used to show that you are determined, or to give an order or instruction

• He is determined that you shall succeed.

• Candidates shall remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

Word Origin:

[**shall**] Old English **sceal**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **zal** and German **soll**, from a base meaning 'owe'.

Grammar Point:

modal verbs

The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would. Dare, need, have to and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs.

Modal verbs have only one form. They have no -ing or -ed forms and do not add -s to the 3rd person singular form: ▪ He can speak three languages. ◊▪ She will try and visit tomorrow.

Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without to. The exceptions are ought to and used to: ▪ You must find a job. ◊▪ You ought to stop smoking. ◊▪ I used to smoke but I gave up two years ago.

Questions are formed without do/does in the present, or did in the past: ▪ Can I invite Mary? ◊▪ Should I have invited Mary?

Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -n't and do not use do/does or did.
You will find more help with how to use modal verbs at the dictionary entries for each verb

Grammar Point:

shall / will

In modern English the traditional difference between shall and will has almost disappeared, and shall is not used very much at all, especially in *NAmE*. Shall is now only used with **I** and **we**, and often sounds formal and old-fashioned. People are more likely to say: ▪ I'll ▪ (= I will) ▪ be late and ▪ 'You'll ▪ (= you will) ▪ apologize immediately. ' ▪ No I won't! '

In *BrE* shall is still used with **I** and **we** in questions or when you want to make a suggestion or an offer. ▪ What shall I wear to the party? ◇ ▪ Shall we order some coffee? ◇ ▪ I'll drive, shall I?

note at ↑should

shall

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

shall **S1 W1** /ʃəl; strong ʃæɪ/ *BrE* [■] *AmE* [■] *modal verb* (negative short form **shan't**)

[Language: Old English; Origin: sceal]

1. **shall I/we ... ? spoken** used to make a suggestion, or ask a question that you want the other person to decide about:

- Shall I open the window?
- Shall we say 6 o'clock, then?
- What shall I get for dinner?

2. **I/we shall especially British English formal** used to say what you will do in the future:

- We shall be away next week.
- I shall have to be careful.
- I've never liked her and I never shall.
- We shall have finished by Friday.

3. **formal or old-fashioned** used to emphasize that something will definitely happen, or that you are determined that something should happen:

- The truth shall make you free.
- I said you could go, and so you shall.

4. **formal** used in official documents to state an order, law, promise etc:

- All payments shall be made in cash.

shall

Freakuency Pack

12500 **156**^{MCW}

15000 **2070**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k SHALL** 17278

shall 16089

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