Graduate Writing Lab



FUTURE TENSE

Hosna Sheikholeslami

In English, there is no way to mark the future tense with a verb form. Rather, the future is indicated with a verb phrase. There are two major ways to do so: **Will + infinitive** or **going to + infinitive**. Sometimes the difference between them is very small:

- John'll / John's going to meet us in the restaurant at 8 o'clock.
- Will you / Are you going to come back this evening?

However, **going to** is preferred in spoken English and **will** is preferred in formal written English. You can also use the continuous present to indicate the future based on context, such as: *I am having lunch with my advisor on Thursday*. The difference between each form of future tense is outlined below.

Will/shall + infinitive

Will is often used as a contraction with the pronoun that is the subject of the verb indication future tense (*l'll/(s)he'll/they'll...*)

We use **will/shall** when we decide to do something at the time of speaking, but NOT to talk about something you've already arranged to do:

• I'm going on holiday next week <u>NOT</u> I'll go on holiday next week.

• It's late. I think I'll go to bed now
However, notice that in a formal style, we use will rather than going to to talk about future events that have been previously arranged in some detail:
• The meeting will begin at 10.00 am. Coffee will be available from 9.30 onwards.
Also, if we make a prediction based on our opinion or our past experience we use will:
 Why don't you come over this weekend? The children will enjoy seeing you again. I imagine the stadium will be full for the game on Saturday.
You can also use it when you:
offer to do something (I'll wash the dishes.)
agree to do something (I'll talk to her about it on Monday.)
promise to do something (I'll never let you go.)

ask somebody to do something (Will you close the door?)
Be going to + infinitive
You can use be going to + infinitive to explain what you have already arranged to do.
 She is going to the doctor's on Wednesday afternoon They are going to go swimming at the gym this afternoon.
We also use going to instead of will when we PREDICT that something will happen in the future because we have some evidence for it now. It may be that we predict an event that is just about to happen on the basis of something that we feel, see (etc.) now, or because we have been told that it will happen:
 What's that matter with her? She thinks she's going to faint. The sky is cloudy - I think it's going to rain. Did you know that Bob and Kathy are going to get married?
We tend to avoid going to + go and use the <u>present continuous</u> form of go instead:

 I'm going to town on Saturday, (rather than I'm going to go to town) Alice is going to university next year, (rather thanis going to go to university)
Be going to can be used for past as well: "was going to" refers to a projected time from a point in the past:
• It was August and he was going to start school.
Present Continuous (with context)
In addition to going to + infinitive, you can also use <u>present continuous</u> to talk about activities and events that are intended or have already been arranged:

- She's **making** a speech at the conference next week.
- **Are** you **seeing** Tony this week? (= do you have an arrangement to see him?)

When we talk about an INTENTION to do something in the future, although no definite arrangement has been made, we prefer **going to** rather than the present continuous. To emphasize that we are talking about a DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT, we prefer the present continuous. Study these sentences:

• Before I go to China next year, I'm going to learn some Cantonese, (rather than ...I'm learning some Cantonese.)

•	I'm still not feeling very well, so I think I'm going to see the doctor some time this week,
	(rather thanI think I'm seeing the doctor)

•	They're leaving from	Frankfurt airport at 6.30	pm. (rather than	They're going to leave.)

We don't use the present continuous for the future: when we make or report predictions about activities or events over which we have no control/we can't arrange these):

- I think it's going to rain / will rain soon, (not I think it's raining soon.) •
- Scientists say that the satellite **is going to fall / will fall** to Earth some time this afternoon. *(not ...*the satellite is falling...)

We also cannot use it when we talk about permanent future situations:

- · People **are going to live / will live** longer in the future, *(not ...* are living...)
- The brothers **are going to own / will own** most of the buildings in the street before long. *(not ...* are owning...)

Practice Exercises

A. Choose will ('ll) or (be) going to, whichever is correct or more likely, and one of these

verbs.

	collapse	eat		explode	have	ind	crease
	leave paint	re-open	retire	see		show	walk
Exam	ole: Get out of the bu	ilding! It soun	ds like th	ne generator's	going to	explode.	
• Jam	es e recently.	arly before he	reaches	65. He menti	oned it	at the me	eting
• 'l th	ink I	home across	the park	.' 'That's a goo	d idea.'		
• Car	we meet at 6pm out	side the static	n?' 'Oka	y. I	yc	ou there.'	
• 'Clo	sed over the New Yea office window.)	ar period. This	office_		on 2nd	l January.'	(Sign on an
• l'm	sure you	staying	with Kha	alil.			
• We	wi	th Jose tonigh	t. He wa	nts us to be th	nere at 6	6.00.	
• 'The	e 4:15 to Grand Centra station.)	al	f	rom platform	5.' <i>(Ann</i> o	ouncemer	nt at railway
• Iwo	uldn't walk across th	at old bridge i	f I were y	ou. It looks lik	ke it		•
• I rea	nd in the paper that th	ney the price o	of gas		_ again.		

- B. These sentences refer to the future. Correct them where necessary (with either present continuous or going to) or put Y if they are already correct. (C & D)
- Unless aid arrives within the next few days, thousands are starving.
- There are going to be more of us at the picnic than we'd thought.
- I'm tired. I'm going to go to bed.
- 'I can't go to the game after all.' 'That's a pity. Jen'll being very disappointed.'
- Clear the area! The bomb's exploding.
- In future, the company is going to be known as 'Communications International'.
- I've redecorated the bedroom. Do you think Jane is liking it when she gets home?
- Whether we like it or not, within a few years biotechnology is transforming every aspect of human life.
- It's not a deep cut, but it's leaving a scar.

He is going to inherit his father's fortune.
References
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