

## Ways to express future in English

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**Abstract:** This article includes shifts about different methods of expression future time, actual examples and explanations.

**Keywords:** future simple, to be going to, present simple, present continuous, future continuous, future perfect, future perfect continuous, usage, positive form, negative form, interrogative form, to be to do something, to be about to do something, to be due to do something

The first place takes Future simple tense.

This tense indicates action, which probably will happen in near or indefinite future.

In order to make a Positive sentence structure, we use formula: subj + will/ shall + v1. For example,

1. I will read this novel soon.
2. Perhaps, we will go on a trip to Paris.

Negative sentence structure created by forming: subj + will/shall not + v1

1. I will not play this game with you.
2. She will not pass this exam- could be illuminations

With respect to Interrogative sentence structure, we should use this precept: will/shall + subj + v1? For instance,

1. Will they help us choose the new house.
2. Will he make a birthday party?

Usage of future simple: if the action is being decided or planned immediately during the conversation. The Future Simple time is used to announce decision at the time of its acceptance.

1. - Oh someone is knocking the door  
- Ok. I will open

Future Simple is used when we promise something. Often in such sentences, the verb to promise is used. For example, I promise I will pay alimony at time. I will always love you.

2. Future Simple is used for predictions that are based solely on the speaker's experience and opinion. When we use will, when talking about the future, we have no facts confirming that the action will happen. Some examples:

1. I think Michael will be a good grandfather.
2. will not succeed in this new business.

3. Future Simple is used in situations where the action in question will definitely happen and we cannot change anything: He will turn 70 in August.

The second one is construction "to be going to"

1. Construction to be going to do smth can be also used to describe future.

The construction to be going to do smth in English is used to communicate your plans or intentions to do something in the future. In colloquial speech, the abbreviated form of the turnover to be going to do smth is very popular - to be gonna do smth.

Positive form can be formed by the given structure: subj + am/is/are + going to + v1

I'm going to take an SEFR exam. We are going to make a decision.- could be best examples

There is Negative form as well: subj + am/is/are +not going to + v1

1. I am not going to tell her about my dream.

2. They are not going to invite any of my friends to festival.

With regard to Interrogative form, we usually use structure: am/is/are + subj + going to + v1?

1. Are you going to have lunch with me?

2. Is she going to get married?(another examples)

2. We use to be going to structure when we want to talk about plans and intentions

1. Aziza is studying biology and chemistry.

2. He is going to become a surgeon.

3. Based on the present situation, we use to be going to express a future action. In this case, the speaker usually sees some kind of proof of this, so what he said is not his personal opinion.

1. Wow! Look at the trees! They are going to bloom

The third method that we can use is Present simple tense

Time, which is also used to express the future.

In order that create a Positive form we may use this setup: Subject + verb + ... (-s for the third person singular) For instance, Please, hurry up! The bus leaves in 10 minutes!

Negative form can be created by this rule: Subject + do/does + not + verb + ... (does for the third person singular) E.g.1. She does not celebrate her anniversary tomorrow.

Besides, Interrogative form might be produced: Do/does + subject + verb + ...? (does for third person singular)

1. What time do you finish school tomorrow? - As an example

2. Present Simple is used to express the future when we talk about the schedule (transport, cinema) Sample 1: I have just checked the train timetable in this app. The last train leaves at 12 p.m.

3. Present Simple can be used when it comes to events and plans, if they are fixed and we cannot change them. Sample 2: What time does our meeting start? I have a doctor appointment on Wednesday.

Present continuous takes forth place in list.

Present Continuous time can also be used to express plans and intentions.

Positive form structured in this order: Subject + to be + [verb + -ing] in particular, 1. he is running his second marathon tomorrow

Negative form created by constructing: Subject + to be + not + [verb + -ing] 2. I am not working tomorrow I am sick! - could be a sample there

Interrogative form: To be + subject + [verb + -ing] + ...?

3. Are you working again next month?

Usage of Present Continuous in the future:

1. The Present Continuous time is used to highlight a planned action that will happen in the near future. Such sentences usually contain the words today, tonight, tomorrow, next week, in October, etc. For instance, 1. We are meeting for dinner on Monday night.

2. We use the Present continuous tense when we talk about an action that we are going to do right after we mention it. In such sentences we use verbs of movement: to come, to go, to arrive, to leave, to carry. 2. I need to get dressed now. (As proof)

Future continuous tense is also should be mentioned there.

A Positive form can be composed by forming a given structure: Subject + shall be/will be + Verb (ing) + object. For instance, 1. I will be sleeping all day tomorrow in order to heal myself.

Regarding Negative form, we utilize: Subject + shall/will + not + be + verb (ing) + object

2. You can call me later, I will not be sleeping, for example.

The last one is Interrogative form of present continuous: shall/will + subject + be + verb (ing) + object + ?

3. Will they be watching movies all night again?

1. We use Future Continuous when we talk about a continuous action that will occur in the future at some period. This time can be specified or understood from the context.

As an example: 1. I will be reading, so don't disturb me, please. Vincent, you will be giving your speech at the end of the ceremony. Be ready.

2. Future Continuous is used in polite questions. Like, 2. Could you tell me if we will be visiting Empire state building tomorrow ? 3. Excuse me, what time will you be cooking bread? ...

We can use Future Perfect tense to convey future actions as well

We make Positive form by employment: subj + will have + past participle (V3)  
For instance, 1. I will have done my household chores by the time mum gets home. 2. Andrew will have received the diploma by the end of the week.

The Negative form of future continuous is- Subject + will have not + (V3)

1. I will not have finished reading this book by morning. I need more time!
2. Alexa will not have found a new school by that time

As regards Interrogative form, we need to adhere this formation: Will + subject + have + past participle (V3) +?

3. Will you have introduced us to your family before your wedding? 6. Will we have finished our plans by the end of the year? Could be illumination

We use Future Perfect Simple for actions that will be completed up to a certain point in the future. The most popular marker word of this time is by. In particular, 1. Mother will have finished cleaning by the time you come from university.

Future Perfect Continuous tense is last but not least tense

Positive formula is formed by next step: Subject + will have + been + present participle + time reference. i.e. 1. By the evening, they will have been painting walls for 18 hours.

2. When you come, I will have been teaching for 5 hours

In order so construct a Negative form, we need to remember this form: Subject + will have + not + been + present participle + time reference, as for instance, 3. Daniel will not have been working enough by March to participate in an architecture project.

With respect to Interrogative form, which is created by: Will + subject + have been + present participle + time reference + ? 4. Will you have been studying Spanish for five years next month? 5. Will they have been studying here for 10 years by 2025?

We use Future Perfect Continuous when we talk about an action that will continue until a certain point in the future or another action. 1. I will have been teaching him French for a year by the time he visits France.

2. How long will you have been waiting for meal when it finally was prepared in the evening?

We use Future Perfect Continuous when it is necessary to specify the reason for any action in the future. In such sentences there is a conjunction so (therefore) or because. We can see samples here: 1. Natasha will feel much better after she visits her friends because they will have been discussing all her worries and problems

2. They will have been working in the backyard since early morning, so they will be exhausted

Other ways of expressing the future tense in English:

When you know that something is going to happen in the future, you can use the to be to do something construct. It is used in formal situations and orders, news reports.

1. The president is to come to open a new hospital tomorrow. 2. The judge is to pronounce his sentence next month, as an example

The to be about to do something construct is used to describe an action that is about to happen. For instance, 1. Please, stop laughing. The lesson is about to start.

2. Do something! Don't you see we are about to lose our all property !

When you expect something to happen in the future, use the phrase to be due to do something: 1. She is due to come back from Angola tomorrow midnight.

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