
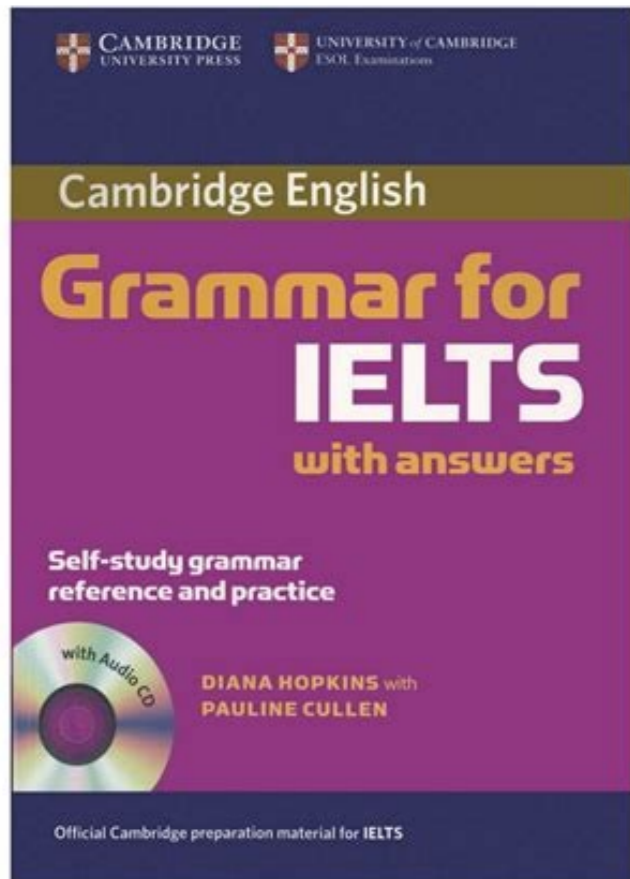


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**UNIT 11**

**Will and going to; shall**

**Will + infinitive and going to + infinitive** are commonly used to talk about the future. Sometimes the difference between them is very small:

- John **is 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 (where it is often pronounced /zɪn/), and **will** is preferred in formal written English. (For other uses of **will** see Units 18 and 19.)

In B-D below we focus on where there is a meaning difference.

**Will** is used 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:

- 'What's that matter with her?' She thinks she's **going to** faint.
- or it may be that we can predict an event because we have been told that it will happen:
- Did you know that Bob and Kath **are going to** get married?

However, if we make a prediction based on our opinion or our past experience we use **will**:

- Why not come over at the weekend? The children **will** enjoy seeing you again.
- I imagine the stadium **will** be full for the match on Saturday.

When we talk about **INTENTIONS** or **DECISIONS** about the future that were made some time before we report them, we prefer **going to** or the present continuous (see Unit 12):

- Who's **arranging** the party? He's **going to** do it. (= this has been planned)
- Toni told me that she's **going to** move back to Spain. (= reporting an intention)

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.

When we state a decision made at the moment of speaking, we prefer **will**:

- 'Is that the phone?' Don't worry, I'll get it.'    It's late. I think I'll go to bed now.

We can use **will** or **going to** with little difference in meaning in the main clause of an if-sentence when we say that something (often something negative) is conditional on something else - it will happen if something else happens first:

- If we go on like this, we'll / we're **going to** lose all our money.
- You'll / You're **going to** knock that glass over if you're not more careful!

However, we use **will** (or another auxiliary), not **going to**, when we describe a future event that follows another. Often **if** has a meaning similar to **when** in this kind of sentence:

- If you look carefully, you'll (or can) find writing scratched on the glass.
- If you move to your left, you'll (or may) be able to see the church.

**Shall** (For other uses of **shall**, see Unit 25.)

We can use **shall** (or **shan't**) instead of **will** (or **won't**) in statements about the future with I and we, although it is more common to use **will/won't**:

- When I retire, I **shall** have more time for my painting.
- The stronger we are, the more we **shall** be able to help others.

In current English we don't use **shall/shan't** with other subjects (i.e. she, they, etc.) when we talk about the future.

**Will: willingness** → **will**    **Will: habit** → **will**    **Shall: certain offers** → **shall**

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He lectured at University of Edinburgh, University College London and University of Reading, before moving in 1969 to the Department of English at the University of Queensland, where he worked until his formal retirement in 1998. Adjectives and Adverbs Geoffrey K. His numerous publications cover not only syntactic theory and English grammar, but also a large number of other topics in linguistics. Clause II: Mainly added Anita Mittwoch, Rodney Huddleston and Peter Collins 9. Pullum and Rodney Huddleston 8. This is an important step forward compared to previous grammars, as it is systematically based on linguistic research carried out on English over the last forty years. Nouns and noun phrases John Payne and Rodney Huddleston 6. Overview Rodney Huddleston 3. 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