

**Univerzita Pardubice
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**Devices of Future Time Reference in
Newspaper Reporting**

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**Devices of Future Time Reference
in Newspaper Reporting**

Thesis

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**Způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti
v novinovém zpravodajství**

Diplomová práce

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Z á s a d y p r o v y p r a c o v á n í :

Cílem diplomové práce je prostudovat jazykové prostředky, které jsou v anglickém jazyce využívány k odkazování na budoucnost, a následně zmapovat jejich výskyt v novinových článcích. Nejprve na základě studia relevantní odborné literatury z oblasti lingvistiky studentka vymezí jednotlivé jazykové prostředky odkazující na budoucnost a zaměří se zejména na možnosti jejich využití. Na základě analýzy vybraných novinových článků zmapuje výskyt zkoumaných jazykových prostředků, vysvětlí jejich funkce a použití s ohledem na významovou stránku jazyka a objasní převažující tendence.

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Abstract

This diploma paper is dedicated to different ways of referring to future time in the English language. The aim of the thesis is to confirm or disprove assumption about the degree of usage of different means used when referring to future. The assumption is stated in chapter 1 – Introduction. This diploma paper is divided into two parts. The first – the theoretical part which is based on information gained from literature. Here, the readers will familiarize themselves with the different ways which can be used when referring to future. Moreover, various linguists' opinions are discussed and compared. In the second – the research part, the results of the research are presented. They were produced by analyzing several texts, brought together from November 19th, 2007 to March 2nd, 2008 from The Times official website.

Key words: future, will/shall, to be going to, present simple, present continuous, newspaper reporting

Abstrakt

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá různými způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti v anglickém jazyku. Cílem této práce je potvrdit nebo vyvrátit předpoklad o míře užívání různých způsobů, které se používají, pokud hovoříme o budoucnosti. Tento předpoklad je uveden v kapitole číslo 1 – Introduction / Úvod. Tato práce je rozdělena do dvou částí. První – teoretická část, která je založena na informacích získaných z literatury. Zde se čtenáři seznámí s různými způsoby, které mohou být použity, pokud hovoříme o budoucnosti. Dále jsou diskutovány a porovnávány názory různých lingvistů. V druhé – výzkumné části – jsou prezentovány výsledky výzkumu. Tyto byly získány analýzou několika textů, získaných od 19. listopadu 2007 do 2. března 2008 z oficiální webové stránky anglického deníku The Times.

Klíčová slova: budoucnost, will/shall, to be going to, přítomný čas prostý, přítomný čas průběhový, novinové zpravodajství

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1. Introduction

The English language offers a wide range of forms referring to future. To be able to use particular form correctly, it is important to learn the form, to know about the use and meaning of this particular way referring to the future.

Now, I would like to introduce the aim and segmentation of my thesis, called *Devices of future time reference in newspaper reporting*.

The aim of the thesis is to study different ways of referring to future, to map their incidences in newspaper reports and to confirm or disprove assumption about the degree of usage of different means used when referring to future. The assumption follows:

There are several ways of expressing future. As the newspaper reports deal mostly with prediction, I assume that the most common ways used will be *will/future simple* and the structure *to be going to*.

The diploma paper will not deal with the quantitative evaluation only but also with usage and functions of particular means used when referring to future.

The thesis is divided into two parts, the theoretical part and the practical part. The theoretical part of the paper includes theoretical background based on different grammar books written by well known authors, like Randolph Quirk, Douglas Biber or Rodney Huddleston. The aim of this part of the thesis is to collect relevant information about each type of structure referring to future and consequential comparison. The chapter number two includes basic information about the division of English tenses and deals with the question – How many tenses does the English language have? To answer this question is necessary for the next chapter called Different ways of referring to future. This chapter includes the most common means used when speaking about the future. Each type is explained, examples are given and finally, the reader can find closing summary.

The connecting function between the theoretical and the practical part fulfils a chapter called Language of Newspapers. Within this part of the thesis, basic rules, which are followed when producing a newspaper report, are explained.

The practical part is based on newspaper articles, particularly sentences including different ways of referring to future. The news reports are taken from The Times official website www.timesonline.co.uk. Altogether, 67 articles are examined and 300 occurrences containing some way of referring to future were chosen for the purposes of the analysis. Later, the sentences are grouped and the analysis is completed. According to the theoretical

background, I tried to choose the most typical examples and explained some of the statements, concerning usage and function of particular linguistic devices, quoted in the theoretical part on them. The groups of examples will be statistically compared from the point of view of the occurrence of particular features, stated in advance.

2. English tenses

Quirk recognizes there are some grammarians who distinguish three English tenses but does not follow their idea.

Some grammarians have argued for a third, ‘future tense’, maintaining that English realizes this tense by the use of an auxiliary verb construction (such as *will* + *infinitive*), but we prefer to follow those grammarians who have treated tense strictly as a category realized by verb inflection. We do not talk about the future as a formal category, what we do say is that certain grammatical constructions are capable of expressing the semantic category of future time.

(Quirk 1991, 176)

Conversely, he states: “there is no obvious future tense in English corresponding to the time/tense relation for present and past. Instead there are several possibilities for denoting future time.” (Quirk 1996, 47)

Grammarians do not agree how many tenses the English language has and two different points of view are applied. The first one, called the traditional grammar, claims most of the languages have a single future tense and “treats *will* (and, in the 1st person, *shall*) as a future tense auxiliary, proposing a tense system with three terms” (Huddleston 2002, 209)

The terms are:

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
<i>took</i>	<i>takes</i>	<i>will take</i>

[traditional tense system]

Or Dušková who says that English tense system uses past tense, present tense and future tense, each divided into simple and composed (Dušková 1988, 216); whereas the second point of view claims English uses many different verb forms to refer to a future time, followed, for example by Huddleston “while there are numerous ways of indicating future time, there is no grammatical category that can properly be analyzed as a future tense. More particularly we argue that *will* (and likewise *shall*) is an auxiliary of mood, not tense.” (Huddleston 2002, 209) or Biber “from a structural point of view, English verbs are inflected for only two tenses: present and past” (Biber 1999, 453).

The previous article shows that future is complicated area of grammar: “the differences between the meanings and uses of the different structures are not easy to analyse and describe clearly. In many, but not all situations, two or more structures are possible with similar meanings.” (Swan 1995, 209)

Moreover, here we come to different ways of expressing the future time in English language. According to Peters “English, like other Germanic languages, has no special suffix to add to its verbs to make the future tense. Instead it uses auxiliary verbs or the present tense along with some other indicator with futurity” (Peters 2004, 222).

When summing up the previous statements, we come to conclusion that future time is presented by means of modal auxiliaries, by semi-auxiliaries, by present tense structures and their progressive forms which have different uses and functions.

Finally, it should be stated, that I will not follow the traditional grammar but will agree with grammarians, quoted in this diploma paper, who finds only two tenses – present and past – but a wide range of forms referring to future.

3. Different ways of referring to future

In this chapter, individual ways used when speaking about future will be discussed. First, the basic form will be given, then various linguists' opinions are discussed and compared, the examples follow.

However, at first two basic terms should be explained, pure future and present future. These two terms must have been stated because sometimes the grammatical rules for talking about the future depend only on this difference between pure future and present-future. Sometimes when we talk about the future, we just predict. We say what think will happen, without any reference to present, as in

Do you think it'll rain?

She's going to have a difficult year.

You will meet a tall dark stranger and go on a long journey.

However, there are other times when the speaker is talking about the present and the future together. This happens, for example, when the speaker speaks about future actions which are already decided or are deciding at the moment of speaking, usually the speaker is making plans, promises, threats, requests, as in

We're going to France next summer.

If you do that again, I'll hit you.

Shall I give you a hand?

Another example of connecting the present and the future is when speaking about things which we can see now are certain to happen as in

Look at those clouds – it's going to rain.

My God – we're going to crash!

Dušková and Kubrychtová agree and add that future occupies a special post in the system of English tenses because in the future the level of time mingles with the level of mood (Dušková 1988, 228) (Kubrychtová 2001, 88) The reason is the modal character of the future results from its core because the future action can only sometimes be taken for sure, usually these actions are possible, demanded, necessary, intended. English defines the future time, which is a part of present program or plan, and neutral future without a relationship to present time. According to Dušková, the first type of future is expressed by present tenses, *to be going to*, and so on, while the second, pure future is expressed by *shall/will*.

The structures will be discussed in order of their appearance, from the most common to less common, starting with *will*, *shall*, followed by *to be going to*, *present simple*, *present continuous*, *to be to*, *to be about to*, *to be on the point of*, *to be due to*, *future time in the past*.

3.1 *will/shall – pure future – simple future*

Quirk argues that *will/shall* is the most common way of expressing futurity (Quirk 1991, 213). Although Huddleston states that “*will* conveys a lower degree of modal meaning than the other auxiliaries” (Huddleston 2002, 188) it also belongs among central modal auxiliaries which express modality. Biber says that auxiliaries are defined as that they precede the negative particle *not* in negation and precede the subject in *yes/no* questions, they are also followed in the verb phrase by a bare infinitive verb and they cannot co-occur with each other in the verb phrase. Modal and semi-modal verbs are most common in conversation, and least common in news and academic prose. (Biber 1999, 483 - 486)

In addition, there are a number of fixed idiomatic phrases with functions similar to those of modals, these are called semi-modals.

The county council will have to ask colleges to bid for money on its behalf.

As Biber states, modals and semi-modals can be grouped into three major categories according to their main meaning. The first group can be called ‘permission, possibility, ability’, the second ‘obligation, necessity’ and the third one, in which *will* belongs, ‘volition, prediction’. (Biber 1999, 485)

Each modal can also have two types of meaning, ‘deontic’, also called intrinsic, or ‘epistemic’, also called extrinsic.

“The deontic modality refers to actions and events that humans directly control (permission, obligation, volition or intention), the typical structural correlates with this meaning are a) the subject of the verb phrase usually refers to a human being, and b) the main verb is usually a dynamic verb, describing an activity or event that can be controlled. The epistemic modality refers to the logical status of events or states, usually relating to assessments of likelihood (possibility, necessity or prediction), they usually occur with non-human subjects and/or with main verbs having stative meanings.

(Biber 1999, 485)

Except for deontic and epistemic modality, Huddleston also comes with the term ‘dynamic’ modality. He explains, “Under this heading we consider those uses of *will* where dispositions or properties of the subject-referent are involved.” (Huddleston 2002, 192)

Jill won't sign the form.

This sentence can be paraphrased – *I've told her how urgent it is but she won't sign it.* We want to stress ‘*won't*’; it differs from just predicting that she *will not* sign it.

Now *will* and *shall* will be discussed and first the difference between them should be explained. The structure *will/shall* + *bare infinitive* is often used when speaking about intention. Basically, this structure is used to express intention at the moment of decision. Formerly *will* was kept for intention, as in *I will wait for you*, and *shall* was used when there was no intention (for actions where the subject's wishes were not involved), as in *I shall be 27 next week*. *Will* is also used when speaking about plans or assumptions about future. "You use the modal 'will' in front of the base form of the verb if you want to say that something is planned to happen, or that you think it is likely to happen in the future" (Collins Cobuild, 1996, 255)

According to Quirk, the modal verb *will* is used with future meaning with all three persons, the modal *shall* is used to indicate futurity, but only with the first person subject. He also suggests:

Although *shall* and, particularly, *will* are the closest approximations to a colourless, neutral future, they do cover a range of meanings with modal colouring, from prediction to volition. A strong teaching tradition, especially in BrE, has upheld the use of *shall* as the correct form, in preference to *will*, with a first person subject in formal style. (Quirk 1991, 213-214)

The usage of *will* and *shall* is also divided into predictive and volitive. Speaking about prediction, *will* is often used in subordinate clause while in volition, *will* and *shall* are preferred and denotes intention. "Predictive *will* is particularly common in the clause subordinate to conditional or temporal clauses. Turning to the volitional examples, *will* and *shall* especially with the 1st and 2nd persons often express intention." (Quirk 1991, 214)

How soon will you announce your decision?

We shall ensure that the repairs are carried out according to your wishes.

Biber agrees and adds "*will* is commonly used to mark logical prediction as well as personal volition, *will* is extremely common for prediction of events or states not involving personal agency, *will* rarely mark personal volition in academic prose. "(Biber 1999, 496) "*Will* is rare with passive voice because it often marks volition/prediction and often overtly expresses the agent of the main verb." (Biber 1999, 499) In these cases, *shall* is preferred, as in *We shall hereafter refer to the results of this ordering as the Components of the Activity*.

For the purposes of the practical part several different ways of using *will* by Michael Swan will be introduced. The choice of this author is due to his total summation of the well-

known grammarians. According to Swan (Swan 1993, 630-631), we can find two main usages, prediction, and willingness and intention.

3.1.1 *prediction*

The first use is for predicting the future; the speakers predict the future when they give or ask for information about the future, predictions of future events – to say what we think, guess or calculate what will happen, to express the speaker's opinions, assumptions, speculation about the future, these may be introduced by verbs such as *assume, be afraid, be/feel sure, believe, daresay, doubt, expect, hope, know, suppose, think, wonder*, or accompanied by adverbs such as *perhaps, possibly, probably, surely*, but can be used without them.

It'll be spring soon.

We shall need the money on the 15th.

Modal *will* can also be found in extraposed *that*-clause. As Biber states “the majority of construction with extraposed *that*-clause have a modal verb; the modal *will*, typically marking future time, is most common.” (Biber 1999, 486)

It is likely that North Korea will channel investment to areas that can be contained.

It is likely that wheelchairs will be excluded from future London marathons.

Predictions can also be used as a way of giving orders; instead of telling someone to do something, the speaker just say it will happen as in *You'll start work at 6 o'clock*. Or another type of prediction, prediction about the present; used to say what the speaker thinks must be happening.

3.1.2 *willingness and intention*

In some cases, *will* is also possible to apply in conditional sentences, in that case it means willingness.

“Modal *will* can also be used in conditional sentences after *if*, in that case *will* expresses willingness” (Dušková 1988, 200)

I can explain it if you will bare with me a little longer.

- a) *I will* (but not *I shall*) is used to express willingness to do something or to offer to do something as in ‘*Can somebody help me?*’ ‘*I will.*’

Another usage is to talk about firm intention, to make promises or threats, as in *I will stop smoking*.

b) With *you*, *will* is often used to make requests or to give orders as in *Will you come this way, please?*

Or it can also introduce invitations as in *Will you have some more wine?*

c) *Will* in its negative form *won't* is also used to express refusals as in *No, I won't*. or *The car won't start*. The second example expresses situation when the things refuse to do what we want.

The English tense system distinguishes different types of aspect: unmarked / simple aspect; perfect aspect marked by the auxiliary verb *have*+ *-ed* participle; and progressive aspect marked by the auxiliary verb *be* + *ing* participle. *Will*, as other modals, can be combined with the perfect and progressive aspect.

3.1.3 will + progressive aspect

According to Quirk, Greenbaum, “the auxiliary verb construction (will/shall) can be used together with the progressive infinitive to denote a ‘future-as-a-matter-of-course’”; and the authors continues “the use of this combination avoids the interpretation (to which *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* are liable) of volition, insistence, etc.” (Quirk, Greenbaum 1996, 49) see also (Parrot 2000, 173)

He'll do his best. - future or volitional interpretation possible

He'll be doing his best. – future interpretation only

Will + *progressive aspect* also expresses the action currently happening in a particular time or action, which is already scheduled. Modal *will* is common with progressive aspect in news, marking future events or situations that will take place over a period of time.

“We will be in the middle of doing something at a certain time in the future; or to talk about things which are already planned or decided.” (Murphy 1991, 20) as in:

You'll recognize her when you see her, she'll be wearing a yellow hat.

I'll be going to city centre later, can I get you something?

Huddleston agrees and specifies “The progressive indicates that the matter has already been settled rather than being subject to decision now”. (Huddleston 2002, 172)

We also use this structure to ask about people's plan, especially when we want something or want someone to do something.

Will you be using your bicycle this evening?

Parrot also offers another usage of this structure. He suggests, “It is a very neutral way of referring to the future, when we want to avoid suggesting anything about intention, arrangement, prediction or willingness.” (Parrot 2000, 173)

They’ll be bringing the children.

Finally Swan adds this form is also used as a polite way of asking about somebody’s plan as in *Will you be having dinner at home this evening?* And explains that by using this form the speaker shows they do not want to influence the other person’s plans. (Swan 1993, 257)

3.1.4 will + perfect aspect

As Murphy states, *will + perfect aspect* is used to say “that something will already have happened before a certain time in the future” (Murphy 1991, 20) We frequently use these forms with expressions beginning *by... or before ...*

We’re late. I expect the film will already have started by the time we get to the cinema.

Hewings particularly agrees with Murphy and offers us following definition. “We use *will + perfect aspect* to say that something will be ended, completed, or achieved by a particular point in the future.” (Hewings 2002, 30)

This structure can also be used when speaking about an action, which will end before another future action. Usually, the sentence contains *when, before, by the time that*.

I’ll have finished my homework before I go out.

3.1.5 will + perfect progressive aspect

According to Parrot, this structure is used “to view things from a particular point in the future when we are interested in how long they have been happening; we generally use these forms with expressions beginning with *for...* (Parrot 2000, 174)

She’ll have been working there for over twenty years when she retires.

Hewings suggests “we can use the future perfect continuous to emphasise how long something has been going on by a particular point in the future.” (Hewings 2002, 30)

By the end of this month, I will have been working on this book for five months.

Will is rarely combined with the perfect progressive aspect; therefore it will not be discussed in details.

In summary, the most generally used expression of futurity. It is used to give or ask for information about the future, predictions of future events, giving orders, with if- and other in main clauses. As *will* also belong among the central modal auxiliaries, therefore it is also used in newspapers and news broadcasts, for formal announcements of plans and weather forecasts, for scheduled events in formal style.

Will + progressive aspect is not used very often. It is applied when we are talking about some certain action in progress in a certain time in the future. The action is already planned and prepared. This structure is also utilized if the speaker wants to avoid suggesting anything about intention, arrangement, prediction or willingness. *Will + perfect aspect* structure is applied when speaking about some action or event which will already have finished before a particular time in the future. It is often accompanied with *by...* or *before ...*. *Will + perfect progressive aspect* is not used very often. It is applied in situations when the speaker want to emphasize how long has something been going on a certain time in the future. To sum up different aspects, progressive aspect means duration while perfect aspect means completeness.

3.2 *to be going to*

The other frequent structure is *to be going to*. According to Quirk, Greenbaum “this construction denotes ‘future fulfillment of the present’” and when looked at more carefully, two specific meanings are observed. First, the *to be going to* structure is used with the ‘future of present intention’ meaning which is used mostly with personal subjects. (Quirk, Greenbaum 1991, 183)

When are you going to get married?

Secondly, the structure is used with the ‘future of present cause’ meaning which is found with both, personal and non-personal, subjects. (Quirk, Greenbaum 1991, 183)

It’s going to rain.

Biber agrees and continues, this structure “is used primarily to mark time distinctions rather than personal stance. It is a common way of marking future time in conversation (and fictional dialogue), but is rarely used in written exposition.” (Biber 1999, 490)

We’re going to wait. (conversation)

I’m going to die. (fiction)

He also states that “*to be going to* is particularly common marking volition but less commonly used to mark prediction” (Biber 1999, 495)

Other authors follow this division in usage, however, names the categories differently.

3.2.1 *suggesting an intention or plan / future of present intention (Quirk)*

Another use of the *to be going to* structure is to talk about plans, especially in an informal style, “*to be going to* often emphasizes the idea of intention, of a decision that has already been made” (Swan 1995, 211)

According to Thomson “*to be going to* form expresses the subject’s intention to perform a future action. This intention is always premeditated and there is usually also the idea that some preparation for the action has already been made.” (Thompson 1986, 184)

It can also be used with time clauses if we wish to emphasize the speaker’s intention.

He’s going to be a dentist when he grows up.

What are you going to do when you get your degree?

Or can be used without a time expression (in which case it usually refers to an immediate future).

He is going to lend me his car.

I am going to learn you Latin.

3.2.2 *predicting future from present signs / 'future of present cause (Quirk)*

Swan, Kubrychtová, *Collins Cobuild* and Thomson agree this structure can be used to predict the future based on present evidence, to say that a future action or event is on the way or starting to happen, the speaker may have prior knowledge of it and the event you are referring to will happen quite soon [(Swan 1995), (Kubrychtová 2001), (*Collins Cobuild* 1996)]. Thomson adds this form can express “the speaker’s feeling of certainty. The time is usually not mentioned but the action is expected to happen in the near or immediate future” (Thomson 1986, 186)

Look at those clouds! It’s going to rain.

They are going to get married soon.

Look out, we’re going to crash!

This form is often used after verbs such as *be sure/afraid, believe, think*.

How pale the girl is, I’m sure/afraid/believe/think she’s going to faint.

In summary, *to be + going to + bare infinitive* is used either for predicting future from present signs (inanimate or animate subject) or for suggesting an intention or plan (animate subject). When predicting the future, the speaker has prior knowledge that some event or action is going to happen soon. The time is usually not mentioned, the action is expected to happen in immediate future. When suggesting an intention or plan, the structure is used especially in informal style, to speak about plans. The intention is always premeditated and some preparation has been made. The structure can be used with or without time expression. It emphasizes speaker’s intention.

3.3 *simple present*

Another structure used for expressing the future is the *simple present tense*. Basically, this structure can appear in two situations, in main or in subordinate clauses.

Quirk suggests that “the *simple present* is, after the *will/shall* construction, the next most common means of referring to future actions in English.” (Quirk 1991, 215) As he states later, this use is frequent but only in dependent clauses, where it is used after conditional and temporal conjunctions such as *if, when*.

What will you say if I marry my boss?

The guests will be drunk when they leave.

In main clauses, the *simple present* “represents a marked future of unusual definiteness, attributing to future the degree of certainty one normally associates with the present and the past.” (Quirk 1991, 215). It is used for statements about the calendar (Quirk, Greenbaum 1996, 49), as in

Tomorrow is Wednesday.

Swan (Swan 1995, 216) adds that this structure often appears after *what, where, when, until, if, than*

I'll tell you what I find out. (...~~what I'll find out.~~)

He'll phone you when he gets home. (...~~when he will get home.~~)

Or to describe immutable events or fixtures (Quirk, Greenbaum 1996, 49), as in

What time is the football match.

Swan adds that this structure is used when speaking about timetables. (Swan, 1995, 216)

What time does the bus arrive in Prague?

The summer term starts on February 1st.

Quirk summarizes that *simple present* referring to future is used

“in main clauses, this typically occurs with time-preposition adverbials to suggest that the event is unalterably fixed in advance, and is as certain as it would be, were it taking place in the present. In dependent clauses, the future use of the simple present is much more common, particularly in conditional and temporal clauses.”

(Quirk 1991, 182)

The plane leaves for Ankara at eight o'clock tonight.

He'll do it if you pay him.

Quirk also suggests that “*simple present* may be used in reference to later parts of a book.” (Quirk 1991, 183)

In the next chapter we examine in the light of this theory recent economic developments in the Third World.

Biber agrees with Quirk that “*simple present* tense is also used in special cases to refer to future events” (Biber 1999, 454) and later he also adds that “the use of present tense to refer to future time is related to grammatical rather than register factors”. (Biber 1999, 454) It means *present tense* referring to future occurs usually in one of two situations, either the *present tense* is accompanied with time adverbial referring to future, in that case the future event is expected to be certain at the time of speech, or in conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference.

It's open day on Wednesday.

A new era begins for the bomb-damaged Ulster landmark when the curtain goes up on Jack and the Beanstalk in December.

Peters only specifies that the plain *present tense* can be used to express futurity in certain circumstances. Either with the accompanying adverb, such as *tomorrow*, *in two weeks time*, or in complex sentences, it can be used to express future in subordinate clause, provided that the main clause has one of the future auxiliaries.

In contrast to other authors, Swan adds another group called “in other cases”, for example “*simple present* is used with a future meaning when giving and asking for instructions” (Swan 1995, 217)

Well, what do we do now?

So when you get to London, go straight to Victoria Station.

To sum up, the *simple present* is very common way of expressing future. When referring to future, the *simple present* appears either in main or in subordinate clause and is accompanied with time adverbial referring to future or with conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference. It is often used in subordinate clauses, especially after *what*, *where*, *when*, *until*, *if*, *than*, and so on. The *simple present* is also connected with the statements about calendar, schedules, and definite arrangements.

3.4 present continuous

According to Quirk, the *present continuous* “can refer to a future happening anticipated in the present. Its basic meaning is: future arising from present arrangement, plan or programme.” (Quirk 1991, 215) See also (Thomson 1986)

I'm taking an exam in October. (means I have always arranged this)

Bob and Bill are meeting tonight. (means they have already agreed on this)

Like *to be going to*, this structure suggests the future action “is imminent unless it is contradicted by a more distant time mentioned in the context.” (Quirk 1991, 215)

I'm leaving the university in two years time.

Thomson continues that special case is with verbs of movement from one place to another (*arrive, depart, start, fly, travel,...*), verbs meaning position (*stay, remain*) and the verbs *do* and *have* (*food and drink*), the *present continuous* can be used more widely. “It can express a decision or plan without any definite arrangement” (Thomson 1986, 182)

According to Swan, we use *present continuous* to talk about future actions and events that have some ‘present reality’. If we say that something in the future ‘is happening’, it is usually already planned or decided, it is starting to happen, or we can see it coming now (Swan 1995, 210).

What are you doing this evening? I'm washing my hair.

We are going to Mexico next summer.

Later, Swan specifies that *present continuous* is used mostly to talk about personal arrangements and fixed plans, especially when the time and place have been decided (Swan 1995, 210)

I'm seeing Larry on Saturday.

Did you know I'm getting a new job?

and that this tense, when referring to future, is also often used with verbs of movement, to talk about actions which are just starting (Swan 1995, 210)

I'm just popping out to the post office. Back in a minute.

Get your coat on! I'm taking you down to the doctor.

To sum up, the *present continuous* is used for fixed arrangements, plans or programme, a time adverbial is usually given. As the *simple present*, the *present continuous* can also be used to express immediate future.

3.5 other forms

The following structures are discussed together because all of them refer to immediate future.

3.5.1 *to be to*

According to Quirk, *to be to* is quite often used “to refer to a future arrangement or plan” (Quirk 1991, 217) but Quirk also comes with another division. The division is as follows.

Firstly, the structure expresses arrangement, secondly command and thirdly contingent future. (Quirk 1996, 50)

Peters specifies the first use “*to be to* structure suggests that the projected event is the result of an arrangement made by other parties and not something to decide for oneself.” (Peters 2004, 222)

Thomson agrees and explains that *to be to* “is extremely important construction” (Thomson 1986, 117) and can be used in following situations:

Firstly, it is used to convey orders or instructions. It is an impersonal way of giving instruction, most often used with the 3rd person, when used with *you*, it often implies, the speaker is passing on someone else’s instructions.

Stay here, Tom. *X* *You are to stay here, Tom.*

In the first example, the speaker himself orders Tom to stay, in the second example it is the wish of another person. This distinction disappears in indirect speech.

Secondly, this structure is used to convey a plan. In this case, it is also used in newspapers, in headlines the verb *to be* is often omitted to save space.

The Prime Minister is to make a statement tomorrow.

The Prime Minister to make statement tomorrow.

Hais agrees and adds that “the form ‘*to be to*’ is colored with the element of obligation” (Hais 1975, 145)

I am to see him tomorrow.

The Prime Minister is to discuss the matter with the other members of the Cabinet tomorrow night.

Kubrychtová states, this form is “used to refer to the future when the actions are subject to human control” (Kubrychtová 2001, 90)

You are not to tell him anything about it.

All representatives are to meet in Prague next Monday.

Swan states “‘to be + infinitive’ is used to talk about schedules, and to give instructions” (Swan 1995, 210) and also “in a formal style to talk about plans and arrangements, especially when they are official” (Swan 1995, 87)

The President is to visit Beijing in January.

You’re not to tell anybody about this.

3.5.2 to be about to, to be on the point of, to be due to

Quirk states these structures “expresses near future.” (Quirk 1991, 217)

Collins Cobuild agrees and suggests that the structure “‘to be about to’ is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon. It is followed by infinitive clauses” (Cobuild 1996, 256)

Another 385 people are about to lose their jobs.

Are we about to be taken over by the machine?

Thomson adds that *to be about to* structure expresses immediate future and *just* can be added if speaker intends to make the future even more immediate (Thomson 1986, 118) and also Hais says, “these two structures express immediate future” (Hais 1975, 145)

When are you about to leave?

I am at the point of leaving.

Peters suggests these two structures show that the projected event is imminent, and not just at some undetermined time in the future. The sense of imminence and immediacy is stronger with *on the point of* than with *about to*.

According to *Collins Cobuild*, the structure ‘to be due to’ is used in almost the same situation as ‘to be about to’, it means “‘to be due to’ is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon. It is followed by infinitive clauses” (Collins Cobuild 1996, 256)

He is due to start as a courier shortly.

It’s due to be completed in 1996.

According to Kubrychtová, this structure is used in connections with timetables and itineraries (Kubrychtová 2001, 90)

That train is due to come at 6.

To sum up, *to be to* is an extremely important structure when speaking about future. Firstly, it is used to convey orders or instructions, secondly to convey a plan. This structure is used in newspaper headlines, the verb *to be* is often omitted to save space. *To be to* can be used to refer to the future when the actions are subject to human control.

Both structures, *to be about to*, *to be on the point of* and *to be due to* are very similar in meaning and are used to express immediate future. To make the structure stronger, *just* can be used.

3.6 *the future time in the past*

Some of the future constructions which have been just discussed can often be used in the past tense “to express time which is in the future when seen from a viewpoint in the past.” (Quirk 1972, 90)

Among these following structures belong.

The auxiliary verb construction with *would*, which is rare, is used mostly in literary narrative style.

The time was not far off when he would regret his decision.

The *to be going to + infinitive* structure follows. As Quirk states, this usage is “often connected with the sense of ‘unfulfilled intention’” (Quirk 1972, 90) and Biber offers definition that is more complex:

“ when [*to be going to*] combined with the past tense form of *be*, this verb marks reference to a projected future time dating from some point in the past; thus the actual time reference can be before the present time, and the reference can be to a situation that never actually took place.”

(Biber 1999, 456)

You were going to give me your address.

Thirdly, it is the *present continuous*.

I was meeting him in Bordeaux the next day.

And finally, the structures, *to be to + infinitive*, used in formal situations for ‘arrangement’; and *to be about to* meaning the same as ‘on the point of’. (Quirk 1972, 90)

The meeting was to be held the following week.

He was about to hit me.

4. Summary

It is difficult to decide which of the structures is the most appropriate. In many cases, the answer is ambiguous because two or more possibilities are correct, or there is only a little difference between them. In the summary, I would like to summarize main uses, differences and similarities.

Usually, we choose on the basis of meaning, whether or not something is arranged; premeditated; predicted on the basis of present evidence; part of a regular itinerary; or a state or an event.

The most common way used is *will/shall* and it may be confusing which of them is more suitable. *To be going to* is more often used in informal style, particularly in spoken English. *Will* is neutral, can be used in either formal, or informal style but is preferred in formal written English. *To be going to* is used rather than *will* when we predict that something will happen in the future because we have some evidence for it now. We may predict an event that is just about to start based on something that we smell, feel, and see. On the other hand, we prefer *will* if we make a prediction based on our opinion or our experience. When speaking about intentions or decisions about the future we prefer *to be going to*. However, in formal style we choose *will* when talking about future events that have been previously arranged in some detail. *Will* is also preferred if we state a decision at the moment of speaking. There is only a little difference between *will* and *to be going to* in the main clause of an if-sentence when we say that something is conditional on something else, it means it will happen if something else happens first. On the other hand, we use *will* when we describe a future event that follows another. *To be going to* when talking about intention can be replaced with *present continuous*, but if the definite arrangement has not been made, we still prefer *to be going to*. *Present continuous* is also not typically used for the future when we make or report predictions about activities or events over which we have no control; when we talk about permanent future situations; with the verb *to be*. In addition we tend to avoid *to be going to + go*, *present continuous* is used instead. We also use *present continuous* to refer to future events arising from human decisions or arrangements.

When speaking about *present continuous*, we must not forget *present simple*. This tense is used for the future when speaking about events that are part of some official arrangement, such as timetable or schedule. Probably the most important role of *present simple* is in subordinate clauses with future meaning, especially in adverbial clauses

introduced by time conjunctions such as *after, before, when, and until*; and in conditional clauses with *if, unless, in case, and provided*.

Will + progressive aspect is used when we talk about an activity or event going on at a particular time or over a particular period in the future. With this structure, we normally mention the future time. We also use the *will + progressive aspect* when the future activity or event is the result of a previous decision or arrangement or of a routine activity. We can often use either *will + progressive aspect* or the *present continuous* when we talk about planned activities or events in the future. However, we prefer the *present continuous* to talk about surprising or unexpected activities or events. When using *will + progressive aspect*, the speaker often refers simply to some future event or action that have been previously arranged. Nevertheless, *will not will + progressive aspect* is preferred when talking about such things as decisions that people have made, willingness to do things, inviting, promising. *Will + progressive aspect* is also preferred to *will* or the *present continuous* for the future to sound polite when asking about people's plans; it is also possible to use *to be going to be + ing* rather than *will + progressive aspect* to ask about plans in a particularly polite way.

Will + perfect aspect is used to say that something will be ended, completed or achieved by a particular point in the future.

Will + perfect progressive aspect structure emphasizes how long something has been going on by a particular point in the future. In the sentences with *will + perfect progressive aspect*, the particular point in the future and the period of time until this point are usually mentioned.

To be to is used to talk about things that can be controlled by people. This structure is also often used in *if*-clauses to say that something must take place first – in the main clause – before something else can take place – in the *if*-clause.

There are a number of ways when talking about an activity or event that was in the future at a particular point in the past. In order to express this idea, we can use the past tenses of the verb forms we would normally use to talk about the future. The context in which these forms are used, will often indicate whether the activity or event did or did not happen, although in some cases the speaker may not know whether the activity or event happened or not. When using *was/were to + infinitive* the speaker means something that did actually happen, when using *was/were to have + past participle* the activity or event had been arranged but did not happen.

5. Language of newspapers

The following chapter is dedicated to basic description of language of newspaper reporting. According to Crystal “the reporting of news, whether in the spoken or written media, reflects one of the most difficult and constraining situations to be found in the area of language use.” (Crystal 2003, 380) It arises from the fact that there is always the pressure of time and space and different favored conception of audience. The language of newspaper is called ‘journalese’ and as Crystal and Davy state “everything that happens to be printed in a newspaper or magazine or written by a journalist is not going to be linguistically homogeneous” (Crystal, Davy 2003, 173) and is probably not as meaningful as it is commonly assumed.

News writing follows several rules; it tends to be impersonal to make the news seem objective. To reach this goal, newspaper reporting often uses third person; direct speech or indirect speech when it is imputed to other person than the reporter; passive voice, often to show the objectivity. Consecutively, the news are often written in the past tense – about something that has already taken place; uses simple relatively short sentences and to catch the readers` attention it takes advantage of shorter words, active verbs and concrete rather than abstract vocabulary. Finally, sentences are written in full with no elision and with no contractions. (<http://english.unitecnology.ac.nz/resources/units/paperprod/language.html>)

Eventually, the important use of modals in newspaper reporting, according to Danuta Reah, will be mentioned. She states that modals can express attitudes towards a situation and it must be remembered that “any action or process that is attached to a modal auxiliary has not necessarily happened” (Reah 2003, 91) The modals are often used in newspaper reporting in order to specify whether the action did or did not happened. Reah also mentions modal *will* and its force of prediction – that something is likely to happened. (Reah 2003, 91)

6. Research part

The following part of the thesis will concern the practical application of the data presented so far. I assume that the most common ways used in every day speech are *will/shall* and the structure *to be going to*. I suppose that in newspaper reporting, these two ways are used as the most important ones.

For the purposes of the research part, several articles were randomly selected from The Times official website between November 19th, 2007 and March 2nd, 2008. All together, 67 articles were analyzed, consisting 300 occurrences of different ways referring to future. The examples were divided into groups, identical to chapters in the theoretical part of this research.

The analysis is divided into six parts. The first part, chapter 6.1 deals in general with frequency of occurrence of various ways expressing future used. These are found in the graph and the percentage proportion is also given. This chapter is followed by other 5 chapters, where 6.2 is dedicated to *will/shall*, 6.3 to *to be going to*, 6.4 to *present tenses*, 6.5 consists of *to be to*, *to be about to*, *to be due to* structures, and finally 6.6 the others, this chapter includes the structures which were not found in the analyzed texts. The whole research part is closed with the Conclusion chapter.

As has been mentioned above, there were 67 articles examined and out of these, 300 sentences were selected for the purposes of the analysis. The examined occurrences were randomly selected and make use of the first 300 found examples. The articles are from different areas of news. The biggest amount of articles come from Sport section, others are from Business, News, Weather forecast, or Life and Style.

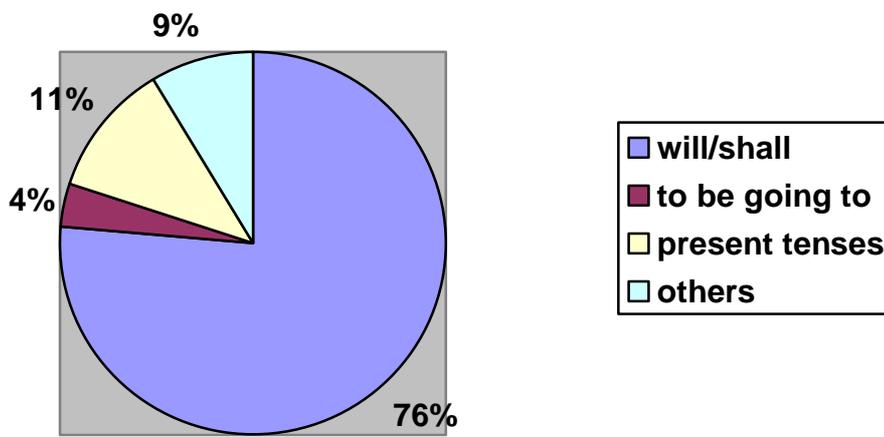
The research will identify the form and function, the presence of any adverbials, type of a clause, main or subordinate, direct or indirect speech, and type of article the occurrence came from.

The whole research section will be about seeking for this information. At the beginning of each chapter, I will summarize the found data and the examples will be given. The percentage proportion will be seen in the graphs.

The examples are numbered in order of appearance, the number in brackets leads to appendices.

6.1 Frequency of occurrence of various ways expressing future

The following graph shows the percentage division of occurrence of the most common references to: within the 300 examined samples, *will/shall* appears 229x, it means 76%, *to be going to* structure 11x, it means 4%, both *present tenses* – *present simple* and *present continuous* 34x, it means 11% and finally the last group consisting of *to be to*, *to be about to* and *to be due to* 26x, it means 9%.



As expected the majority occurrences used the *will/shall* structure which is in accordance to Quirk who states that *will/shall* is the most common way of expressing futurity (see 3.1), this will be discussed in 6.2. *Will/shall* structure is in the number of occurrences followed by both *present tenses* – *simple* and *continuous* which is again in accordance to Quirk who states that “*simple present* is, after the *will/shall* construction, the next most common means of referring to future actions in English.” (Quirk 1991, 215). On the other hand, the *to be going to* structure did not prove to be very common with its 11 occurrences. Finally, the group called others. It contains three structures, which are similar in use: to convey orders or instructions, or to convey a plan; situations that are not often connected to newspaper reporting. Only *to be to* structure is used in newspaper headlines where the verb *to be* is often omitted to save space.

6.2 will/shall

As mentioned in 3.1, modal and semi-modal verbs, where *will* also belongs, are most common in conversation, and least common in news and academic prose. (Biber 1999, 483 - 486). On the other hand, Quirk says *will* is the most common way of expressing futurity (Quirk 1991, 213) and the analysis proved it. The structures with *will* occurred in 229 examples out of 300, it means in 76%.

6.2.1 will/shall

Speaking about the pure form *will/shall*, it appeared in 222 occurrences out of 229, it means in 97%, the remaining 7 occurrences contained *will/shall + progressive aspect*, which will be dealt in 6.2.2 . This structure was found in 157 main clauses and 65 in subordinate clauses, most of the subordinate clauses proved to be *that*-clauses. The adverbial of time was present in 43 occurrences, for example *on Sunday, by 2030, at the end of the season, over the coming weeks, today and tomorrow, before the end of the year, this season*. The occurrences came from different types of articles: 124 examples were present in Sport section, 50 in Life and Style section, 13 in Weather forecast and 37 in News section.

As Biber states, modals and semi-modals can be grouped into three major categories according to their main meaning; *will* belongs to ‘volition, prediction’ category. Each modal can also have two types of modalities, ‘deontic’, also called intrinsic, or ‘epistemic’, also called extrinsic. (Biber 1999, 485)

The analysis proved that 17 occurrences have volition meaning (*I will* is used to express willingness to do something or to offer to do something, to talk about firm intention, to make promises or threats, to make requests or to give orders or *will* in its negative form *won't* is also used to express refusals);

1. But, if I want to name the team three hours before the game, *I'll do* that. (177)

2. *We will give* away £124 million of a £960 million turnover to the Football League, the PFA [Professional Footballer's Association], other good causes. (166)

On the other hand, the remaining 205 occurrences have prediction meaning (the speakers predict the future when they give or ask for information about the future). The prediction meaning is often used in the newspaper report because it is generally used in a written form, where the prediction is more common, whereas the intention (volition) is connected to human doer. The structure is often introduced by verbs such as *assume, be afraid, be/feel sure, believe, daresay, doubt, expect, hope, know, suppose, think, wonder*, or accompanied by adverbs such as *perhaps, possibly, probably, surely*, but it can be used without them. The analysis revealed six uses of introducing with the verb *believe*, two uses of introducing with the verb *think*, four uses of introducing with the verb *hope* and one use of introducing with the verb *know*. Only one adverb from the mentioned above appeared in the analyzed occurrences, adverb *probably*.

3. Although the scheme will initially be voluntary, it is hoped that all practitioners will be forced to join or lose business as the public will use the register as a guarantee of quality. (22)

An example where the structure is introduced with the verb *hope*.

4. Next week's negotiations with Saracens and Jones will probably focus on the dates on which Jones can be released by the English club to assist the Bulls in Pretoria. (8)

An example where the structure is accompanied with the adverb *probably*.

As paraphrased in 3.1, according to Biber each modal can have two types of meaning, 'deontic', also called intrinsic, or 'epistemic', also called extrinsic. "The deontic modality refers to actions and events that humans directly control. The epistemic modality refers to the logical status of events or states, usually relating to assessments of likelihood (possibility, necessity or prediction." (Biber 1999, 485) After analyzing the occurrences, 15 examples belong to deontic modality and the rest 207 examples use epistemic modality. In general, volition is connected to deontic modality, while prediction is connected to epistemic modality.

5. It is however clear that this has not always been the case and, although we can't right the wrongs of the past, we will do everything in our power to assist the police in seeking out the person or persons responsible. (58)

6. *I will continue* to honour that commitment to the best of my ability now and in the future. (81)

The previous examples show that *will* is used with human 1st person subjects because it expresses volition. They could be paraphrased *We have decided to do everything* or *It is my decision to continue...*

As mentioned, the deontic modality refers to actions and events that humans directly control, *we will do*, *I will continue*, the subject of the verb phrase usually refers to a human being, and the main verb is usually a dynamic verb, describing an activity or event that can be controlled. This modality is connected to volition meaning.

On the other hand, the epistemic modality refers to the logical status of events or states, usually relating to assessments of likelihood (possibility, necessity or prediction), it usually occurs with non-human subjects and/or with main verbs having stative meanings. This modality is connected to predictive meaning.

7. The legend on the mug of tea Martin O'Neill carried into Friday's round of press conferences read "Beware the Aston Villa supporter"; this *mug will* only *last* one season. (37)

8. It looks as though *it will turn* wet and windy today and tomorrow and there will also be quite a lot of rain towards the end of the week. (79)

Except for deontic and epistemic modality, Huddleston also comes with the term 'dynamic' modality. He explains, "Under this heading we consider those uses of *will* where dispositions or properties of the subject-referent are involved." (Huddleston 2002, 192) Comparing the dynamic and deontic modality, the dynamic modality intends to stress the subject-referent's volition.

9. I want a candidate who will be elected and I'm worried *people won't vote* for her either because she is a woman or they just don't like her. (123)

This sentence can be paraphrased – *I've told them that she is a good candidate but people won't vote for her*. We want to stress 'won't'; it differs from just predicting that they *will not* vote for her, we want to stress it is the people's decision not to do it.

As mentioned in 3.1, there are a number of fixed idiomatic phrases with functions similar to those of modals, these are called semi-modals. The following sentences contains *will* + the semi-modal *have to*. In the first example, the semi-modal is used in the subordinate finite clause, the adverbial of time used is – *on Tuesday*. The second example shows the structure *will have to* used in the main clause, the adverbial of time is given – *from April 6*.

10. United played six or seven who will have to play again against Lyons on Tuesday but for men with the Champions League on their minds, this was a perfect way to spend a Saturday afternoon. (194)

11. From April 6 it will become an offence to kill or disturb water voles, and developers trying to build on their habitat will have to catch every specimen in the area and provide them with a new home. (88)

Will can also be found in nominal clauses, in following example it is *that*-clause. “The majority of construction with extraposed *that*-clause have a modal verb; the modal *will*, typically marking future time, is most common.” (Biber 1999, 486) The analysis revealed 30 examples of nominal clause. Nominal clause functions as object and the main clause usually includes a stative verb, the stative verbs present in the analyzed nominal clauses are for example: *seem, believe, think, know, want, suggest*. No adverbial of time is present.

12. It nevertheless seems a foregone conclusion that the Bulls will obtain the services of Jones to from time to time assist new Bulls coach Frans Ludeke with the backline. (6)

In the analyzed structures, ten negative forms appeared. According to Dušková, the negative form of the verb is used to express refusal with the subject matter or to express the speaker's negative attitude towards it (Dušková 1994, 336). All of the negative forms in the analysis expressed refusal with the subject matter, as in following example which could be paraphrased *The speaker do not agree that you will see a season quite like it again*

13. “*You won’t see* a season quite like it again but I hope next season is just as exciting without the politics.” (5)

Shall was found in only one of the examples. According to Quirk “the modal *shall* is used to indicate futurity, but only with the first person subject”. (Quirk 19991, 214) Formerly *will* was kept for intention, as in *I will wait for you*, and *shall* was used when there was no intention (for actions where the subject’s wishes were not involved), but according to Dušková, *shall* obtains different meanings, promises, decisions, threats, etc, in different contexts. The following sentence means *In my opinion, it is better for me to continue writing*.

14. *I shall continue* to write. (100)

Although Biber states “*will* is rare with passive voice because it often marks volition/prediction” (Biber 1999, 499) quite many examples are present in the analysis. In the analysis, the passive voice appeared in 27 examples, in sentences, where the subject does not refer to the person or thing responsible for the action. In the following sentence, the structure is used in the main clause, the adverbial of time is not given but it is understandable from the context because the example comes from the weather forecast.

15. The strongest *winds will be felt* over the south coast, with winds reaching 60mph and cloudy wet skies. (207)

As two modals cannot follow one after another, in this example we can see the combination of *will + to be able to*. The structure is used in the main clause, no adverbial of time is present.

16. *Patients will be able to* complain to the council about practitioners and the new body will be modeled on the General Medical Council and other similar statutory bodies. (191)

As mentioned in 3.1.2 “modal *will* can be also used in conditional sentences after *if*, in that case *will* expresses willingness” (Dušková 1988, 200). The analysis did not show any example of this occurrence.

Another use of *will* is in temporal and conditional clauses. It is typical for them to use *will* in the main clause but *present simple* in subordinate clause although the meaning refers to future. In the analysis, fourteen occurrences appeared.

17. If you talk to parents of early adolescents, *a lot of them will tell you* they have quite a job adjusting to the changes in their child.

6.2.2 *will + progressive aspect*

As mentioned in chapter 3.1.2, *will*, as other modals, can be combined with the perfect and progressive aspect. The following part of the thesis will deal with *will + progressive aspect* structure. This way of referring to future was found in 7 examples, it means in 3%. Again, the examples were found in main (3 examples) and also subordinate clauses (4 examples). The adverbial of time was present in two examples, *in 6 months' time, every 6 months*. Six occurrences represented Sport section, one occurrence represents News section.

Speaking about the modalities, the analysis revealed one deontic modality and this sentence is also the only example of volition, as in the following example, which can be paraphrased that *The IOC has decided, it is their will, to come for an inspection every six months*

18. After Beijing, the *IOC will be coming* every six months for an inspection to make sure things are on track. (225)

the rest 6 modalities proved to be epistemic, predictive, as in the following example, which can be paraphrased that *Everybody hopes, predicts, Eduardo will be able to run in six months' time*, the verb *hope* also belongs among verbs which often precede prediction. (see 3.1.1)

19. It is hoped that *Eduardo will be running* again in six months' time and making a full recovery after nine months. (224)

The following sentence is another example of epistemic modality, in contrast to deontic modality, which refers to actions and events that humans directly control, *we will do, I*

will continue, the subject of the verb phrase usually refers to a human being, and the main verb is usually a dynamic verb, describing an activity or event that can be controlled.

20. The sniffer dog that led investigators to the child's body, under several inches of concrete, has "indicated" other areas in the building which *police will be looking* into, Mr Harper said today. (223)

Will + progressive aspect express the action currently happening in a particular time or action, which is already scheduled. As mentioned in 3.1.3, modal *will* is common with progressive aspect in news, although the analyses denied it, marking future events or situations that will take place over a period of time. Huddleston agrees and specifies, "the progressive indicates that the matter has already been settled rather than being subject to decision now". (Huddleston 2002, 172) Also Parrot stresses that *will + progressive aspect* is used when the speaker desires "to view things from a particular point in the future when we are interested in how long they have been happening." (Parrot 2000, 174) The structure is used in main clause with no adverbial of time.

21. After his capitulation to Tiger Woods in the final round of the Dubai Desert Classic on Sunday, *Ernie Els will be looking* to make amends at the Indian Masters that gets under way today at Delhi Golf Club. (227)

22. All being well, *he will be celebrating* again if Britain clinch their place at the Beijing Games a week on Sunday. (229)

Last example sentence within this group. The analyzed structure is used in main clause, adverbial of time is present – *a week on Sunday*.

To sum up:

Will/shall proved to be the most common way used when referring to future, it appeared in 76% of analyzed structures, although these belong among modals, which are least common in news and academic prose. The number of occurrences come to 229, 222 examples

of *will / shall* and 7 examples of *will + progressive aspect*. The other structures discussed in chapter 3.1 (*will + perfect aspect, will + perfect progressive aspect*) did not appear in any of the examined sentences. Only 17 occurrences out of these have volition meaning, the remaining 205 occurrences have predictive meaning. Volition meaning is used to express willingness to do something or to offer to do something, to talk about firm intention, to make promises or threats, to make requests or to give orders; it is often connected to human doer and spoken language. On the other hand, the predictive meaning is used to give or ask for information about the future and it is also often used in the newspaper report because it is generally used in a written form.

Speaking about the modality, 15 examples belong to deontic modality and the rest 207 examples use epistemic modality. The deontic modality is connected to volition meaning (as stated in the previous paragraph, it is often connected to human doer) and the epistemic modality is connected to prediction, often used in the newspaper report.

Will + progressive aspect appeared in 7 occurrences out of 300, one of these as example of deontic volitive, the rest 6 examples epistemic predictive.

6.3 to be going to

The *to be going to* structure did not prove to be very common in newspaper reporting. This structure was present in 11 sentences out of 300, it means in 4% which is in accordance to Biber who states in 3.2 that *to be going to* “is a common way of marking future time in conversation (and fictional dialogue), but is rarely used in written exposition.” (Biber 1999, 490). Out of the 11 occurrences, 8 appeared in direct speech, as seen in the following example.

23. *I am not going to pretend* that even winning that trophy - and we are a long way away from it at the moment - will make up for the disappointment of the league campaign. (233)

Except for the two examples, all of them were found in articles about Sport. The two rest appeared in Business section.

It proved to be found in main and also subordinate clauses, six occurrences in the main clause and five occurrences in the subordinate clause, the examples follow

24. *The House of Commons is going to have to be* significantly more transparent about how this money was claimed. (232)

An example of *to be going to* used in the main clause

25. I told him that's OK but I can't be part of it if *Mike's going to pull out*. (240)

An example of *to be going to* used in the subordinate clause

Adverbials of time present are *soon, shortly, on Sunday, this time again*, six sentences does not include any adverbial of time.

As has been described in chapter 3.2, this structure is connected with “future fulfillment of the present” (Quirk, Greenbaum 1991, 183) and it is used in two different situations, when suggesting an intention or plan; or when predicting future from present signs. The analysis revealed ten examples of suggesting an intention or plan, only one occurrence

was connected to predicting future from present signs. The 1st use can be illustrated in following example

26. I am not going to pretend that even winning that trophy - and we are a long way away from it at the moment - will make up for the disappointment of the league campaign. (233)

The above sentence suggests the subject's intention to perform a future action, which is in accordance to Biber who states that "*to be going to* is particularly common marking volition but less commonly used to mark prediction" (Biber 1999, 495). The *to be going to* is used in the main clause, the time adverbial is not given but the time is understood from the clause - *and we are a long way away from it at the moment*.

27. I told him that's OK but I can't be part of it if Mike's going to pull out. (240)

As mentioned before, another use of *to be going to* structure is to talk about plans, especially in an informal style, "going to often emphasizes the idea of intention, of a decision that has already been made" (Swan 1995, 211). In this example, the structure is used in subordinate *if*-clause. The time adverbial is not present; it usually refers to an immediate future

The following structure predicts future from present signs, it means that the future is based on present evidence, action or event is on the way or starting to happen, which is in accordance to *Collins Cobuild* stating that the *to be going to* structure can be used "if you think the event that you are referring to will happen quiet soon" (Collins Cobuild 1996, 256). The analyzed structure is present in the main clause, with *soon* time adverbial.

28. "There are going to be developments soon and they are confident there will be a prosecution and a trial." (230)

As mentioned in 3.2, *to be going to* "is a common way of marking future time in conversation (and fictional dialogue), but is rarely used in written exposition." (Biber 1999, 490) and it is also proved by the analysis.

In 300 examples, only one question was included. The analyzed structure is used in the main clause, the adverbial of time is present – *this time*.

31. What *is it going to be* this time, Scotland? (237)

To sum up:

The *to be going to* structure did not prove to be very common in newspaper reporting. This structure was present in 11 sentences out of 300, it means in 4%, which is in accordance to Biber who states that *to be going to* is common way in conversation but is rarely used in written form. (Biber 1999, 490) It proved to be found in main and subordinate clauses, in both cases it is used either when suggesting an intention or plan; or when predicting future from present signs. The suggesting an intention or plan usage prevailed.

6.4 present tenses

Present tenses occurred in 34 examples out of 300, it means in 11%. When dividing the number of examples into *present simple* and *present continuous*, the first one was present in 28 examples and the second in 6 examples out of 300. When speaking about *present tenses* only, *present simple* was found in 82% out of 34 occurrences and *present continuous* in the remaining 18%.

6.4.1 present simple

Speaking about *present simple* only, the analyzed structure appeared in main and also subordinate clauses, two occurred in the main clauses, twenty six in the subordinate clauses, most of them (18 examples out of 26 examples) used the *if* conjunction. Other conjunctions used are: *when, as long as, once*. On the other hand, the adverbial of time was neglected in many sentences, only seven examples had it. For example, these adverbials of time were used: *next season, next year, next month, on Sunday, one day*. Nineteen examples represent Sport section, four examples Life and Style section and the last five examples belong to News section.

The following example illustrates, as has been discussed in 3.3 that *present simple* referring to future occurs usually in one of two situations, either the present tense is accompanied with time adverbial referring to future or in conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference. The following example represents usage in *if*-conditional clause. The adverbial of time used is *today*.

31. Stephen Smith, the featherweight, and Billy Joe Saunders, the welterweight, lost yesterday but will qualify if *they win* a third-place box-off today. (263)

31. As long as *they insist* on this economic blockade, the Cuban government can blame everything on Washington and people here will accept that. (255)

Another example of *simple present* in subordinate clause, this time with *as long as* conjunction. The time adverbial is not given. The analysis proved that as Quirk suggests “in

dependent clauses, the future use of the simple present is much more common, particularly in conditional and temporal clauses.” (Quirk 1991, 182)

32. *Hewitt wants* to be captain one day, but it will require a few players of quality to emerge. (261)

Simple present, used in the main clause, shows an unusual definiteness that can usually be connected with present or past only. According to Quirk if *simple present* is used when referring to future, “its basic meaning is: future arising from present arrangement, plan or programme.” (Quirk 1991, 215) In this case, it is an example of plan, nothing has already been arranged, time adverbial is given – *one day*.

In contrast to other authors, Swan adds another use of *present simple* referring to future called “in other cases”, for example “the *simple present* is used with a future meaning when giving and asking for instructions” (Swan 1995, 217) but no example was found in the analysis.

6.4.2 *present continuous*

Speaking about *present continuous*, the analyzed structure was found in the main and subordinate clauses, precisely four examples were used in the subordinate clauses and two examples in the main clauses. The conjunctions used are: *if, that, whether*. Adverbial of time was given in three sentences out of six, *this week, on July, 2012* and *this year*. In Sport section, three examples were found, the next three examples are from Life and Style section.

33. The opening ceremony will happen on July 27, 2012, whether ODA *workers are* still *bolting* down seats in the stadium with a few days to go, as happened in Athens, or are applying the finishing touches six months out, like the Chinese. (269)

In this sentence the present continuous structure is used in concessive conditional clause (introduced by conditional conjunction *whether*), the time adverbial is given – *on July 27, 2012*. The future is not imminent, it is denied by more distant time adverbial. As Quirk

states future action “is imminent unless it is contradicted by a more distant time mentioned in the context.” (Quirk 1991, 215)

As has been said, basic meaning of *present continuous* used for future is ‘fixed arrangements, plans or programme’, a time adverbial is usually given, in accordance with literature, but as the analysis proved, it is often omitted due to context. In this particular example, the structure is used in main clause; the adverbial of time is given – *this week*. This particular structure is used because its meaning is connected to continuance.

34. A *list* of internationally renowned architects *is being drawn* up this week to submit plans for buildings that will complete a transformation of the venue, apart from the listed Victorian pavilion. (271)

35. It all depends on what they are going to give us - because I'm gonna catch a lot of flak if I say *I'm fighting* Mike Tyson again. (274)

According to Quirk, the present continuous “can refer to a future happening anticipated in the present. Its basic meaning is: future arising from present arrangement, plan or programme.” (Quirk 1991, 215)

Thomson adds that special case is with verbs of movement from one place to another (*arrive, depart, start, fly, travel,...*), verbs meaning position (*stay, remain*) and the verbs *do* and *have* (*food and drink*), *present continuous* can be used more widely. “It can express a decision or plan without any definite arrangement” (Thomson 1986, 182) None of these examples appeared in the analyzed structures.

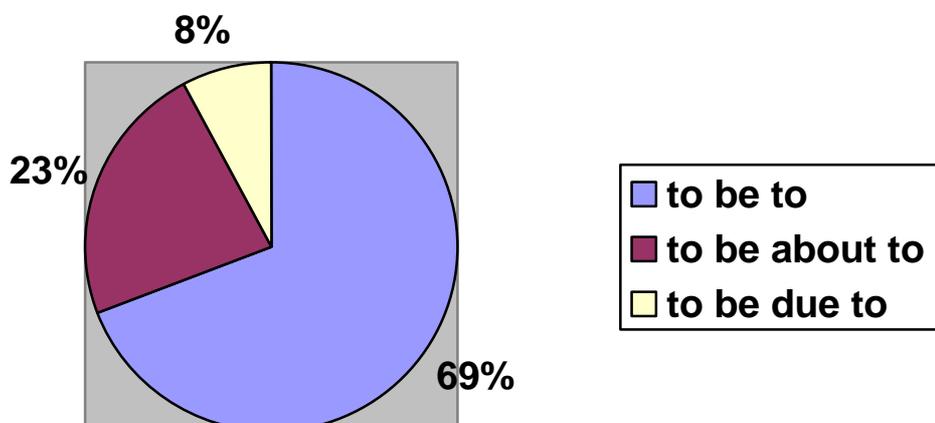
To sum up:

The English language has two *present tenses*, *present simple* and *present continuous*. The first mentioned appeared in 28 examples out of 300, in the main and subordinate clauses. *Present simple tense* referring to future occurs usually in one of two situations, either the present tense is accompanied with time adverbial referring to future or in conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference. The analysis proved that as Quirk

suggests, “in dependent clauses, the future use of the simple present is much more common, particularly in conditional and temporal clauses.” (Quirk 1991, 182) This structure appeared in 26 subordinate clauses (*if* – clauses mostly) but only in two main clauses, where only one had adverbial of time.

Present continuous tense did not prove to be very common in newspaper reporting when speaking about the future; it appeared in six examples only. This structure was present in either main or subordinate clauses. As has been said, basic meaning of *present continuous* used for future is ‘fixed arrangements, plans or programme’, a time adverbial is usually given, in accordance with literature, but as the analysis proved, it is often omitted due to context.

6.5 to be to, to be about to, to be due to



Altogether, 26 sentences out of 300 included the following structures: *to be to*, *to be about to*, *to be due to*. These structures were divided into three groups as the graph shows. The first structure, *to be to*, was present eighteen times, the second structure, *to be about to*, was found in six sentences, and finally, the last structure *to be due to* was present in two sentences only.

6.5.1 to be to

Speaking about *to be to*, this structure was present either in main clauses (in 13 occurrences) or in subordinate clauses (remaining 5 occurrences), most of them were *that*-clauses, one *if*-clause was also found. Only four sentences contained the adverbial of time, *this year*, *this week*, *over the next 10 years*, *from June 1*. These examples came from various sections, mostly Life and Style (eight of them), but also Sport (five examples), Business (two examples), and News (four examples).

36. All members of the special forces are to be guaranteed anonymity in death as well as throughout their lives as part of a new move to raise morale in the country's most elite military units, *The Times* has learnt. (277)

The above example illustrates what was stated in 3.5.1, that *to be to* is often used “to refer to a future arrangement or plan” (Quirk, 1991, 217) The analyzed structure is used in subordinate *that*-clause, no adverbial of time is given.

37. The bigger the amygdala, a region linked to anger, the bigger and more aggressive the rows with the parents are likely to be, according to research. (284)

The speaker is quite certain and that is the reason for using the *to be to* structure. It is used in main clause, again no adverbial of time is given.

38. Lord's, the most famous cricket ground in the world, is to be radically redeveloped over the next ten years at a cost of more than £200 million. (285)

The next example shows one of the sentences where the adverbial of time is present – *over the next 10 years*. Again, the speaker is certain about the action, this structure is often used “in a formal style to talk about plans and arrangements, especially when they are official” (Swan 1995, 87).

39. If it is to happen, you will not be surprised that he remains intrigued by the involvement of the Premier League. (288)

This example proves that *to be to* structure can be used in subordinate *if*-clause. Precisely, it is the conditional sentence. No adverbial of time is given.

40. China, for once winning the approval of environmental groups such as Greenpeace, has announced that from June 1 all shops are to stop providing free bags, while production of ultra-thin bags was banned. (290)

Finally, the last example of *to be to* structure. This structure is used to convey a plan. In this case, it is often used in newspapers, in headlines the verb *to be* is often omitted to save space which is not the case of this sentence.

6.5.2 *to be about to*

The *to be about to* structure appeared in six sentences, three of them in subordinate clauses (most of them *that*-clauses), three in the main clauses. In only one sentence, adverbial of time was used – *this year*. All of the examples come from the Sport section.

41. This year he is planning to open a branch of his Billionaire nightclub chain in Mayfair and a Billionaire *boutique* *is also about to open* on Sloane Street in Central London. (295)

The first example shows a typical *to be about to* structure. As Cobuild suggests that this structure “is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon. It is followed by infinitive clauses.” (Cobuild 1996, 256) The adverbial of time is present – *this year*; and the structure is also followed by an infinitive clause – *to open on Sloane Street in Central London*.

42. If your *club is about to go* to "league" for a player, issue the following warning: Chev Walker, Wendell Sailor, Andy Farrell, Matt Rogers, Brad Thorn, Gareth Raynor, Iestyn Harris, Gary Connolly, Karl Pryce, Lote Tuqiri, Henry Paul, Robbie Paul, Barrie-Jon Mather, Richie Eyres, Karl Pryce, Brian Carney, Nathan Blacklock. (297)

This example shows usage of *to be about to* in subordinate *if*-clause. The infinitive clause is also present – *to go to league for a player*. This type of structure is possible to use in main and subordinate clauses.

43. *Skiers and snowboarders* who love the unrestricted thrill of hurtling down alpine pistes on a sunny winter's day *are about to be stopped* in their tracks. (298)

The last example, Quirk states that this structure “expresses near future.” (Quirk 1991, 217), it means new rules for skiers and snowboarders will come to force very soon. Again, adverbial of time is omitted; the structure is followed by infinitive clause – *to be stopped*.

6.5.3 *to be due to*

Speaking about *to be due to* structure will be very short. This structure appeared in two sentences only, the first one in the main clause with *in 2010* adverbial of time, the second one in *that*-subordinate clause with *this week* adverbial of time. One sentence appeared in the Life and Style section, the second in the Sport section.

44. A plan by France to ban shops from giving out any plastic bag that is not made of biodegradable materials is due to come into force in 2010, but could be blocked by European law for violating free-trade principles. (299)

The first example of *to be due to* shows a typical usage of this structure. As Cobuild states “‘be due to’ is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon. It is followed by infinitive clauses” (Cobuild 1996, 256)

The planned future in this sentence is expressed by the adverbial of time - *in 2010*. Although this future is not immediate, it is planned. The sentence also contains the infinitive clause – *to come into force in 2010...*

45. As the man with a fractured left fibula and dislocated ankle, Eduardo will attract more sympathy and the thousands who have sent him messages of support will be relieved to hear that he is due to leave hospital later this week. (300)

The second example, similarly to the first one, contains the adverbial of time – *this week*; and the infinitive clause – *to leave hospital later this week*. These two sentences show the structure *to be due to* is not necessarily used for the immediate future.

To sum up:

The above chapter is divided into three subheads. The subhead 6.5.1 is dedicated to *be to* structure. It appeared in 18 sentences out of 300, again either in main or subordinate clause, most of them were *that*-clauses, one *if*-clause was also present. The basic function of this structure is to refer to a future arrangement or plan when the speaker is quite certain; or in a formal style to talk about plans and arrangements, especially when they are official.

The following subhead deals with *to be about to* structure. The *to be about to* structure appeared in six sentences, three of them in subordinate clause (most of them *that*-clauses), three in the main clause. This structure is in its meaning very close to the previous one, it is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon and it is followed by infinitive clauses.

The last subhead within this chapter deals with the *to be due to* structure. This structure appeared in two sentences only, the first one in the main clause with *in 2010* adverbial of time, the second one in *that*-subordinate clause with *this week* adverbial of time. Again its meaning is similar to the previous structures, it is used to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon.

6.6 Other forms

The analysis includes not all of the ways referring to future discussed in the theoretical part. The reason is simple. Only the structures found in the analyzed texts could have been included there.

There are several ways of referring to future not found in the texts: *will + perfect aspect*, *will + perfect progressive aspect*, *future time in the past*.

These structures are used in many different situations as *will + perfect aspect* which is used to say that something “will be ended, completed, or achieved by a particular point in the future.” (Hewings 2002, 30) or when speaking about an action, which will end before another future action. Usually, the sentence contains *when*, *before*, *by the time that*. Consecutively, *will + perfect progressive aspect* structure is used “to view things from a particular point in the future when we are interested in how long they have been happening; we generally use these forms with expressions beginning with *for...* (Parrot 2000, 174) or when the speaker wants to emphasize how long has something been going on a certain time in the future which is not very common in the newspapers.

As for the *future time in the past*, it covers different structures, the auxiliary verb construction with *would*, which is rare, the *to be going to + infinitive* structure which is often connected to often connected with the sense of ‘unfulfilled intention’, the *present continuous* and finally, the structures, *to be to + infinitive*, used in formal situations for ‘arrangement’; and *to be about to* meaning the same as ‘on the point of’.

These structures are rare, used mostly in literary narrative style or used in formal situations.

7. Conclusion

There are several ways of expressing future time in the English language. The aim of the thesis is to study different ways of referring to future, to map their incidences in newspaper reports and to confirm or disprove assumption about the degree of usage of different means used when referring to future. The assumption follows:

There are several ways of expressing future. As the newspaper reports deal mostly with prediction, I assume that the most common ways used will be *will/future simple* and the structure *to be going to*.

For the purposes of the analysis, 67 articles were downloaded from The Times official website. The articles were examined, and 300 sentences including different ways of referring to future were collected. The aim of this part of the thesis is to summarize the results.

The first structure discussed was *will/shall*. According to Quirk, it is the most common way of expressing futurity (Quirk 1991, 213) and the analysis proved it. It appeared in 229 examples out of 300. The structure *will/shall + bare infinitive* is often used when speaking about intention. Basically, this structure is used to express intention at the moment of decision. Formerly *will* was kept for intention and *shall* was used when there was no intention (for actions where the subject's wishes were not involved). Also, the modal verb *will* is used with future meaning with all three persons, the modal *shall* is used to indicate futurity, but only with the first person subject. The usage of *will* and *shall* is also divided into predictive and volitive. The speakers predict the future when they give or ask for information about the future, to say what we think, guess or calculate what will happen, to express the speaker's opinions, assumptions, speculation about the future. Predictions can also be used as a way of giving orders; instead of telling someone to do something, the speaker just say it will happen. Another use of *will* is to express willingness to do something or to offer to do something *Will/shall* belong among modals and they can express two different modalities, deontic and epistemic. The deontic modality refers to actions and events that humans directly control (permission, obligation, volition or intention), on the other hand, the epistemic modality refers to the logical status of events or states, usually relating to assessments of likelihood (possibility, necessity or prediction), they usually occur with non-human subjects and/or with main verbs having stative meanings. From the above statement, following conclusion arises: the deontic modality is connected to volition meaning of *will* and the epistemic modality is connected to predictive meaning of *will*. The deontic modality appeared in 15 examples, it

shows that volitive meaning of *will* is not used very often in newspaper reporting, on the other hand, *will* used for predicting future, the epistemic modality, appeared in 207 occurrences out of 300. It leads us to conclusion that the most common way of expressing future used in the newspaper reports is *will* in its epistemic modality - referring to the logical status of events or states, usually relating to assessments of likelihood (possibility, necessity or prediction), usually occurring with non-human subjects.

As mentioned in chapter 3.1.2, *will*, as other modals, can be combined with the perfect and progressive aspect. *Will + progressive aspect* expresses the action currently happening in a particular time or action, which is already scheduled. Although it has been stated that modal *will* is common with progressive aspect in news, marking future events or situations that will take place over a period of time, the analysis did not prove it, the analyzed structure appeared in 7 examined sentences only. Again, the epistemic modality prevailed, it appeared in 6 occurrences, while the deontic modality appeared in one example only.

The chapter 3.1 deals also with *will + perfect aspect* and *will + perfect progressive aspect* but the analysis did not reveal any example of these structures thus these are not included in the analysis.

The other frequent structure is *to be going to*, dealt with in chapters 3.2 and 6.3. This construction denotes 'future fulfillment of the present' and it is used in two different meanings. The first meaning is suggesting an intention or a plan, this intention is always premeditated and there is usually the idea that some preparation for the action has already been made, it can also be used with time clauses if we wish to emphasize the speaker's intention or can be used without a time expression (in which case it usually refers to an immediate future). The other meaning is to predict the future based on present evidence, to say that a future action or event is on the way or starting to happen, the speaker may have prior knowledge of it and the event you are referring to will happen quite soon. The analysis revealed ten examples of suggesting an intention or plan, only one occurrence was connected to predicting future from present signs.

Another structure used for expressing the future is the *simple present tense*. The analysis proved what was suggested in 3.3 "the *simple present* is, after the *will/shall* construction, the next most common means of referring to future actions in English." (Quirk 1991, 215) Basically, this structure can appear in two situations, in main (the *present tense* is accompanied with time adverbial referring to future, in that case the future event is expected to be certain at the time of speech) or in subordinate clauses (in conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference). The analyzed structure was present in the

main and also subordinate clauses, two occurred in the main clauses, twenty six in the subordinate clauses, most of them (18 examples out of 26 examples) used the *if* conjunction. On the other hand, the adverbial of time was neglected in many sentences, only seven examples had it but it must not be forgotten that the sentences are removed from the context.

Present continuous can refer to a future happening anticipated in the present. Its basic meaning is: future arising from present arrangement, plan or programme; a time adverbial is usually given. As the *simple present*, the *present continuous* can also be used to express immediate future. The analysis proved it is not used very often in newspaper reporting, it appeared in six examples only, two examples in the main clause and four examples in the subordinate clause.

The last group contains structures which all refers to immediate future, *to be to*, *to be about to* and *to be due to*. The first structure appears also in other meanings, firstly, it is used to convey orders or instructions. It is an impersonal way of giving instruction, most often used with the 3rd person, when used with *you*, it often implies, the speaker is passing on someone else's instructions, secondly, this structure is used to convey a plan. In this case, it is also used in newspapers, in headlines the verb *to be* is often omitted to save space. *To be to* appeared in 18 occurrences, 13 of them in the main clause and 5 of them in the subordinate clause, in none of them *to be* was omitted.

To be about to is again used when referring to immediate future. This structure appeared in six sentences, three of them in subordinate clause (most of them *that*-clauses), three in the main clause. In only one sentence, adverbial of time was present.

Speaking about *to be due to* structure will be very short. This structure is also connected to immediate future and it appeared in two sentences only, the first one in the main clause, the second one in *that*-subordinate clause.

The analysis does not include all of the ways referring to future discussed in the theoretical part, following structures did not appear in any of the examined articles: *will + perfect aspect*, *will + perfect progressive aspect*, *future time in the past*. These structures are rare, used mostly in literary narrative style or used in formal situations.

The most common way of referring to future in newspaper reporting is *will* in its epistemic modality, followed by the *present simple* used in subordinate clauses (in conditional or temporal adverbial clause that has future time reference). Another less common structure is *to be to*, used for the immediate future and finally *to be going to* structure when suggesting an intention or plan.

8. Resumé

V části Resumé bych ráda shrnula obsah a cíle diplomové práce s názvem *Způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti v novinovém zpravodajství*.

Jako ne-rodilá mluvčí anglického jazyka jsem se nejen při svém vlastním studiu, ale také na klinickém roku – povinné praxi, kterou zprostředkovává Univerzita Pardubice svým studentům, setkala se spoustou situací, kdy student „tápe“ a hledá ve svých vědomostech, který z nastudovaných časů je ten jediný správný pro danou situaci. Nejen to pak bylo důvodem, proč jsem se rozhodla vybrat si uvedené téma jako zadání své diplomové práce. Angličtina nám – mluvčím nabízí velké množství způsobů jak vyjádřit budoucnost a pokud chceme jednotlivé časy používat správně, musíme dokonale zvládnout nejen jejich formu, ale i použití.

Cílem mé diplomové práce bylo potvrdit či vyvrátit předpoklad, který jsem si stanovila před začátkem práce. Daný předpoklad zní: angličtina používá více způsobů vyjadřování budoucnosti. Předpokládám, že nejčastěji užívanými způsoby v běžné konverzaci je *will/shall* a také fráze *to be going to*. Na základě této hypotézy předpokládám, že uvedené způsoby budou nejčastěji používané i v novinovém zpravodajství.

Před vlastním představením jednotlivých kapitol své práce bych také ráda zdůraznila, že práce, hlavně její praktická část, se nebude zabývat pouze kvantitativním zhodnocením jednotlivých výskytů, ale hlavně jejich funkcí při vyjadřování budoucnosti.

Diplomová práce s uvedeným názvem je rozdělena do dvou částí, první část je částí teoretickou, kde jsem se snažila shromáždit informace o jednotlivých způsobech vyjadřování budoucnosti za pomoci autorů gramatických knih jako jsou Randolph Quirk, Douglas Biber, Libuše Dušková či Rodney Huddleston. Druhý díl představuje část praktická, ve které jsem pracovala s autentickými texty, získanými z oficiálních internetových stran britského deníku The Times, www.timesonline.co.uk.

První podkapitola teoretické části se zabývá vlastní otázkou anglických časů – Kolik časů anglický jazyk má? Existují dvě rozdílné teorie, dle teorie první, která by se dala nazvat „tradiční“, anglický jazyk používá systém tří časů, je to čas přítomný, budoucí a minulý. Dle gramatiků, na které se ve své práci obracím, je pravděpodobnější teorie druhá, a to, že angličtina používá pouze dva časy, čas přítomný a minulý. Svou teorii například Biber odůvodňuje tím, že anglická slovesa se skloňují právě jen v těchto dvou uvedených časech.

V další části se již dostáváme k jednotlivým způsobům vyjadřování budoucnosti. Tyto byly řazeny dle četosti použití v anglickém jazyce.

Na první místo se dostává *will/shall* neboli *čistá budoucnost*. Dle uvedených gramatiků je tento způsob nejčastěji používaný. Nejprve je třeba rozlišit, kdy použít *will* a kdy *shall*. První ze jmenovaných používáme ve druhé a třetí osobě jednotného i množného čísla, zatímco *shall* používáme v prvních osobách. Další rozdělení můžeme stanovit dle „záměru“ či „úmyslu“, pokud chce mluvčí nějaký záměr vyjádřit, použije *will*, bez záměru pak použije *shall*. Jedno z nejčastějších použití tohoto způsobu je v časových větách. Tímto termínem jsou myšleny věty, které vyjadřují budoucnost a zatímco v češtině použijeme v hlavní i vedlejší větě budoucí čas, angličtina použije *will* ve větě hlavní a přítomný čas ve větě vedlejší. Též by nemělo být opomenuto, že *will* patří mezi takzvaná modální neboli způsobová slovesa. Tato slovesa umí vyjádřit velmi široké spektrum významů, například od schopnosti přes potřebu až k povinnosti. K jejich vlastnostem patří, že v záporu stojí před zápornou *not*, jsou následovány slovesem v infinitivu bez *to* a nemohou stát pospolu v jedné větě. Dále *will* tvoří takzvaná semi-modální slovesa, což jsou idiomatická spojení, jež vykazují podobné vlastnosti jako slovesa způsobová. Velmi důležitou vlastností, co se týče modálních sloves, je tzv. modalita. Určujeme dvě základní modalita, a to dispoziční a jistotní. Zatímco modalita dispoziční vyjadřuje různé odstíny volní dispozice k ději a je spojována s vůlí či českým ekvivalentem chtít, modalita jistotní vyjadřuje děj pravděpodobný, zakládající se na úsudku mluvčího a je spojována s předpovídáním budoucnosti.

Dalším ze sledovaných způsobů je *will + to be + příděstí přítomné*, neboli *průběhové futurum*. Tento způsob použijeme, pokud chceme hovořit o budoucím ději, jež bude probíhat v určitou dobu v budoucnosti.

Jedním z posledních způsobů jsou *předbudoucí čas prostý* a *průběhový*. První z uvedených použijeme pokud se jedná o budoucí děj, jež skončí před určitou dobou v budoucnosti, která je dána příslovečným určením času, obvykle s předložkou *by*, nebo před jiným budoucím dějem. Druhý z uvedených použijeme v situaci, kdy se jedná o děj, jež trval do určitého okamžiku v budoucnosti.

Dalším diskutovaným způsobem je *to be going to*. Tento způsob je nejčastěji používán k předpovídání budoucnosti nebo navrhování plánu či záměru. U předpovídání budoucnosti, mluvčí obvykle má předcházející zprávu o události a tak je si jist. Určení času se obvykle nepoužívá, jelikož se očekává, že k události dojde v blízké nebo bezprostřední budoucnosti. Při navrhování plánu či záměru se předpokládá, že již byly uspořádány přípravy události, používá se hlavně v neformálním stylu pokud chceme zdůraznit záměr.

Další na řadu přichází přítomné časy, přítomný čas prostý i přítomný čas průběhový. První z uvedených se používá hlavně ve vedlejších větách vyjadřujících budoucí čas, pokud se přítomný čas vyskytuje ve větě hlavní, znamená to, že děj je tak pravděpodobný, jako kdyby se jednalo o přítomnost. Ve vedlejších větách se vyskytuje za předpokladu, že ve větě je uvedeno určení času nebo je to věta vedlejší podmínková či časová. Druhý z uvedených přítomných časů se používá při budoucnosti vycházející z plánů či programů vyvíjejících se z přítomnosti. Tento způsob vyjadřování budoucnosti nemůže být použit se slovesy, které se obvykle nevyskytují v průběhových časech, naopak obvykle se vyskytují se slovesy popisujícími pohyb z jednoho místa na druhé, slovesy vyjadřující pozici a slovesy *do* a *have*.

Následným diskutovaným způsobem je *to be to*. Dle Thomsona je tato forma pro angličtinu velmi důležitým způsobem vyjadřování budoucnosti, neboť vyjadřuje bezprostřední budoucnost. Další z použití je vyslovení plánu či předání instrukcí. *To be to* se také často používá v novinovém zpravodajství, v titulcích pak dochází k vypuštění této fráze v rámci úspory místa.

Pro fráze *to be to*, *to be on the point of* a *to be due to* platí podobné použití jako pro *to be to*. Uvedené fráze se použijí, pokud k události či okolnostem dojde bezprostředně, budoucnost je již nevyhnutelná. Při použití těchto způsobů můžeme či nemusíme použít časový údaj.

Nakonec bych ráda připomněla, že některé ze způsobů uvedených výše, se mohou vyskytnout v čase minulém, aby vyjádřili událost, jež je v budoucnosti, pokud ji sledujeme z minulosti. Mezi tyto způsoby se řadí: *would*, *to be going to + infinitive*, *present continuous*, *to be to + infinitive* and *to be about to*.

Druhá část mé diplomové práce je částí praktickou. Jak již bylo uvedeno, praktická část je postavena na 300 příkladech způsobů vyjadřování budoucnosti, jež byly použity z webových stránek deníku The Times. Postup byl následující. Po uložení 67 různých článků jsem tyto pročetla a sbírala věty, jež obsahovaly některý ze způsobů vyjadřování budoucnosti. Jednotlivé věty pak byly rozděleny do skupin se shodným vyjádřením budoucnosti a bylo přistoupeno k vlastní analýze. Cílem analýzy bylo vyvrátit či potvrdit předpoklad uvedený v záhlaví mé práce a nalézt následující informace: jaká forma vyjádření budoucnosti byla v jednotlivých příkladech použita, jaká je její funkce, zda se vyskytuje v hlavní či vedlejší větě, přímé či nepřímé řeči, z jakého typu článku pochází a zda věta obsahuje příslovečné určení času.

Pokud budeme hovořit o první skupině, jež je reprezentována *will/shall*, dojdeme k závěru, že tato byla zastoupena ve 229 větách z uvedených 300, to znamená v 76%. Tato

skupina byla rozdělena na dvě podskupiny, samotné *will/shall* (jež se vyskytovalo ve 222 větách) a *průběhové futurum* (jež se vyskytovalo v zbývajících 7 případech). První skupina byla zastoupena jak ve větách hlavních (157x), tak vedlejších (65x), příslovečným určením i bez (celkem 43 výskytů). Mnohem důležitější je ale jeho funkce. Jak již bylo řečeno, modální *will* může vyjadřovat nejen modalitu dispoziční, vyjadřující různé odstíny volní dispozice k ději, jež byla určena u 17 sledovaných výskytů, tak modalitu jistotní, jež vyjadřuje děj pravděpodobný, zakládající se na úsudku mluvčího, jež byla určena u zbývajících 205 výskytů. Z analýzy tedy vyplývá, že modalita jistotní v novinovém zpravodajství silně převládá nad modalitou dispoziční. Jako častý úkaz se také projevilo *will* ve vedlejších větách předmětných, tyto byly zastoupeny ve 30 případech. Druhou podskupinu tvoří *will + be + příděstí přítomné*, která obsahovala sedm vět, třikrát věta hlavní, čtyřikrát věta vedlejší. Příslovečné určení času bylo ve dvou případech. Analýzy prokázala jeden případ modality dispoziční, 6 zbývajících vět využilo modalitu jistotní.

Další skupinu tvoří *to be going to*, jež se vyskytlo v 11 případech, ve větách hlavních i vedlejších, příslovečné určení času jsem objevila v 5 případech. Důležité je poznamenat, že 8 příkladů z 11 se vyskytlo v přímé řeči, v deseti případech se jednalo o vyjádření záměru či plánu, pouze v jednom případě se jednalo o předpovídání budoucnosti, jež vychází z přítomnosti.

Třetí skupina jsou *přítomné časy*, které se objevily ve 34 větách. *Přítomný čas prostý* obvykle vyjadřuje budoucnost ve dvou situacích. V prvním případě se vyskytuje ve větě hlavní a je doplněno příslovečným určením času, jež se vztahuje k budoucnosti (tento výskyt byl zaznamenán ve 2 případech) nebo se vyskytuje ve vedlejších větách časových a podmínkových (26 výskytů z celkových 28). Pouze 5 vět obsahovalo příslovečné určení času. Přítomný čas průběhový se vyskytoval jak ve větách hlavních (2 výskyty z celkových 6) tak vedlejších (zbylé 2 výskyty), příslovečné určení času jsem objevila ve dvou případech.

Poslední skupinu tvoří následující: *to be to* bylo zastoupeno 18krát, ve větách hlavních (13 výskytů) i vedlejších (5 výskytů), příslovečné určení času se objevilo ve 4 případech. *To be about to* se vyskytovalo v šesti větách, 3 ve větě hlavní, 3 ve větě vedlejší, v žádné z nich nebylo uvedeno příslovečné určení času. A jako poslední *to be due to*, jež se vyskytlo ve dvou větách, v jedné větě hlavní a jedné větě vedlejší. Obě věty obsahovaly příslovečné určení času.

Ne všechny způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti diskutované v teoretické části se objevily i v části praktické. Důvodem je, že většina z uvedených způsobů se používá zřídka a v denním tisku ještě méně.

Z výsledků studie vyplývá, že předpoklad byl z části pravdivý. Nejčastěji používaným způsobem pro vyjadřování budoucnosti v novinovém zpravodajství je prokazatelně *will/shall*, tento výsledek lze zdůvodnit nejen faktem, že *will/shall* je všeobecně nepoužívanějším způsobem pro vyjadřování budoucnosti, ale také jistotní modalitou *will*, jež vyjadřuje děj pravděpodobný, zakládající se na úsudku mluvčího. Z analýzy tedy vyplývá, že modalita jistotní v novinovém zpravodajství silně převládá nad modalitou dispoziční. Druhým nejčastěji používaným způsobem pro vyjádření budoucnosti v novinovém zpravodajství je *přítomný čas prostý* a to ve vedlejších větách časových a podmínkových.

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Appendix 1

1A will / shall, pure future, simple future

Dallaglio eyes coaching role

Published: The Times, Jan 04, 2008

1. Dallaglio, 35, announced his retirement from international rugby and the former England captain will hang up his boots for good once he has finished his club campaign with Wasps.
2. He admitted it is that winning feeling he will miss the most.

Dusi faces sewage problem

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

3. “We have designed an alternative start at Bishopstowe Hall and we will make up the lost distance so that the total distance of the race remains the same.”
4. If we are forced to move the start because of sewage problems, it will be a major blow to the event and sports tourism in this province.

Hamilton ready to lead

Published: The Times, Dec 27, 2007

5. “You won’t see a season quite like it again but I hope next season is just as exciting without the politics.”

Bulls still pursuing Jones

Published: The Times, Dec 28, 2007

6. It nevertheless seems a foregone conclusion that the Bulls will obtain the services of Jones to from time to time assist new Bulls coach Frans Ludeke with the backline.
7. It will undoubtedly help to alleviate the void that was left with the departure of Australian Todd Loudon who was in charge of the backs for the past few years at the Bulls.
8. Next week’s negotiations with Saracens and Jones will probably focus on the dates on which Jones can be released by the English club to assist the Bulls in Pretoria.

The Tiger routs rest of field

Published: The Times, Dec 18, 2007

9. Woods earned R8-million, which he will donate to the Tiger Woods Foundation, a charity organisation, and won for the fourth time in the nine-year history of the auspicious event.

New laws to govern alternative medicine

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

10. It will also set minimum standards for practitioners to ensure that therapists are properly qualified.

11. Although the scheme will initially be voluntary, it is hoped that all practitioners will be forced to join or lose business as the public will use the register as a guarantee of quality.

12. Millions of Britons currently spend £130 million a year on complementary treatments and it is estimated that this will reach £200 million over the next four years.

13. Although the scheme will initially be voluntary, it is hoped that all practitioners will be forced to join or lose business as the public will use the register as a guarantee of quality.

14. The council will register only practitioners who are safe, have completed a recognised course, are insured and have signed up to codes of conduct.

15. By checking that they remain registered with the new council, patients will gain reassurance.

16. The council, whose formation has been driven by the Prince of Wales's Foundation for Integrated Health, will consist of lay people appointed through an independent process, with a clear division between it and the professional bodies representing the therapies that it will cover.

17. The council, whose formation has been driven by the Prince of Wales's Foundation for Integrated Health, will consist of lay people appointed through an independent process, with a clear division between it and the professional bodies representing the therapies that it will cover.

18. If it is proven, a second board will determine what disciplinary procedures to take.

19. The new Natural Healthcare Council – which is being backed by the Prince of Wales – will be able to strike off errant or incompetent practitioners.

20. Patients will be able to complain to the council about practitioners and the new body will be modelled on the General Medical Council and other similar statutory bodies.

21. Patients will be able to complain to the council about practitioners and the new body will be modelled on the General Medical Council and other similar statutory bodies.

22. Although the scheme will initially be voluntary, it is hoped that all practitioners will be forced to join or lose business as the public will use the register as a guarantee of quality.

Speed demons will meet their match on the piste

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

23. Speed demons will meet their match on the piste.
24. The first such nationwide controls will treat skiers like cars on the motorway.
25. The monitoring will start today in the resort of Andermatt, and will be extended to the rest of the country, including resorts such as St Moritz, Zermatt and Davos.
26. They will tell offenders to moderate their speed and explain the danger speeding poses to themselves and others on the slopes.
27. They will tell offenders to moderate their speed and explain the danger speeding poses to themselves and others on the slopes.
28. Speeders will be caught with hand-held radar devices carried by hidden personnel.
29. The monitoring will start today in the resort of Andermatt, and will be extended to the rest of the country, including resorts such as St Moritz, Zermatt and Davos.
30. Speeders will not be fined initially, but will be singled out and approached by Suva personnel and employees of the individual resorts.
31. Speeders will not be fined initially, but will be singled out and approached by Suva personnel and employees of the individual resorts.

The world's top 50 footballers

Published: The Times, Jan 20, 2008

32. Comparisons to Marco van Basten may be wide of the mark, but he'll get you goals.
33. Plus, he'll get his usual haul of set-piece goals.
34. And he looks like he'll only get better.
35. Either way, he'll tie up entire opposing back fours on his own.
36. Go ask Jose Mourinho and he'll tell you that, had it not been for Steven Hunt's boot, Chelsea would have won the treble this year.

Aston Villa find staying power

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

37. The legend on the mug of tea Martin O'Neill carried into Friday's round of press conferences read "Beware the Aston Villa supporter"; this mug will only last one season.
38. Beaten only once in 10 games, they went into this weekend's round of matches sixth, and victory at struggling Reading today will reinforce their European ambitions.

Avram Grant v Jose Mourinho

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

39. That is typical, in Israel if you win 30 games and draw one, they will ask only about the draw.

40. The grapevine has it that John Terry and Frank Lampard will start, Wayne Bridge will be preferred to Ashley Cole at left-back and Nicolas Anelka will edge out Joe Cole.

41. The grapevine has it that John Terry and Frank Lampard will start, Wayne Bridge will be preferred to Ashley Cole at left-back and Nicolas Anelka will edge out Joe Cole.

42. He will be at Wembley today, a proud father watching his son lead out his team in a cup final.

43. The grapevine has it that John Terry and Frank Lampard will start, Wayne Bridge will be preferred to Ashley Cole at left-back and Nicolas Anelka will edge out Joe Cole.

Good news for the Tories: Brown will win the election

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

44. Brown will win the election

45. Restless voices will call for a more radical Tory policy agenda.

46. Cameron will be acutely aware of that.

New DNA ‘will nail’ Stephen Lawrence suspects

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

47. New DNA ‘will nail’ Stephen Lawrence suspects.

48. Senior officers are saying for the first time they are confident that new DNA and other forensic evidence, missed in the original investigation in 1993, will enable the five original suspects to be tried for Lawrence’s murder.

49. “There are going to be developments soon and they are confident there will be a prosecution and a trial.”

Cuba in fear of the unknown as Fidel Castro fades

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

50. Billboards around Havana warn of the dangers of “El plano Bush”, which is not only said to threaten property and jobs but, according to one poster near the grim Soviet-era housing

estates of suburban Alamar, will also “take away your good morning kiss from your child, deny you their hug before school and extinguish the sparkle in their eyes”.

51. If they take away the blockade the government will have no more excuses.

52. Yet Hernandez is the first to admit that questions of ownership and compensation will be hard to address in any future economic transition from state regulation to private initiative.

Ex-ministers cash in on days of power

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

53. The public administration committee is examining the lobbying industry and will consider whether the rules on private sector jobs for former ministers should be tightened.

Slick United sink Newcastle

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

54. When the black and white shirts are before them, Wayne Rooney will play a blinder and Ronaldo will fill his golden boots.

55. When the black and white shirts are before them, Wayne Rooney will play a blinder and Ronaldo will fill his golden boots.

Top aide Mike Granatt quits over Speaker Michael Martin's expenses

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

56. The incident will raise fresh questions about the culture in the Speaker's office.

More remains feared at Jersey care home

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

57. The remains are believed to date from the early 1980s and will take at least 14 days to identify, police said today, adding that retrieving DNA from the body will be "very difficult".

58. It is however clear that this has not always been the case and, although we can't right the wrongs of the past, we will do everything in our power to assist the police in seeking out the person or persons responsible.

59. The remains are believed to date from the early 1980s and will take at least 14 days to identify, police said today, adding that retrieving DNA from the body will be "very difficult".

Ten tips to survive a property downturn

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

60. Other commentators, such as Capital Economics, expect prices will drop by twice that amount.

61. If you're holding off buying, hoping that prices will plummet, prepare to be disappointed in London and the south east as property experts believe prices will remain resilient.

62. If you're holding off buying, hoping that prices will plummet, prepare to be disappointed in London and the south east as property experts believe prices will remain resilient.

63. You'll make yourself more attractive to potential buyers if you can move out fast – it also gives them less chance to back out of the deal.

64. They'll probably try to convince you that there are lots of interested buyers waiting in the wings – the chances are it's the first time you've heard their voice in weeks.

Arsenal hoping to see Eduardo back in action by end of the year

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

65. As the man with a fractured left fibula and dislocated ankle, Eduardo will attract more sympathy and the thousands who have sent him messages of support will be relieved to hear that he is due to leave hospital later this week.

66. All being well, Eduardo will have his leg in plaster and will be using crutches for the next six to eight weeks.

67. The 28-year-old will be given time off to clear his head this week as he is suspended for Birmingham's next three matches after being sent off for his tackle on Eduardo in the third minute of the 2-2 draw against Arsenal at St Andrew's on Saturday, but McLeish is confident that he will recover.

68. His wife was upset, but he will get on with his life.

69. If he does come I will let him see me.

70. I don't have any doubt I'll be back.

71. Arsenal yesterday issued an upbeat prediction that Eduardo da Silva will be back in action before the end of the year as Martin Taylor, the man responsible for the Croatia striker's broken leg, began the difficult process of getting on with his career.

72. As the man with a fractured left fibula and dislocated ankle, Eduardo will attract more sympathy and the thousands who have sent him messages of support will be relieved to hear that he is due to leave hospital later this week.

73. After that time, partial weight-bearing exercises will be scheduled into a slow rehabilitation process.

74. The 28-year-old will be given time off to clear his head this week as he is suspended for Birmingham's next three matches after being sent off for his tackle on Eduardo in the third minute of the 2-2 draw against Arsenal at St Andrew's on Saturday, but McLeish is confident that he will recover.

Fall in weather deaths dents climate warnings

Published: The Times, Dec 2, 2007

75. Their report suggests that a central plank in the global warming argument – that it will result in a big increase in deaths from weather-related disasters – is undermined by the facts.

76. Met Office forecasters say a large depression, which formed over the mid-Atlantic last week, will pass over Britain today.

77. The strongest winds will be felt over the south coast, with winds reaching 60mph and cloudy wet skies.

78. Tomorrow will also be unsettled, starting mainly dry but with further wet and windy weather expected.

Severe weather warning as winds and snow bring in the first blast of winter

Published: The Times, Nov 19, 2007

79. It looks as though it will turn wet and windy today and tomorrow and there will also be quite a lot of rain towards the end of the week.

80. It looks as though it will turn wet and windy today and tomorrow and there will also be quite a lot of rain towards the end of the week.

Tom Hicks' future uncertain at Liverpool despite denial

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

81. I will continue to honour that commitment to the best of my ability now and in the future.

82. Hicks will also be aware he is unpopular on Merseyside - his son Thomas Jnr was spat at and chased out of a pub by angry fans following Liverpool's game with Middlesbrough at Anfield on Saturday.

Threatened water voles to be protected

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

83. From April 6 it will become an offence to kill or disturb water voles, and developers trying to build on their habitat will have to catch every specimen in the area and provide them with a new home.

84. The additional protection we are providing for these creatures will ensure a more secure future for their species.

85. The measures will apply initially only to England but officials from the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs are in negotiations with the devolved authorities for similar protection to be introduced in Scotland and Wales.

86. Water voles have been lost from many parts of the UK, including significant areas such as Cornwall, but this excellent news will undoubtedly help our efforts to bring the water vole back from the brink.

87. Water vole populations have declined by 90 per cent since 1990 and this added protection will make a real difference to the work being done to conserve this charismatic species.

88. From April 6 it will become an offence to kill or disturb water voles, and developers trying to build on their habitat will have to catch every specimen in the area and provide them with a new home.

Levi Bellfield to spend rest of his life in jail

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

89. All the terms will be concurrent, you will not be considered for parole and must serve your whole life in prison.

90. All the terms will be concurrent, you will not be considered for parole and must serve your whole life in prison.

Scans show what really goes on inside the head of that stroppy teenager

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

91. If you talk to parents of early adolescents, a lot of them will tell you they have quite a job adjusting to the changes in their child.

Rivals predict BBC will bid 'whatever it takes' to win Champions League

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

92. Rivals predict BBC will bid 'whatever it takes' to win Champions League

93. Bids are due on March 12 and broadcasters predict that Uefa, European football's governing body and the owner of the rights, will receive about £125 million a year for the next three-year package, which begins in 2009.

94. The hope is that more broadcasters will bid because each package is relatively small, although sources suggested that only the BBC, ITV and Sky are serious contenders.

95. The next rights deal will be broken into smaller chunks in an attempt to extract more revenue.

Judge in McCartney-Mills divorce set to go public

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

96. The judge confirmed today that he will deliver his decision on March 17.

97. He will then decide — after both sides have put forward further argument — whether to release his judgment.

98. The judge will hand down his judgment in private on March 17, 2008.

99. He will then decide, having heard submissions from the parties, whether or not to make the judgment public in whole or in part.

100. Mr Justice Bennett is dealing with cases in Cardiff but will return to London to give his ruling.

101. Even an edited version however would put paid to continuing speculation about much the former Beatle will have to pay the former model from his reputed £825 million fortune.

Counting the cost of staging the Greatest Show on Earth

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

102. This will determine the formula through which the ODA, that is the taxpayer, and the construction companies working on the Olympic project share in the “pain and the gain” of missing or hitting targets.

103. If he gets this one wrong, with all the public scrutiny disproportionately attached to a project accounting for less than one tenth of the £100billion annual British construction industry and 1 per cent of its labour capacity, the railways will look like a breeze.

104. He says that he has already identified where half of these savings will come from and will find the balance with contractors over the next 18 months.

105. He says that he has already identified where half of these savings will come from and will find the balance with contractors over the next 18 months.

106. I'm very confident we will complete on time.

107. The opening ceremony will happen on July 27, 2012, whether ODA workers are still bolting down seats in the stadium with a few days to go, as happened in Athens, or are applying the finishing touches six months out, like the Chinese.

108. The world's eyes will be on London in 2012 and John Armit has the task of ensuring the capital will be fit for the Olympic Games.

109. The problem is that nobody really knows if the £1.2billion earmarked for security will be too little or too much until the Games actually arrive.

110. The world's eyes will be on London in 2012 and John Armit has the task of ensuring the capital will be fit for the Olympic Games.

111. If we start to get into difficulties it will not only be reported in The Times but in Le Monde and The New York Times.

Fast cars, models and . . . QPR. 'In life, you need to be happy'

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

112. According to Briatore, the managing director, this year will be different because Fernando Alonso, the Spaniard who won two world drivers' titles with the team in 2005 and 2006, is back after a miserable year at McLaren and the new R28 car is a vast improvement on last year's model.

113. Renault is back and we are confident that we will be protagonists this year and fighting for places on the podium.

114. There will be no problems between Fernando and Lewis this season because they are very intelligent.

Al-Jazeera in fight to retain expat staff amid internal tension

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

115. Al-Jazeera's English news service has made concessions that Nigel Parsons, its managing director, hopes will prevent an exodus of expatriate staff from the fledgeling television station.

We're not good enough, says Steven Gerrard

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

116. I am not going to pretend that even winning that trophy - and we are a long way away from it at the moment - will make up for the disappointment of the league campaign.

Lord's takes on massive facelift with £200 million masterplan

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

117. The proposed masterplan will extend to the replacement of five stands.

118. A list of internationally renowned architects is being drawn up this week to submit plans for buildings that will complete a transformation of the venue, apart from the listed Victorian pavilion.

119. Funding will come from the sale of 2,600 debentures in the Mound Stand and Grandstand - 1,000 remain at a cost of between £8,000 and £12,000 for a seat for eight years - as well as from the expected building of apartments inside Wellington Road, overlooking the Nursery End. Knight Frank, the estate agent, sells such prime residential space in St John's Wood for sums in excess of £2,000 per square foot.

120. MCC's plans come at a time when bids have to be declared for staging agreements for Test cricket from 2010, when work will commence on the stands, subject to planning permission from Westminster City Council and the backing of members, who will be called to a special general meeting.

121. And we have to be mindful of how many people will be able to walk around the ground during a Test match to buy food and drink.

122. MCC's plans come at a time when bids have to be declared for staging agreements for Test cricket from 2010, when work will commence on the stands, subject to planning permission from Westminster City Council and the backing of members, who will be called to a special general meeting.

Underdog Barack Obama outpaces Hillary Clinton in Democratic race

Published: The Times, Feb 10, 2008

123. I want a candidate who will be elected and I'm worried people won't vote for her either because she is a woman or they just don't like her.

124. I'll just say that I've released my tax returns.

125. Oddly enough, the message that Obama is winning is being spread in a subtle but persistent way by Clinton's own aides in the hope that her "underdog" status will spark a sympathy vote.

126. Dick Morris, Bill Clinton's former polling guru - no admirer of Hillary - believes she remains the frontrunner because women will propel her to victory.

127. Clinton believes that voters will eventually choose her to battle with the Republican she calls "her friend".

128. I want a candidate who will be elected and I'm worried some people won't vote for her either because she is a woman or they just don't like her.

129. Clinton believes that Obama will be "swiftboated" by the Republicans if he wins.

Tom Hicks in denial but Liverpool are braced for Dubai takeover

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

130. Discussions will continue between Tom Hicks and Dubai International Capital (DIC) over the coming weeks, despite the Liverpool co-chairman's vehement insistence last night that he is not about to sell his stake in the club.

131. DIC will start the first phase of its takeover within weeks.

Scudamore buys time for 39th game plan

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

132. No further talks regarding the 39th game are scheduled with overseas confederations, although the Premier League insists that discussions will continue when the media spotlight has moved elsewhere.

Alan Shearer tempts fate by insisting Newcastle United too good to go down

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

133. But I don't think they'll have any chance of going down.

134. There's no reason at all why he won't see that out.

135. Kevin will get more time than anyone else because of what he did first time around at the club.

136. It's very winnable and things will change once they get that first win.

137. Defensively we need some work on shape and I think Steve and Chris will be a really good force together on the training pitch.

Cuba in fear of the unknown as Fidel Castro fades

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

138. Billboards around Havana warn of the dangers of "El plano Bush", which is not only said to threaten property and jobs but, according to one poster near the grim Soviet-era housing estates of suburban Alamar, will also "take away your good morning kiss from your child, deny you their hug before school and extinguish the sparkle in their eyes".

139. As long as they insist on this economic blockade, the Cuban government can blame everything on Washington and *people* here *will accept* that.

140. If they take away the blockade the *government will have* no more excuses.

141. *I shall continue* to write.

Gordon Brown and David Cameron bank on 'change' to win them the next election

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

142. *We will insist* that all who can work, must work, in fairness to all of us who do.”

143. Between now and 2010 *we will give* people new hope by helping another 100,000 people moved from welfare to work.

144. Not just new policies, but a whole new politics, a new politics *that will start* to repair the political breakdown in our country.

Lord Coe lines up Alex Ferguson to take charge of British Olympic side

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

145. The *Games will not clash* with the start of the Premier League season in 2012.

146. But a second Champions League triumph might persuade him that it is time to go — and *he will want* to go out on a high.

147. The *matches will be played* in front of full houses at Wembley Stadium.

Teddy Sheringham reaches end of the road - but what a ride

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

148. One of the longest and most spectacular *careers* in the modern era *will come* to a close in May.

149. *Teddy Sheringham will announce* tomorrow that he will retire at the end of the season.

150. Teddy Sheringham will announce tomorrow that *he will retire* at the end of the season.

151. A playing *life* that began in 1982 when he was signed by Millwall as an apprentice *will finish* on May 4 when Colchester United face Scunthorpe United at Glandford Park — when he will be aged 42 years and one month.

152. The *announcement will come* on Sky Sports' Goals on Sunday programme and Teddy will deserve all the plaudits he's going to get because he has been one of the finest forwards in decades.

153. The announcement will come on Sky Sports' Goals on Sunday programme and Teddy will deserve all the plaudits he's going to get because he has been one of the finest forwards in decades.

154. You'll have your work cut out following 'The King'.

155. He'll still need football after he's hung up his boots and I think he's got the personality and intelligence to be a good manager.

156. A playing life that began in 1982 when he was signed by Millwall as an apprentice will finish on May 4 when Colchester United face Scunthorpe United at Glandford Park — when he will be aged 42 years and one month.

Rafael Benítez believes his captain will keep the faith with Liverpool

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

157. Rafael Benítez believes his captain will keep the faith with Liverpool.

158. At the very least Gerrard, who will celebrate his 28th birthday in May, appears to accept that time is not on his side and, having come close to joining Chelsea on two occasions, it is not inconceivable that the player may consider moving on.

159. But Benítez is adamant that his captain will stay.

160. Benítez appears to be clinging to the hope that Liverpool will win the Champions League for the second time in three years.

161. Rafael Benítez, the Liverpool manager, said yesterday that Steven Gerrard will be "here for a long time", but in a week when the captain launched a withering assessment of the problems on and off the field at Anfield, questions are likely to persist about whether the England midfield player feels that he can fulfil his ambitions at a club who are no nearer to ending their 18-year wait for the league title.

162. If we can win the Champions League, he will be one of the happiest people in the world.

163. Although Liverpool are the favourites to progress to the Champions League quarter-finals at the expense of Inter Milan, elimination from a competition that represents the club's last chance of silverware would not only be an irreparable blow to Benítez's job prospects, but would hardly do much to convince Gerrard that his interests will be best served by staying.

Richard Scudamore goes in search of international rescue plan

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

164. *He will begin* a round of consultations with foreign cities and far-off confederations that were planned all along.

165. Future *discussions will involve* different formats for the proposed “International Round”, although Scudamore suggests that if there is a better, fairer version than the proposal involving all 20 teams spread across five cities, he has yet to see it.

166. *We will give* away £124 million of a £960 million turnover to the Football League, the PFA [Professional Footballer's Association], other good causes.

167. And *you won't see* that from any other commercial organisation.

168. *That will be* enough to have various columnists shouting the advice that when in a hole, stop digging, but what is Scudamore to do?

169. If it is to happen, *you will not be surprised* that he remains intrigued by the involvement of the Premier League.

Arsene Wenger: Eduardo will make a full recovery

Published: The Times, Feb 29, 2008

170. Arsene Wenger believes *Eduardo da Silva will make* a full recovery from the horrific injury he sustained against Birmingham City on Saturday.

171. The Arsenal manager hopes the Croatian *forward will bounce* back from his broken leg and dislocated ankle, an injury which many thought could end his career.

172. If a team commits three times more fouls as the other team, there is three times the chance that an *accident* like that *will happen*.

173. Wenger hopes his young *team will put* a difficult fortnight behind them and get back to winning ways against Aston Villa on Saturday.

174. We have been deeply disturbed but I also feel something has been deeply touched within the team and I am confident *that will come* out in the game.

175. The *response* from our team *will be* positive.

Avram Grant passions stirred after mauling at the hands of critics

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

176. *Grant will make* several changes from the team beaten at Wembley and plans to rotate his players for the rest of the season.

177. But, if I want to name the team three hours before the game, *I'll do* that.

178. *I'll do* what I want.

179. Abramovich has been a regular presence at the club's training ground this week, although he will not be at Upton Park today because he has returned home to vote in the Russian elections.

London is out of airspace

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

180. A third runway and sixth terminal at Heathrow will lead to 225,000 extra flights a year by 2030.

181. Experts believe new queuing "stacks" will have to be created to deal with the overspill from London's crowded skies.

Nurses: we do seduce our patients

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

182. The findings, published by the Nursing Times, will add weight to the controversial remarks by Conservative peer Lord Mancroft that nurses are "promiscuous" and "unprofessional".

183. The rules also say that relationships with former patients will often be deemed unacceptable.

English counties chase the stars

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

184. It is expected that three English players – Darren Maddy, Vikram Solanki and Chris Read – who joined the ICL last year will shortly announce that they are not going back.

185. So will [announce] Ireland's Boyd Rankin, who is in the process of qualifying for England.

186. England will be lucky to prevent any defections, therefore, especially with owners of Indian franchises talking of wanting to sign Andrew Flintoff and Monty Panesar for about £750,000 each.

Pentagon's tanker order brings British aerospace boom

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

187. Airbus will make the wings for the tankers, modified versions of the A330 commercial airliner, at its UK plants in Broughton and Filton.

188. It will make the high-tech equipment needed to safely transfer fuel between aircraft.

McLaren boss Ron Dennis set to suit

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

189. Preseason testing results suggest that the title will come down to a battle between the Woking-based team and rivals Ferrari, as it did last season.

190. He will not want it to be said that he is being forced into moving as a result of having been proved to have misled the FIA, unwittingly or otherwise.

The Rolling Maul: Time for Scotland to rise up and see off the invading English

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

191. It is always even more of a goad when England come cocky - and big favourites - as they will do a week on Saturday.

Lleyton Hewitt's passion for patriot games sounds instructive note to Andy Murray

Published: The Times, Feb 20, 2008

192. Hewitt wants to be captain one day, but it will require a few players of quality to emerge before the prospect is wholly appetising.

193. And if you say Davis Cup, Hewitt will be on the plane, to whichever far-flung outpost it is pointed.

Rueful Ernie Els hoping to regain winning habit

Published: The Times, Feb 7, 2008

194. World No 4 knows that even victory will not erase painful memory of collapse at Dubai Desert Classic.

195. Els knows that it will take more than a win here to banish the memories of a tournament that seemed to be his for the taking before he was hunted down by the world No 1, his nemesis, who had trailed Els by four strokes going into the final round before beating the South African by two strokes and Martin Kaymer, of Germany, by one.

Weather - National Forecast

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

196. Thicker cloud and more frequent showers will affect northern Scotland though.

197. Southwestern parts will turn cloudier and damp later.

198. Cloud and rain or showers will spread eastwards tonight, clearing most parts later.

199. Some sleet and snow will spread across Scotland and N.Ireland.

200. Many eastern parts will see some good sunny spells.

It takes a millennium for them to degrade . . . Should we introduce a ban on plastic bags?

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

201. In the open air they will degrade into microscopic fragments but when trapped in oxygen-less conditions, such as when buried deep in landfill sites, decomposition will stop.

202. In the open air they will degrade into microscopic fragments but when trapped in oxygen-less conditions, such as when buried deep in landfill sites, decomposition will stop.

203. Each interest group will argue its corner but too little is known about the total environmental impact of each type of bag.

204. Part of the reason for the Government having refused to take action to force customers to buy plastic bags rather than take them gratis is the fear charging will simply be seen as a green tax.

205. However, any compulsory measures that force up the cost of the shop will inevitably be seen by many voters as a tax.

Israel targets Hamas leader and vows to push on with Gaza incursion

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

206. With all due respect, nothing will prevent us from continuing operations to protect our citizens

Chris Mort gives Kevin Keegan vote of confidence at Newcastle United

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

207. It is disappointing but it will come.

208. Mort is also confident that Keegan will see out the job and not walk away as he has done in past pressurised situations with Newcastle, Manchester City and England.

209. People will say, 'Are you interested in selling Newcastle?' and the conversations don't go any further because we're not.

210. Mike is the owner of the club and it will be his decision but he is not encouraging me to sell the club.

Harbhajan Singh has last laugh as India coast to final victory

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

211. Rohit Sharma added 66 runs for *India*, who will take their 1-0 lead into the second match on Tuesday at the Gabba in Brisbane.

Britain punching weight in Olympic qualification

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

212. With one qualifying tournament to go, there is a possibility that Britain will send a full team of 11 to China.

213. Stephen Smith, the featherweight, and Billy Joe Saunders, the welterweight, lost yesterday but will qualify if they win a third-place box-off today.

214. But there will be no box-off for Danny Price, the heavyweight, who lost 15-6 to Aleksandr Usik, of Ukraine.

215. I'm proud to have qualified but I won't be happy with just going there for a holiday.

Jason Lee hoping to deliver Beijing qualification for Britain

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

216. Lee, 37, will miss Britain's first two matches, against Mexico and Russia at the weekend.

217. We have an excellent management team in place and I know things will run smoothly in my absence.

218. Tomorrow, after making the flight back from the Olympic qualifying tournament in Santiago, Chile, he will be present at the birth of his second child, who will be delivered by Caesarean section.

219. Tomorrow, after making the flight back from the Olympic qualifying tournament in Santiago, Chile, he will be present at the birth of his second child, who will be delivered by Caesarean section.

220. Matt Daly and Stephen Dick are contesting the final place in the squad, which will be announced tomorrow.

Paul Scholes leads United cruise

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

221. United played six or seven who will have to play again against Lyons on Tuesday but for men with the Champions League on their minds, this was a perfect way to spend a Saturday afternoon.

Kiwis swamp England in rain to win one-day series

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

222. England should still prevail in the Tests but they will be concerned at news that Steve Harmison is receiving treatment on his lower back, a problem that hindered him in Sri Lanka.

1B will + progressive aspect

More remains feared at Jersey care home

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

223. The sniffer dog that led investigators to the child's body, under several inches of concrete, has "indicated" other areas in the building which police will be looking into, Mr Harper said today.

Arsenal hoping to see Eduardo back in action by end of the year

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

224. It is hoped that Eduardo will be running again in six months' time and making a full recovery after nine months.

Counting the cost of staging the Greatest Show on Earth

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

225. After Beijing, the IOC will be coming every six months for an inspection to make sure things are on track.

Richard Scudamore goes in search of international rescue plan

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

226. He has heard the criticism and read the outrage, but Richard Scudamore remains certain that one European league will be playing competitive matches outside its own country before long.

Rueful Ernie Els hoping to regain winning habit

Published: The Times, Feb 7, 2008

227. After his capitulation to Tiger Woods in the final round of the Dubai Desert Classic on Sunday, Ernie Els will be looking to make amends at the Indian Masters that gets under way today at Delhi Golf Club.

Chris Mort gives Kevin Keegan vote of confidence at Newcastle United

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

228. Once the football turns round I am sure he will be thoroughly enjoying it.

Jason Lee hoping to deliver Beijing qualification for Britain

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

229. All being well, he will be celebrating again if Britain clinch their place at the Beijing Games a week on Sunday.

Appendix 2 – to be going to

New DNA ‘will nail’ Stephen Lawrence suspects

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

230. “There are going to be developments soon and they are confident there will be a prosecution and a trial.”

Tom Hicks' future uncertain at Liverpool despite denial

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

231. Furthermore, they are shortly going to have to go back to the banks to ask for a further £300million in loans to finance the rest of the new stadium at Stanley Park.

MPs to be forced to reveal housing claims

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

232. The House of Commons is going to have to be significantly more transparent about how this money was claimed.

We're not good enough, says Steven Gerrard

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

233. I am not going to pretend that even winning that trophy - and we are a long way away from it at the moment - will make up for the disappointment of the league campaign.

Alan Shearer tempts fate by insisting Newcastle United too good to go down

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

234. I know the run of results they've had suggest they're going to get involved in a scrap but I still feel they're a much better team than those around them at the bottom.

Teddy Sheringham reaches end of the road - but what a ride

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

235. The announcement will come on Sky Sports' Goals on Sunday programme and Teddy will deserve all the plaudits he's going to get because he has been one of the finest forwards in decades.

English counties chase the stars

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

236. Most of the guys want to play as much as they can for England, so I don't think it's going to be a massive draw on talent.

The Rolling Maul: Time for Scotland to rise up and see off the invading English

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

237. What is it going to be this time, Scotland?

Evan Holyfield keen on Mike Tyson rematch

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

238. It all depends on what they are going to give us - because I'm gonna catch a lot of flak if I say I'm fighting Mike Tyson again.

239. It all depends on what they are going to give us - because I'm gonna catch a lot of flak if I say I'm fighting Mike Tyson again.

240. I told him that's OK but I can't be part of it if Mike's going to pull out.

Appendix 3 – present tenses

3A present simple

Dallaglio eyes coaching role

Published: The Times, Jan 04, 2008

241. “At the end of the season I think it is in my and the clubs interests if I take a step away from the team with a view to possibly coming back at some stage in the future,” Dallaglio said.

Dusi faces sewage problem

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

242. If we are forced to move the start because of sewage problems, it will be a major blow to the event and sports tourism in this province.

Hamilton ready to lead

Published: The Times, Dec 27, 2007

243. “You won’t see a season quite like it again but I hope next season is just as exciting without the politics.”

New laws to govern alternative medicine

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

244. If it is proven, a second board will determine what disciplinary procedures to take.

Speed demons will meet their match on the piste

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

245. You do not realise how fast you go, which can prove to be really dangerous if you impact with another skier or have any other incident.

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Cuba in fear of the unknown as Fidel Castro fades

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

247. If they take away the blockade the government will have no more excuses.

Slick United sink Newcastle

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

248. When the black and white shirts are before them, Wayne Rooney will play a blinder and Ronaldo will fill his golden boots.

Arsenal hoping to see Eduardo back in action by end of the year

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

249. If he does come I will let him see me.

Judge in McCartney-Mills divorce set to go public

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

250. If either she or Sir Paul does not agree with the judge's ruling, the case could go to the Court of Appeal where High Court Family Division privacy ends and the case moves into the public eye.

Counting the cost of staging the Greatest Show on Earth

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

251. If we start to get into difficulties it will not only be reported in The Times but in Le Monde and The New York Times.

Counting the cost of staging the Greatest Show on Earth

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

252. If he gets this one wrong, with all the public scrutiny disproportionately attached to a project accounting for less than one tenth of the £100billion annual British construction industry and 1 per cent of its labour capacity, the railways will look like a breeze.

Underdog Barack Obama outpaces Hillary Clinton in Democratic race

Published: The Times, Feb 10, 2008

253. Clinton believes that Obama will be “swiftboated” by the Republicans if he wins.

Alan Shearer tempts fate by insisting Newcastle United too good to go down

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

254. It's very winnable and things will change once they get that first win.

Cuba in fear of the unknown as Fidel Castro fades

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

255. As long as they insist on this economic blockade, the Cuban government can blame everything on Washington and people here will accept that.

256. If they take away the blockade the government will have no more excuses.

Teddy Sheringham reaches end of the road - but what a ride

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

257. A playing life that began in 1982 when he was signed by Millwall as an apprentice will finish on May 4 when Colchester United face Scunthorpe United at Glandford Park — when he will be aged 42 years and one month.

Richard Scudamore goes in search of international rescue plan

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

258. Future discussions will involve different formats for the proposed “International Round”, although Scudamore suggests that if there is a better, fairer version than the proposal involving all 20 teams spread across five cities, he has yet to see it.

Arsene Wenger: Eduardo will make a full recovery

Published: The Times, Feb 29, 2008

259. If a team commits three times more fouls as the other team, there is three times the chance that an accident like that will happen.

English counties chase the stars

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

260. That may change if the IPL moves its season next year, as it promises to do.

Lleyton Hewitt's passion for patriot games sounds instructive note to Andy Murray

Published: The Times, Feb 20, 2008

261. Hewitt wants to be captain one day, but it will require a few players of quality to emerge.

Chris Mort gives Kevin Keegan vote of confidence at Newcastle United

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

262. Once the football turns round I am sure he will be thoroughly enjoying it.

Harbhajan Singh has last laugh as India coast to final victory

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

263. Stephen Smith, the featherweight, and Billy Joe Saunders, the welterweight, lost yesterday but will qualify if *they win* a third-place box-off today.

Evan Holyfield keen on Mike Tyson rematch

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

264. It all depends on what they are going to give us - because I'm gonna catch a lot of flak if *I say* I'm fighting Mike Tyson again.

265. “What if *Mike gets* in proper shape?”

Jason Lee hoping to deliver Beijing qualification for Britain

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

266. All being well, he will be celebrating again if *Britain clinch* their place at the Beijing Games a week on Sunday.

Rafael Benítez believes his captain will keep the faith with Liverpool

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

267. Rafael Benítez, the Liverpool manager, said yesterday that Steven Gerrard will be “here for a long time”, but in a week when the captain launched a withering assessment of the problems on and off the field at Anfield, questions are likely to persist about whether the England midfield player feels that he can fulfil his ambitions at a club *who are* no nearer to ending their 18-year wait for the league title.

Tom Hicks in denial but Liverpool are braced for Dubai takeover

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

268. The Arab investment *group is expected* to become a co-owner of the Merseyside club next month by purchasing the 50 per cent stake held by George Gillett Jr in the first phase of a takeover process that will test the strength of Hicks’s latest denials.

3B present continuous

Counting the cost of staging the Greatest Show on Earth

Published: The Times, Feb 25, 2008

269. The opening ceremony will happen on July 27, 2012, whether ODA workers are still bolting down seats in the stadium with a few days to go, as happened in Athens, or are applying the finishing touches six months out, like the Chinese.

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Lord's takes on massive facelift with £200 million masterplan

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

271. A list of internationally renowned architects is being drawn up this week to submit plans for buildings that will complete a transformation of the venue, apart from the listed Victorian pavilion.

Fast cars, models and . . . QPR. 'In life, you need to be happy'

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

272. This year he is planning to open a branch of his Billionaire nightclub chain in Mayfair and a Billionaire boutique is also about to open on Sloane Street in Central London.

English counties chase the stars

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

273. It is expected that three English players – Darren Maddy, Vikram Solanki and Chris Read – who joined the ICL last year will shortly announce that they are not going back.

Evan Holyfield keen on Mike Tyson rematch

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

274. It all depends on what they are going to give us - because I'm gonna catch a lot of flak if I say I'm fighting Mike Tyson again.

Appendix 4 – to be to, to be about to, to be due to

4A to be to

New laws to govern alternative medicine

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

275. Aromatherapy, homoeopathy and other popular complementary *therapies are to be* regulated for the first time under a government-backed scheme to be established this year.

276. Only mainstream alternative *therapies* such as traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture *are to be* the subject of statutory regulation.

Special forces win the right to take their secrets to the grave

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

277. All *members* of the special forces *are to be guaranteed* anonymity in death as well as throughout their lives as part of a new move to raise morale in the country's most elite military units, *The Times* has learnt.

278. *Coroners* at inquests into the deaths of special forces' members *are to be told* only to refer to them as Soldier A or Soldier B.

Cuba in fear of the unknown as Fidel Castro fades

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

279. Most analysts believe that *Raul Castro*, considered a pragmatist and a potential reformer, *is* highly unlikely *to begin* dismantling his brother's legacy as long as Fidel is alive.

More remains feared at Jersey care home

Published: The Times, Feb 24, 2008

280. Police say more *bodies are* likely *to be found* at a former care home in Jersey after the remains of a child were discovered under the floor.

MPs to be forced to reveal housing claims

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

281. *MPs are to be forced* to disclose details of claims for housing allowances worth more than £20,000 per year, after a scathing ruling on the "laxity" of the Commons' system.

Threatened water voles to be protected

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

282. Water voles are to be given protection from persecution and accidental disturbance to try to stem the decline in their population.

283. Joan Ruddock, Minister for Biodiversity, announced today that the creatures are to be afforded the same legal protection as otters.

Scans show what really goes on inside the head of that stroppy teenager

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

284. The bigger the amygdala, a region linked to anger, the bigger and more aggressive the rows with the parents are likely to be, according to research.

Lord's takes on massive facelift with £200 million masterplan

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

285. Lord's, the most famous cricket ground in the world, is to be radically redeveloped over the next ten years at a cost of more than £200 million.

Rafael Benítez believes his captain will keep the faith with Liverpool

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

286. Rafael Benítez, the Liverpool manager, said yesterday that Steven Gerrard will be “here for a long time”, but in a week when the captain launched a withering assessment of the problems on and off the field at Anfield, questions are likely to persist about whether the England midfield player feels that he can fulfil his ambitions at a club who are no nearer to ending their 18-year wait for the league title.

Richard Scudamore goes in search of international rescue plan

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

287. That will be enough to have various columnists shouting the advice that when in a hole, stop digging, but what is Scudamore to do?

288. If it is to happen, you will not be surprised that he remains intrigued by the involvement of the Premier League.

McLaren boss Ron Dennis set to suit

Published: The Times, March 2, 2008

289. McLAREN Mercedes *boss Ron Dennis*, whose driver Lewis Hamilton is one of the favourites to win this year's Formula One world championship, *is likely to step* aside this week.

It takes a millennium for them to degrade . . . Should we introduce a ban on plastic bags?

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

290. China, for once winning the approval of environmental groups such as Greenpeace, has announced that from June 1 all *shops are to stop* providing free bags, while production of ultra-thin bags was banned.

291. Such *charges are* unlikely *to be* direct taxes and retailers are expected to put the money towards environmental causes rather than pocket it.

Pregnancy rate among over-40s soars as women delay babies for their careers

Published: The Times, Feb 29, 2008

292. Older *mothers are* also more likely *to have* high blood pressure, diabetes or to require a Caesarean section delivery.

4B to be about to

Tom Hicks in denial but Liverpool are braced for Dubai takeover

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

293. Discussions will continue between Tom Hicks and Dubai International Capital (DIC) over the coming weeks, despite the Liverpool co-chairman's vehement insistence last night that *he is not about to sell* his stake in the club.

294. The two parties remain some way apart on various issues, not least on Hicks's wish to be seen as the senior partner in any coalition, but a variety of sources — by no means all of them with self-interested agendas — indicate that the Anfield investment *saga is about to enter* a new chapter.

Fast cars, models and . . . QPR. 'In life, you need to be happy'

Published: The Times, Feb 27, 2008

295. This year he is planning to open a branch of his Billionaire nightclub chain in Mayfair and a Billionaire *boutique is* also *about to open* on Sloane Street in Central London.

296. The Formula One *season is about to start* and he is determined to get things right at his Renault team.

The Rolling Maul: Time for Scotland to rise up and see off the invading English

Published: The Times, Feb 28, 2008

297. If your *club is about to go* to "league" for a player, issue the following warning: Chev Walker, Wendell Sailor, Andy Farrell, Matt Rogers, Brad Thorn, Gareth Raynor, Iestyn Harris, Gary Connolly, Karl Pryce, Lote Tuqiri, Henry Paul, Robbie Paul, Barrie-Jon Mather, Richie Eyres, Karl Pryce, Brian Carney, Nathan Blacklock.

Speed demons will meet their match on the piste

Published: The Times, Jan 05, 2008

298. *Skiers and snowboarders* who love the unrestricted thrill of hurtling down alpine pistes on a sunny winter's day *are about to be stopped* in their tracks.

4C to be due to

It takes a millennium for them to degrade . . . Should we introduce a ban on plastic bags?

Published: The Times, March 1, 2008

299. *A plan* by France to ban shops from giving out any plastic bag that is not made of biodegradable materials *is due to come* into force in 2010, but could be blocked by European law for violating free-trade principles.

Arsenal hoping to see Eduardo back in action by end of the year

Published: The Times, Feb 26, 2008

300. As the man with a fractured left fibula and dislocated ankle, Eduardo will attract more sympathy and the thousands who have sent him messages of support will be relieved to hear that *he is due to leave* hospital later this week.

ÚDAJE PRO KNIHOVNICKOU DATABÁZI

Název práce	<i>Způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti v novinovém zpravodajství</i>
Autor práce	<i>Veronika Morávková</i>
Obor	<i>Učitelství anglického jazyka</i>
Rok obhajoby	<i>2009</i>
Vedoucí práce	<i>Mgr. Petra Huschová, Ph.D.</i>
Anotace	<i>Tato diplomová práce se zabývá různými způsoby vyjadřování budoucnosti v anglickém jazyku. Cílem této práce je potvrdit nebo vyvrátit předpoklad o míře užívání různých způsobů, které se používají, pokud hovoříme o budoucnosti.</i>
Klíčová slova	<i>future, will, shall, newspaper reporting, to be going to, present tenses</i>