

University of Pardubice
Faculty of Arts and Philosophy

Expressions of Future Time in Newspaper Writing

Bachelor Thesis

2022

Jan Kristan

Univerzita Pardubice
Fakulta filozofická
Akademický rok: 2020/2021

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(projektu, uměleckého díla, uměleckého výkonu)

Jméno a příjmení: **Jan Kristan**
Osobní číslo: **H18263**
Studijní program: **B7310 Filologie**
Studijní obory: **Anglický jazyk pro odbornou praxi (dvouoborové)**
Slavistická studia zemí Evropské unie (dvouoborové): Polština
Téma práce: **Expressions of Future Time in Newspaper Writing**
Téma práce anglicky: **Expressions of Future Time in Newspaper Writing**
Zadávací katedra: **Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky**

Zásady pro vypracování

Cílem práce je analyzovat gramatické struktury, které angličtina používá pro vyjadřování futura, v žurnalistickém stylu (newspaper writing). V teoretické části diplomant charakterizuje temporální formy odkazující k budoucnosti (vazby s auxiliáry a modálními slovesy, future perfective/progressive aj.) a podrobně vymezí jejich funkce. Zároveň stručně charakterizuje žurnalistický styl včetně typických jazykových prostředků. V praktické části klasifikuje nalezené výskyty do zvolených kategorií, zhodnotí jejich distribuci a gramatické funkce a vymezí kontexty, v nichž se jednotlivé slovesné formy uplatňují.

Rozsah pracovní zprávy:
Rozsah grafických prací:
Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**
Jazyk zpracování: **Angličtina**

Seznam doporučené literatury:

Biber, Douglas, Stig Johansson, Geoffrey Leech, Susan Conrad, and Edward Finegan. 1999. Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik. 1985. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Harlow: Longman Group Limited.
Dušková, Libuše et al. 1988. Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny. Praha: Academia.
Leech, Geoffrey. 2004. Meaning and the English Verb. 3rd ed. Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
Reah, Danuta. 2002. The Language of Newspapers. 2nd ed. London: Routledge.
Richardson, John E. 2007. Analysing Newspapers: An Approach from Critical Discourse Analysis. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
Dijk, Teun A. Van. 1988. News as Discourse. Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
Bell, Allan. 1991. The Language of News Media. Oxford: Blackwell
Hameed, Hind Tahseen. 2008. Tense in News Headlines. Published January 2008. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332780566_Tense_in_News_Headlin

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: **Mgr. Eva Nováková**
Katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Datum zadání bakalářské práce: **1. dubna 2021**
Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce: **31. března 2022**

doc. Mgr. Jiří Kubeš, Ph.D. v.r.
děkan

Mgr. Olga Roebuck, Ph.D. v.r.
vedoucí katedry

V Pardubicích dne 30. listopadu 2021

Prohlašuji:

Práci s názvem Expressions of Future Time in Newspaper Writing jsem vypracoval samostatně. Veškeré literární prameny a informace, které jsem v práci využil, jsou uvedeny v seznamu použité literatury.

Byl jsem seznámen s tím, že se na moji práci vztahují práva a povinnosti vyplývající ze zákona č. 121/2000 Sb., o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon), ve znění pozdějších předpisů, zejména se skutečností, že Univerzita Pardubice má právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití této práce jako školního díla podle § 60 odst. 1 autorského zákona, a s tím, že pokud dojde k užití této práce mnou nebo bude poskytnuta licence o užití jinému subjektu, je Univerzita Pardubice oprávněna ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložila, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše.

Beru na vědomí, že v souladu s § 47b zákona č. 111/1998 Sb., o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších předpisů, a směrnicí Univerzity Pardubice č. 7/2019 Pravidla pro odevzdávání, zveřejňování a formální úpravu závěrečných prací, ve znění pozdějších dodatků, bude práce zveřejněna prostřednictvím Digitální knihovny Univerzity Pardubice.

V Pardubicích dne 15. 6. 2022

Jan Kristan v. r.

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank my supervisor Mgr. Eva Nováková for her guidance and patience during the writing of this work.

Annotation

The aim of this work is to analyse the use of the future time in English in newspaper writing. Firstly, the thesis defines the individual structures used to express future time. Secondly, a brief description of the journalistic style is given. In the practical part, the results of the analysis are presented and interpreted and the context in which individual structures are used is described.

Keywords

Future time, tense, newspapers, newspaper writing

Anotace

Cílem práce je analýza vyjadřování futura používaných v žurnalistickém stylu v anglickém jazyce. Práce nejdříve vymezuje jednotlivá vyjádření budoucího času. Poté je stručně definován žurnalistický styl. V praktické části se práce zabývá analýzou a interpretací výsledků.

Klíčová slova

Futurum, čas, noviny, žurnalistický styl

Table of Contents

Introduction	8
1 English tense system and future time	10
2 Referring to the future time	11
2.1 Will/shall + infinitive.....	11
2.2 Be going to + infinitive.....	14
2.3 Present progressive	15
2.4 Present simple.....	16
2.5 Will/shall + progressive infinitive	18
2.6 Further constructions expressing future	19
3 Journalistic English	21
4 Analysis.....	23
4.1 Future time reference according to structure	23
4.2 Will/shall + infinitive/ progressive infinitive	26
4.3 To be going to + infinitive.....	37
4.4 present tense expressing future.....	40
4.5 Other forms used to refer to the future	43
5 Conclusion.....	47
Resumé	49
Bibliography.....	52
Appendix	53

Introduction

Newspaper reports are texts that nearly every member of the public encounters, whether in print, or more likely nowadays, on the internet. Newspaper writing covers a wide variety of fields, but in a generally concise, impersonal, formal style that is supposed to be understood by its intended audience. An article may contain a prediction, or it may report on an announcement of an event that has yet to take place. In these cases, a device used to refer to future time is needed.

The aim of this bachelor's thesis is to analyse the usage of such future time reference devices and to quantify and comment on their usage using specific examples gathered in the corpus. The results of the analysis will either confirm or disprove the following assumption: Newspaper writing is considered a formal style of writing, therefore the devices used will be ones with an unmarked, more neutral meaning, such as *will*, while devices like *be going to* that are considered more informal in meaning are likely to be represented only in quotations.

The theoretical part will cover the two major topics represented in this thesis. Firstly, future time and its expressions will be extensively covered. The first section will be dedicated to the question of tense, how it differs from the term "time" and the interpretation of this question by various grammarians. Subsequent sections will cover individual future time reference devices, using the order by which they are presented in most grammar books. The subsections of each section will be dedicated to the variety of meanings each device has ascribed to it. Examples from the corpus will be used, if available. The second, shorter chapter of the theoretical part will briefly cover the newspaper style of writing, describe its specifics and go over the difficulties such a style presents and why.

The research part of the thesis will contain the analysis of the corpus. The corpus will consist of excerpts containing references to future time. The excerpts will be gathered from articles published online by two reputable news organisations, specifically the American New York Times found at <https://www.nytimes.com/>, and the British The Guardian found at <https://www.theguardian.com/uk>. The articles will be chosen randomly, and the intention is to obtain a similar sample size from each newspaper covering a variety of topics ranging from politics to technology or sport. The analysis itself will classify the various excerpts into

categories outlined in the theoretical part and present the results. These results will then be interpreted and used to confirm or disprove the assumption presented above.

1 English tense system and future time

Tense is defined as a grammaticalized location in time (Comrie 1985, 9). Quirk et al. (1985, 176–177) categorise tense as a grammatical category into two varieties: past and present. Present is considered the default form – uninflected and unmarked. Present forms may be used to refer to other points in time, while past tense is restricted to only referring to past time, as such the present tense may be assigned the more accurate descriptor “non-past” (Leech 2004, 109). Future is not considered a grammatical category. Instead, future is recognised as a semantic category of time that is different from tense and as such, a clear distinction between tense and time should be maintained.

Crystal (2003, 196) distinguishes between tense and time, classifying tense as a verb form expressed by word endings. Because English does not have a word ending expressing future tense, only two tenses may be found in English – past and present. Crystal also points out the variety of ways to refer to future time.

Biber et al. (1999, 453) also describe the English language as making use of two tenses, past and present – tensed verbs are described as those that change inflection and are not marked for modality. Future time can be expressed with the use of modals, auxiliaries, semi-auxiliaries, or by verbs in the present form in some contexts. (Quirk 1985, 213)

Comrie (1985, 48) argues that *will* used as a future time reference (*it will rain tomorrow*) is different from the modal use of *will* (*he will go swimming in dangerous waters* – indicating one’s willingness to swim in dangerous waters, not his future intention) (47), however concludes that this does not prove the existence of a future tense in English.

Dušková et al., unlike Comrie, observe the future tense (Czech: *futurum*), evidenced by the fact, that the expressions *shall* and *will* exist in not only their respective modal meanings, but also in a purely future meaning, especially in their contracted forms. (2009, 8.82.21)

Although arguments for its usage exist, this thesis will not work with the term *future tense*. In accordance with grammarians and their methodologies, specifically those of Quirk et al. and Biber et al, tense is specifically an inflectional modification of a verb, therefore it has two varieties: past and present. Therefore, the expressions of the *future time* will be explained in the following chapter.

2 Referring to the future time

Although disagreements among grammarians exist over the exact terminology pertaining to future time, it is generally agreed upon that there exist five major expressions of the future. In many cases, more than one construction may be used to refer to a future event or state.

The most usual expression in writing, which is extremely common in newspaper writing is *will* (Biber 199, 488). With its meaning most closely approximating neutral future, it is not only common in writing, but also in conversation, both formal and informal. It is discussed more in detail in section 2.1. As far as conversation is concerned, *to be going to* is very close in meaning to *will*, but still slightly differs (Quirk 1985, 214). Unlike *will/shall*, *to be going to* tends toward usage in informal situations. Section 2.2 is dedicated to *to be going to*. Sections 2.3 and 2.4 will discuss the *present tense*, that in both its simple and progressive forms may be used to refer to the future as the futurate, as something fixed and unalterable. The *simple present* also often conveys the future meaning by way of subordinate future in conditional, temporal and relative clauses (Leech 2004, 61–65). Last of the primary constructions of future time reference is *will + progressive infinitive*, it can be used to either provide a timeframe in the future or to signify a “future as a matter of course” (Leech 2004, 64–66).

The expression a user of the English language will choose in a given situation depends on several factors. *Be going to*, *present progressive* and *will + progressive* are overall common in speech, and rare in writing. Another aspect of this choice is how sure the user is in his or her assessment. The futurate *simple present* presents the future as a fact, the *will* constructions and subsequently the present tense used *subordinate future* present the future as a prediction, while *be going to* and *present progressive* are similar in their meanings of intention and convey the least certainty. (Leech 2004, 69)

2.1 Will/shall + infinitive

The construction of the auxiliary *will + infinitive* is the most common way of expressing future time in English (Quirk 1985, 213). *Will* may be contracted in speech after the subject and is written as *'ll*. Its negated form is contracted as *won't*.

Will is also the most used English modal verb, this includes both its modal and future use (Biber 1999, 486). Dušková et al. (2009, 8.82.1) state that when *will* is used to express a future meaning in a declarative sentence, the modal meaning may be completely lost. According to Leech (2004, 56) the modal and future meanings of *will* are closely related and sometimes difficult to differentiate. This is because the meaning of this auxiliary can be generalised as a prediction, which carries with it a degree of uncertainty, as a speaker cannot be as sure of the future to the same degree as he or she may be sure of the present or past. The modal meanings of *will* include prediction/predictability, intention, willingness and insistence (Leech 2004, 85). In questions in first and second person, the modal meaning is often kept. (Dušková 2009, 8.82.1)

2.1.1 Predictive will

As it is the most common, it is also considered the closest approximation of the most neutral meaning of futurity, although it is not substantial enough to classify it as a future tense (Leech 2004, 56):

1. She *'ll be* at home when you get there.

This neutral meaning of *will* is considered a part of the predictive meaning, as described in Quirk (1985, 214):

Predictive meaning may be used for both short and long-term forecasts of the future:

2. No one *will work* more than a twenty-hour week in thirty years' time.
3. There *will be* a fire alarm drill at 3 o'clock. (Leech 2004, 57)

It may be found particularly in clauses superordinate to conditional or temporal clauses, while subordinate clauses mostly use the *present simple* expression of the future (Leech 2004, 57):

4. You *'ll feel* better when you take this medicine. (Quirk 1985, 214)

If a conditional clause is absent, it is frequently implied from context that the future event is still dependent on a condition:

5. Take this medicine. You *'ll feel* better in an hour or so. (Quirk 1985, 214)

A special case of a predictive *will* was adapted into military or military-like orders:

6. Officers *will report* for duty at 0300 hours. (Leech 2004, 57)

2.1.2 Volitional will

The second important use of *will* is in the volitional meaning, which frequently expresses intention in making agreements, promises, threats, etc.

7. How soon *will* you announce your decision? (Quirk 1985, 214)

2.1.3 Other uses of will

A special use case of *will* + *infinitive* is in referring to a “virtual future” – a future which can be viewed from the point of view of a narrative or article. It is used when referring to a part of the text that is positioned after the currently viewed text:

8. It *will be* examined later, in chapter 24. (Leech 2004, 57)

Although rarely used, *Will* + *perfect infinitive* is the usual way of referring to “past in the future” – viewing an event or state that will have happened in the past from a point of view in the future. This event being viewed can start occurring both in the past or the future from the point of view of the present:

9. By next weekend I’ll be sick of exams; I *’ll have had* eight exams in two weeks. (Leech 2004, 58)

A similar construction exists with *will* + *perfect progressive infinitive*, it is used to emphasize the length of time which the action or will be occupying. The time of beginning of the future event and its length are often emphasized (Hewings 1999, 30):

10. When she moves out in August, she *will have been staying* here for six months.

Will may be used with first, second, or a third person subject. Conversely, *shall*, while very similar in meaning, may only be used in first person. (Quirk 1985, 213). It is considered a formal expression, used more in writing and is more prevalent in British English, while in American English it is only used in exceedingly formal settings. Opposed to *will*, *shall* is a rarely used English modal, it is at least 10 times less frequent. (Leech 2004, 56):

11. I *shall see* you next week. (Quirk 1985, 213)

Unlike *be going to* + *infinitive* discussed below, *will* does not carry with it the implication of immediate future: The statement “it will rain” feels to be lacking a time adverbial, unlike “it is going to rain” which implies that “it will rain in the immediate future”. (Leech 2004, 57)

Will is rarely used in subordinate conditional clauses. If *will* is present in an if-clause, it is mostly used to express its volitional meaning:

12. “If you *will follow* me, I will show you the way.”

It is not, however, impossible to omit the more neutral “prediction” meaning from if-clauses:

13. “If you’ll *be* alone at the New Year, let us know.”

This places the request for a notification in the present, or any time before the New Year.

14. “If you *are* alone at the New Year, let us know.”

The sentence in example 7 places the request into the New Year, the speaker finds it suitable to notified at that time. (Leech 2004, 64)

2.2 Be going to + infinitive

Be going to + infinitive is similarly a very common way to express futurity, its general meaning being “future fulfilment of the present”. It is more frequently found in speech, especially in informal settings. Furthermore, the general meaning may be divided into the two specific meanings below (Quirk 1985, 214):

2.2.1 Intention expressed by be going to

1. Future fulfilment of present intention, which is mainly associated with personal subjects and agentive verbs. An intention communicated by *be going to* carries with it a strong prediction that the action will be carried out, it impresses upon the listener an expectation that the subject will do so:

15. “I *am going to* leave tomorrow” expresses a stronger intention than “I *intend* to leave tomorrow.” (Leech 2004, 58)

In passive sentences, it communicates a strong intention by some agent that the action will be carried out:

16. This wall *is going to be* repainted. (=someone intends to repaint the wall)

2.2.2 Result expressed by *be going to*

2. Future result of present cause can be found with personal and nonpersonal subjects, and both agentive and non-agentive verbs. A timeframe of immediate future or “soon” is implied in the absence of a time adverbial:

17. It's *going to rain*. (“I can see the storm clouds gathering.”)

18. She's *going to have* a baby. (“I can see/she confirmed that she is pregnant.”)

(Leech 2004, 59)

The meaning can occasionally be ambiguous:

19. He's *going to arrive* late. (“He intends to arrive late.” or “He will certainly arrive late if he keeps up his current behaviour.”)

As *be going to* is associated with the present, it can be assumed that it indicates the proximity of the stated future event and is generally not used in clauses superordinate to conditional clauses. (Leech 2004, 59)

2.3 Present progressive

The basic meaning of present progressive when it is used for future time reference is “future arising from present arrangement, plan or programme” (Quirk 1985, 215). This is termed the futurate. (Leech 2004, 61) The meaning of the present progressive of “arrangement” is very similar to *be going to* + infinitive's meaning of “intention”. These two forms can therefore often be exchanged, which brings a small change in emphasis. Arrangements involve human agency; therefore, present progressive cannot be used to describe naturally occurring events. (Leech 2004, 62–63). This construction is less likely to appear in writing compared to speech (69):

20. “I am taking Mary out for dinner this evening.”

The speaker communicates that dinner has already been arranged and that it is to happen at a certain time that evening. Contrasted with “I am going to take Mary out for dinner this evening.” This statement communicates that the speaker intends to take Mary out for dinner, whether any actual arrangements have been made is left ambiguous. An intention is a present state of mind, while an arrangement has been made in the past and it is irrelevant to how the speaker feels in the present. (Leech 2004, 62)

Same as *be going to* + infinitive, unless a specific time is mentioned, present progressive implies that an action will happen in the immediate future (Quirk 1985, 215). It must, however, be made clear from context that the action is not happening in the current present (Dušková 2009, 8.82.21):

21. “I am leaving!”

The usage of present progressive to express the future without specifying time is limited to verbs of motion (example 14). Ambiguity in determining future time from the present is rare:

22. I’m attending Spanish classes.

The above example is unambiguously referring to a habit, therefore it belongs to the present time.

Ex. 16 I’m attending Spanish classes next year.

Example 16 specifies a time in the future and as such it communicates that the speaker has Spanish classes arranged for the following year. (Leech 2004, 62)

When a time in the future has been specified, present progressive can be used to refer to a more distant point in the future:

23. “When I grow up, I am joining the police force!” (Leech 2004, 62)

2.4 Present simple

Simple present is the second most common way to refer to future events. It can be categorised into two separate use cases. They are subordinate future and the future that is assumed to be fact.

2.4.1 Subordinate future expressed by present simple

It is most found in conditional and temporal clauses (Quirk 1985, 215). In these cases, the superordinate clause already suggests futurity, therefore usage of another future time expression construction would be considered redundant. This is termed “subordinate future”. (Leech 2004, 99):

24. I’ll tell you if it *hurts*. (Leech 2004, 63)

Leech (2004, 99) observes that the expression used in the subordinate clause does not carry the meaning of prediction on its own. He also notes that the future meaning of the subordinate clause is dependent on the future meaning of its superordinate clause.

Subordinate future may be present not only in conditional and temporal clauses, but it may also be found in any subordinate clause the superordinate clause of which clearly places the timeframe into the future.

25. Make sure you *get up* early.

With this and other imperative constructions, such as *be sure, be careful, mind, etc.*, it is impossible to use *will* in a *that-* clause. This is because the main clause already places the command into the future and another reference to future time would be redundant. (Leech 2004, 100)

2.4.2 Futurate present simple

In main clauses, *simple present* represents a marked meaning of unusual definiteness, generally associated with the present, e.g., statements about the calendar or to describe events considered immutable (Quirk 1985, 215). The meaning of such verbs is therefore considered marked, as future meaning generally carries with it a degree of uncertainty, which is overridden using simple present to mean “future assumed to be fact”. This is termed “futurate” and a definite point in time must be specified. (Leech 2004, 62):

26. Tomorrow *is* Thursday.

Simple present, in combination with dynamic transitional verbs (come, arrive, leave, etc), carries the meaning of “plan” or “programme” (Quirk 1985, 215).

27. The plane *takes off* at 20:30 tonight.

This meaning is perceived as unalterable, firmly set and arranged. The arrangement is mostly perceived as impersonal, made by a group or committee. Therefore, it is not often used to discuss personal plans or predictions. (Hewings 1999, 26)

As this construction requires the use of a time adverbial, a definite point in time is implied by context. A time adverbial might be omitted if the construction is a part of is of a narrative sentence as shown example 28 below (Leech 2004, 62):

28. We *meet* at Victoria at 9 o'clock, *catch* the fast train to Dover, *have* lunch at...
(Leech 2004, 62)

Slight ambiguity may arise from some statements, where it is not clear whether they refer to future or a habit, which is considered present time:

29. His train *leaves* at 5 o'clock.

As example 13 illustrates, the man might be riding the train habitually, or his commute could be a one-time occasion. (Leech 2004, 63)

2.5 Will/shall + progressive infinitive

2.5.1 Temporal frame expressed by will + progressive

Progressive infinitive in combination with will/shall can be used to provide a “temporal frame” as shown in example 13:

30. When you reach the end of the bridge, I *will be waiting* there. (Quirk 1985, 216)

This construction provides a combination of the future meaning of “will” and of the progressive meaning. It can also refer simply to a temporary event in the future (Leech 2004, 66):

31. The whole factory *will be working* overtime next month. (Leech 2004, 66)

2.5.2 Future as a matter of course expressed by will + infinitive

A special use of *will + progressive* provides the specific meaning of “future as a matter of course”, which avoids the meanings of volition, intention, promise and other similar meanings associated with *will/shall* (Quirk 1985, 216). This roughly avoids the meaning of the near future, it also avoids the meaning of the far future, just that it will happen “as a matter of course”. It also roughly combines the meaning of arrangement and prediction (Leech 2004, 68):

32. We *will be flying* at 30 thousand feet.

As the intended purpose of this construction is to avoid the other meanings generally associated with *will*, it is used mostly with personal subjects to increase the politeness of a statement.

33. The lights *will be coming on* in a minute.

The progressive aspect may be viewed as redundant in example 33 and similar cases as “The lights will come on in a minute” represents the same meaning. (Leech 2004, 68)

2.6 Further constructions expressing future

Aside from the five main constructions listed above, English possesses a score of other, generally not often used constructions that can refer to the future.

Leech (2004, 108) names other separate constructions used to refer to the future. Specifically, *am/is/are to*, *be about to + infinitive*, *be on the point of + verb-ing*, *be destined to + infinitive*, *hope/intend/expect to*, etc.

2.6.1 Am/is/are to

This construction only expresses finite verb forms, making it resemble modal auxiliaries. *Be to* is mostly used in formal writing to express an event that is arranged to take place, often by a certain authority figure or its decree that is different than the subject of the sentence. The arrangement must be made by a person and so *be to* cannot be used to refer to natural events. (Hewings 1999, 30)

34. The new play *is to* be staged at the Century Theatre next week. (Leech 2004, 70)

This form is characteristic of newspaper reports, especially headlines, where the verb *to be* is often omitted and the construction is therefore shortened as *to + infinitive*:

35. UNESCO CHIEF *TO VISIT* AFRICA (Leech 2004, 70)

Declerck (2010, 290) observes that the modal meaning of *be to* shifts to expressing the future when the emphasis changes from the modal meaning of necessity to future actualisation of residue-situation. This is accompanied by a loss of doubt about the actualisation and is not used in negative. Residue-situation is defined as the situation that is referred to by the clause when *be to* is removed. (271)

2.6.2 Other constructions referring to immediate future

Be about to + infinitive refers to a situation in the immediate future. It is very similar in meaning to *be going to + infinitive* but implies even greater immediacy.

36. *We are about to land.* (Leech 2004, 70)

Be on the point of, be on the verge of, etc are primarily used to discuss events that were about to take place in the immediate future:

37. *I was on the point of leaving* when the telephone rang. (Dušková 2009, 8.82.21)

3 Journalistic English

Crystal (2003, 380) states that the journalistic language is not a specific variety of the English language. Variety is defined as: “Situations give rise to texts, and texts make use of sets of specific linguistic features. A particular set of those features is considered a variety.” (Crystal 2003, 290). News media English reflects multiple varieties of language that are used elsewhere (e.g., politics, science, religion, literature) and makes them available to the public, as such journalistic language cannot be specified broadly. However, a specific variety of English can be attributed to a specific publication. Publications generally develop a specific style and keep that style for the duration of their existence. This may possibly be the result of the processes that an article goes through before it is published. The average article has been contributed to by multiple parties, where a journalist writes the initial text that is further altered by editors and subeditors before being published (Crystal 2003, 380).

Journalistic writing is subject to two major constraints: one of them are strict deadlines, which substantiate fast writing and editing, therefore leading to routinization. (van Dijk 1988, 76) Second major constraint of the newspaper style is length, which cannot be altered and must be kept by any means. (Crystal 2003, 380)

Van Dijk (1988, 74–76) states that the news style displays features of formal texts, and that informal speech is only accepted in quotations. Stylistically, this is because news reporting is designed to be impersonal, there is no reader-addressed speech, and the first-person subject is omitted. In news ideology, reports are intended as statements of fact. However personal beliefs may still alter the text in many ways. Style and lexical choice are often determined by the subject of an article – a report about a concert may be less formal than a report from a political summit. Bell (1991, 203) states that precise numbers and figures are used to emphasize the feelings of seriousness and factuality.

Crystal (2003, 382) lists out several distinct features of the newspaper writing style: The purpose of the first paragraph, named the lead, is to both begin and summarise the story. Bell (1991, 177) finds that its purpose is to establish the main actors of the story, its location and time. The source of the story is always mentioned, either in text or in the by-line. Participants in the story are categorised with adjectives or other terms preceding their names. Direct and indirect speech are common.

The headline is considered a critical component of an article, its purpose is to draw attention of potential readers and sum up the story in a few words. (Crystal 2003, 382) Headlines most commonly use the present simple tense (Hameed, 2008, 3). The verb *to be* is generally omitted using ellipsis. Future time structures of note are *will* and *be to + infinitive*. These structures are likely used due to their short length (1.3).

The tendency in press is to use the simple past tense, however, simple present is also common, other tense forms are uncommon and restricted to quotations (Crystal, Davy, 1969, 187). Adjectives and other forms of premodification of nouns are frequently used to add colour to a story (186).

In summary, the characteristics of newspaper writing stem from its intended purpose. That purpose is to attract readers and subsequently inform them. Headlines are often subject to separate study due to their special rules, a suitably constructed headline and the lead paragraph's purpose is to gain the reader's attention, the lead is used to briefly summarise the story but also to inspire one to read further. The style of newspapers is considered formal, and impersonal, it uses precise figures and specifies place, time, and its sources. That is all done to convince the reader that the reporting is factually correct. Outside of quotations provided in direct and indirect speech, informal language is rare.

4 Analysis

The following pages will focus on analysing the results of obtained from the excerpts contained in the corpus. The analysis will be divided into sections focusing on the constructions of future time established in the above chapters. The four sections will be *will*, *be going to*, *present tense* constructions referring to future, and special attention will be paid to *to be to* and other miscellaneous structures.

Articles were chosen arbitrarily and any sections of text containing future time reference were included in the corpus. To ensure a greater variety of results, multiple topics were used, categorised by the individual sections used by the news outlets. These categories include sports, world news, business, opinion pieces and technology. Less represented categories include science, culture, society, environment, politics and education. Headlines, subheads, image captions and the body of the articles themselves were included into the analysis. Two websites were used to gather the examined excerpts, The Guardian and The New York Times, both news organizations with longstanding traditions on their respective continents.

In total, 25 articles from each outlet were selected and used to gather samples of text, which total 222. Overall, 153 samples using the auxiliary verb *will* were found, affirming its position as the most common way of referring to the future in English. 26 appearances of *be going to + infinitive* were documented, most of which were found in direct speech. Future time reference *present tense* forms numbered 21 occurrences, 11 of which amounted to subordinate future. Finally, the remaining future time reference forms were grouped into an “other” subcategory, which includes 22 text samples. These other forms are *to be to*, *to be about to*, *to be set to* and *to be due to*.

The data will be presented with the use of tables. Specific samples will be analysed and explained using examples from the corpus. Finally, the entirety of the corpus will be available to view in the appendix, with the entries divided into sections for each construction. Each excerpt is numbered and those of interest will be used as examples. (e.g., (B4) refers to the fourth entry in section B of the appendix)

4.1 Future time reference according to structure

The table below shows the frequency of each construction. Expectedly, *will* ranked first as the most common future time reference device at 68.92%, in accordance with its frequency in the

English register, as well as its tendency to be used in writing. The remaining categories making up 31.08% of the findings were almost equally represented.

Table 1 – Overall frequency of individual categories

will/shall	153	68.92%
be going to	26	11.71%
other	22	9.91%
present tense	21	9.46%
total	222	100%

To be going to, often used in speech, but likely due to that informal speech nature accounted for 11.71% of findings, ranking in second in frequency. However, the difference changes significantly when discussing strictly direct speech.

Table 2 – Frequency of individual categories in direct speech

will/shall	39	57.35%
be going to	23	33.82%
present tense	5	7.35%
other	1	1.47%
total	68	100%

As seen in Table 2, the frequency of *be going to* drastically increases when discussing strictly direct speech. This finding is substantiated by the tendency of *be going to* to be used in speech over writing. Meaning a different party than the journalist must at some point utter this phrase. Will remains the most common in direct speech, likely because of its slightly more neutral, formal leaning meaning.

Forms from the “other” category were represented by only one occurrence in direct speech, corresponding with the overall English register, where these forms are rarely found. However, as Table 1 shows, their frequency increases outside of direct speech. Corresponding with the general characteristics of the newspaper style, “other” forms, mostly the *to be to* form are shown to appear in greater frequency in newspaper writing than in other parts of the English register.

Table 3 – Frequency of individual categories in headlines and subheads

will/shall	20	58.82%
other	12	35.29%
to be going to	1	2.94%
present	1	2.94%
total	34	100%

Articles were analysed including their headlines and subheads, located between the headline and the main body of an article. Of the total 222 excerpts, 21 were found in headlines and 13 in subheads. As the purpose of the headline is to sum a story using as few words as possible, a special use case of *to be to* was adapted into newspaper writing. This makes it the second most used construction to express future in headlines and subheads, which serve a similar purpose and may share similar rules to headlines. As shown in Table 3, it makes up 35.29% of the occurrences analysed while amounting to only 9.91% of occurrences overall. Of note is its extreme rarity in The New York Times compared to The Guardian, which will be discussed in the “other” section 4.5.

Present tense forms expressing future time were found to be the least common at 9.46%. 12 of the 21 occurrences of *present tense* represented the subordinate future, with the rest referring mostly to calendar-related events. These will be discussed in detail in section 4.4.

To sum up, the frequency trends towards using *will* as the most common future time reference. It remains the most frequent when narrowing the data set to certain criteria, for example direct speech or occurrence in headlines and subheads. The explanation for this stems from its usage in English writing as the most prominent, as well as its perceived neutrality of meaning. *Be going to* was the second most commonly found expression, and as 30.63% of the overall findings constituted direct speech, 23 of the 26 occurrences of *be going to* were found in direct speech. The “other” category was the second least common overall, but was the second most common in headlines and subheads, proving the tendency to use this expression in these parts of an article.

4.2 Will/shall + infinitive/ progressive infinitive

This section will focus on the construction *will + infinitive*, as well as discuss the very low amount of finds of the *will + progressive* structure, as well as the lack of the occurrences of *shall*. Of the 153 excerpts containing *will*, only one of them is combined with a verb in the progressive aspect, this might be explained by its general usage case, that of conversation. The found samples will be divided according to the meanings defined in the theoretical part of the thesis.

Of the total 50 articles analysed, only four were found to contain exclusively constructions other than *will*, further reinforcing its position as the most ubiquitous way to refer to the future. Of the 153 analysed samples, 134 could be assigned the predictive future meaning, and generally were found in articles predicting or reporting that something was to happen. Volitional meanings amounted to 15 of the total 153 occurrences. However, ambiguities between these classifications may arise and be up to subjective interpretation. The remaining four *will* expressions represent three meanings: past in the future once, progressive in the future or temporal frame twice and future a matter of course once, respectively. The last two *will + progressive infinitive* will be discussed separately.

The future auxiliary verb *shall* was not found to be used by either publication. Likely given its very formal connotation and practical non-use in American English, it is rarely if ever used in newspaper writing. I speculate this may be due to the wide audience of the publications and perhaps to simplify the editorial system itself that the more neutral *will* is used in its place. *Will* does not pose as many restrictions as *shall*, while being extremely similar in meaning and thus it might have simply replaced it in modern newspaper writing.

Table 4 – Frequency of *will* constructions

predictive	134	87.58%
volitional	15	9.8%
will + progressive forms	3	1.96%
past in the future	1	0.67%
total	153	100%

4.2.1 predictive will

As Table 4 shows, *will* used as a prediction, to either talk about an event that is expected to happen in the future, is scheduled, or to ask about the future constituted 89.33% of the findings. This disparity was expected, as *will* is characteristic for newspaper writing and newspaper reports themselves often predict future happenings if they are not reporting on something in the past. This meaning often involves the speaker's judgement and the information he or she possesses in a given moment. Using examples, the following section will showcase and discuss a variety of use cases of predictive *will* found in the corpus.

38. Scientists expect that La Niña this winter *will lead* to below-average precipitation in a large swath of California, stretching from the Bay Area to the state's southern border... (A2)

Example 38 shown above demonstrates this meaning of prediction. The statement is reported by the verb *expect*, it is used to predict a natural event for which there is precedent in the present. Reported speech is used to provide a source for the statement, characteristic of newspaper style.

39. Maybe Kim *will compete* deep into her 30s. (A10)

Example 39 shows the prediction of the author, that the woman being talked about might compete in the future, even as she gets older. The uncertainty of this prediction is shown by the use of the adverb *maybe*. The futurity of this prediction is gained from context that Kim is younger than the age of 30.

40. The EU's agreement *will apply* from autumn 2024 for all smartphones sold in the bloc, ... (A133)

Contrasted with example 40, which almost entirely eliminates the futural modal meaning of prediction. Instead, it focuses on the nearly neutral meaning of the future, which is reinforced by the use of a definite point in time (autumn 2024). This specific point in time showcases the usage of *will* to make prediction about the long term, as this is set to occur in over two years from the time of the article's publishing.

41. Soon, iPhone users *will be able to* edit text messages, and Android owners *will be able to* send high-resolution photos. (A59)

Example 41 shows a prediction of near future with the use of the adverb *soon*. This definition of the timeframe is needed, if *soon* were to be omitted, the statement “iPhone users will be able to edit text messages” may seem incomplete as stated in 2.1.3.

10 instances of the contracted form *'ll* were found, 8 of which were in direct or indirect speech. It is often found with personal pronouns: *I'll* a total of four times, its plural form *we'll* three times *they'll*, *you'll* and *it'll* were each represented once. The negative contracted form *won't* occurs a total of three times, once in direct speech, once in reported speech.

42. “It *'ll be* more unique when it’s fact and in the books.” (A33)

Example 42 shows *'ll* being used in a predictive meaning, which is substantiated by its presence in a conditional sentence. The condition being that if something outstanding occurs, it will be recorded “in the books”, the fulfilment of the condition will make the outstanding event unique as perceived by the speaker, a young race car driver. The general tone of a sports article might be lighter, than an article about politics or the economy. This is shown by the less formal register of the quoted speaker.

43. “I guess it’s more so because I *'ll be* the youngest driver in history to compete.” (A39)

The above excerpt shown in example 43, originating from the same article further showcases the general tendency by the speaker to use informal language. The predictive meaning of this sentence originates from the speaker’s perspective of being the youngest driver in history [of Le Mans] who is to compete in a future race.

As shown above, the contracted forms are expectedly most often found in direct or indirect speech, but there exist exceptions:

44. Soon you *'ll be able to* zap that text message you sent but regretted! A Mac computer *will be able to* use an iPhone for video calls! (A72)

Example 44 shows a predictive use of *'ll* and *will* from a technology article about upcoming features of smartphone software. This prediction is based on information the author already had from other sources. Instead of simply naming the features, however, the author of the article mocks them, it is used to make a point about the unnecessary number of new features of technology that are unlikely to be used by end users. The author then uses this premise to discuss

the issues of “feature bloat”. This excerpt stands out due to the use of language that is not normally associated with newspaper writing. This article is found in the technology section of The New York times and likely uses its non-standard features to stand out in the section and attract readers.

45. You *Won't Use* That Cool Feature (A71)

This is further showcased by the example 45, which is the headline of the article discussed. The predictive meaning of this headline stems from the fact, that the author assumes (predicts) that the features to be introduced in the future will not be used by the majority of users. The use of the informal construction *won't* serves not only its future reference purpose, but also the purpose of the headline, which is to attract readers, the purpose of summing up an article is not emphasized in this headline. This article shifts to a more traditional style of newspaper writing afterwards.

Will present in reported clauses is often presented with the use of verbs such as *say, state, warn, expect, think*, etc. The reporting clause is often used to state the source of the information, to emphasize the role of the publication as the mediator that simply relays the information from the source to the reader. One such example is present in example 37 above.

46. Kaja Kallas warns pain of sanctions *will test* relations, and also criticises Macron's stance on Putin (A86)

Example 46 shows the subhead of a Guardian world news article titled “European unity on Ukraine growing more difficult, says Estonian PM”. This subhead repeats the information stated in the headline and expands it slightly. It is still, however, subject to special rules, such as omitting articles. The reported sentence contains the predictive meaning that the “pain inflicted by the economic sanctions will test relations in the European Union”. The reporting clause “Kaja Kallas warns” specifies the source of the prediction.

47. Phil Foden *will be* ‘fabulous for England for years’, says Gareth Southgate (A96)

As seen in example 47, reporting clauses may be present after the reported clause. Once again, the source of the prediction is specified, and the general verb *says* is used to introduce it. The prediction is that Gareth Southgate predicts, perhaps even expects that Phil Foden “will be fabulous” for the English football team. Of note concerning the journalistic style is the

assumption by the author that the reader might be familiar with the parties mentioned in the headline.

48. Skibitsky thinks the conflict *will remain* predominantly an artillery war in the near future and the number of rocket attacks – which can be launched from Russia and have hit civilians – *will remain* at their current rate. (A104)

Example 48 showcases a use case of predictive *will* in two reported clauses. The reporting clause “Skibitsky thinks” specifies the source, the verb *think* conveys a predictive meaning on its own, due to the uncertainty assigned to the future, the speaker cannot be sure of his prediction. The reported clauses state the speaker’s predictions, the two clauses are linked by the conjunction *and* and therefore remain at the same level, both subordinate to the reporting clause. The relative clause, which was likely added by the publication to specify the information presented, and which is separated by dashes in this example, may be removed with no impact on the predictive meaning of the reported clauses.

Will is often found in relative clauses, used to provide more information about future events:

49. It is the first time that women, three referees and three assistant referees, were selected to officiate games at the top men’s soccer tournament, which *will be held* in Qatar this year. (A75)

As shown in example 49, *will* is used in the *wh-* clause to specify information to the reader about an event that is to happen in the future. In an independent clause, the meaning would amount to: “The top men’s soccer tournament will be held in Qatar this year.” The predictive meaning in the excerpt is nearing the pure future meaning, merely stating the tournament is supposed to happen later in the year of the article’s publishing.

50. The idea is that people *will be able to* switch among lock screens to better accommodate their needs throughout the day. (A64)

Example 50 presents the *will + infinitive* construction used in a relative nominal *that-* clause. The predictive meaning is that in the future, users of a certain device will have the ability to use a certain feature. The future meaning is gained by the fact that the users do not possess this ability in the present time. As such, this relative clause presents an idea that will be possible to realize in the future.

The majority of predictive *will* occurrences were found in independent clauses. They may be both declarative sentences and questions:

51. Expert Picks: Who *Will Win* the Belmont Stakes? (A27)

Example 51 showcases the predictive meaning of *will* in a headline that is framed as a question. This question might be reinterpreted as “Who do we predict will win the race?” This headline tells the reader that experts will be predicting the winners of an upcoming horse race. It is one of the three headlines in the corpus that is framed as a question.

If a clause is superordinate to a temporal, conditional, and occasionally relative clause, *will* carries the future meaning and extends that meaning to the subordinate clause in this way.

52. The sheer number – more than 20,000 casualties a month – raises questions about what state Ukraine’s army *will be* in if the war drags on into the autumn. (A77)

The sentence shown in example 51 shows that *will* is part of a subordinate wh- clause while being part of a superordinate clause to a conditional clause at the same time. The predictive meaning arises from the question “What state will it be in?”, while at the same time carrying the subordinate future meaning to the condition of the war continuing into the future, specifically autumn.

53. Horne, a renowned singer and activist, *will be* the first Black woman to have a theater named after her once the Brooks Atkinson is renamed. (A25)

Similarly, in temporal clauses, *will* can carry the meaning of prediction. The predictive meaning, as shown in example 53, is that, in the future the prediction is supposed to happen as soon as the specified event occurs. The prediction is that “Brooks Atkinson will be the first theatre to be named after a Black woman, specifically Horne”. The construction was used to report on the fact, that a theatre is set to be renamed.

54. “Now, if we don’t get the monies we need, you *will have* famine. You *will have* destabilization of nations and you *will have* mass migration, by necessity.” (A47)

The structure in example 54 shows that the conditional meaning may carry outside the conditional sentence. The first predictive *will* depends on the condition of the organisation obtaining the required funds to stop the events predicted. However, the second and third *will* may also be interpreted to depend on this condition. The sentences were likely separated in this

manner to simplify the structure for the reader and shift the emphasis to famine instead of all three outcomes listed.

To sum up, predictive *will* is by far the most common expression of future time. It is not only the most common among the possible usages of *will* at 89.33%, but also in general, where predictive *will* makes up a total of 60.36% of all the 222 structures analysed in this thesis. This is in accordance with its general use case, as it not only encapsulates prediction in various degrees, but also is considered to be the closest approximation of a neutral, pure future in English. Predictions are often made by a party that is mentioned in the text, while others nearing pure future are occasionally simply used to add context about an event that is discussed in an article. Predictive *will* was used with subjects of all three persons, the first and second person were mostly used in direct speech, as expected. Due to its predictive nature, it is used in declarative sentence and more rarely in questions, no imperative sentences were obtained in the corpus.

4.2.2 volitional will

Referring to Table 4, the meaning of *will* + *infinitive* expressing volition, that is often used in promises, agreements, threats, etc, is much less common than predictive *will* in newspaper writing. The volitional interpretation of *will* was found in only 15 excerpts, meaning 10% of the findings of *will* and only 6.76% of the total findings. As it expresses one's willing intent to perform an action, it is most often used in first person or when reporting on one's speech. Specific examples will be examined below.

55. "Our economy *will be* open — whoever isn't interested will be robbing themselves,"
Mr. Putin said. (A3)

In example 55, the speaker communicates his internal volition, a promise that he will keep the economy of the country he reigns over open. This construction was found in direct speech, the newspaper is unlikely to express willingness as it plays the role of a neutral third party. However, the second statement expresses the predictive *will* as a third person prediction, it might additionally be interpreted as a condition: "If you are not interested, you will be robbing yourself."

56. Commons *will be* a 'menopause-friendly' employer, says Speaker (A127)

Example 56 shows the Speaker communicating his intention to make the Commons a “menopause-friendly” employer. This headline employs indirect speech to communicate the volitional meaning. However, without further context, it would be impossible to determine this volitional meaning and might be interpreted as the predictive *will*, in which the Speaker would simply be announcing a change that did occur due to his input.

57. Gareth Southgate says he *will* “*not outstay* my welcome” as England manager (A89)

Example 57 shows a headline that combines both direct speech and indirect speech. Assuming the sentence uttered by Gareth Southgate was “I will not outstay my welcome as...”, the reported sentence would start with indirect speech and later shift to direct speech. This might have been done to preserve the future meaning of *will*, which might potentially be lost if it was tense shifted to *would*. However, it would have been possible to keep *will* in reported speech when referring to an event that is yet to take place. Another possible explanation is to give emphasis to Mr. Southgate not intending to stay in his position long enough to not be welcome. Third probable explanation is that reported speech might be interpreted as the author’s own words, not the original source’s words and the author did not want to use the idiom “outstay one’s welcome” for that reason. When interpreted as “I will not outstay my welcome as...”, the volitional meaning becomes clear as a promise or intention: “I intend/promise to not outstay my welcome as...”.

The negated *will not* thus demonstrates one’s volition to not do something.

58. Duterte Says He *Won’t* Run for Philippines Senate After All (A3)

Example 58 shows that the volitional meaning becomes clearer in the negative, it can be rephrased as “Duterte does not intend to...” or “Duterte promises not to...”. The volition is communicated in a reported clause. Of note is the usage of contracted *won’t* which might have been used to keep accuracy to the original statement, or to shorten the headline.

59. “What kind of player *will want to* go to Bayern knowing that something like this could happen to them?” (A67)

In example 59, the speaker hypothesises about a type of player that might be willing to join the Bayern club if they knew something negative could affect them. If the perspective is shifted to first person as “I will want to go join”, the verb *want to* implies one’s volition to join a club.

Consistent with most occurrences of volitional *will*, it was found in direct speech. It also shows that the volitional *will* is possible to be used in questions.

60. It seems that there is a broad range of views among the On Soccer Newsletter community about the fiasco that marred last month's Champions League final, and *I'll do my best to represent them.* (A69)

Example 60 shows a construction unusual for newspaper writing. The rather informal "I'll do my best", the author might have chosen this expression for multiple different reasons. As seen in the context, he might be addressing the community of the newsletter, expressing his position as a part of the community. Secondly, possibly due to the format and subject matter, that of a sports newsletter, specifically football, these two factors do not require a strictly formal style of writing. The volitional future meaning might be interpreted ambiguously. By writing that he will do his best the author be expressing his intent or promise to represent the range of views as best he can. The author might also mean that he "will do his best" to represent the various views by virtue of that representation being present later in the article.

Ambiguous interpretations might occasionally arise concerning volition.

61. "We *will* get through this as well." (A16)

In example 61, multiple interpretations of the statement are possible. It is possible to interpret it as "we intend to prevail in this difficult situation" however the interpretation of "we predict that we will prevail in this difficult situation" is also possible. The shortness of the statement does not grant enough context to sufficiently assess the sentence and as such, both meanings of *will* are likely correct.

62. 'It isn't about politics – it's about money': will Hollywood take Johnny Depp back?
(A117)

Example 62 shows a question posed in the headline of an article. It similarly has both possible interpretations: "Is Hollywood willing to take Johnny Depp back?" and "Do we predict that Hollywood will take Johnny Depp back?" Both explanations are plausible, the volitional meaning may be attained from the context that the intention is to make money, which Johnny Depp would bring.

In summary, volitional *will* does occasionally appear in newspaper writing to fulfil its meanings of promise, intention, etc. In the majority of its appearances, it is found either in direct or indirect speech. Therefore, as it does not often appear outside of quotes, it might be concluded that an author is unlikely to use this construction in his or her own text. It can appear presumably in any part of the article, 4 of the 15 appearances were found in headlines. Its meaning is not always clear and must be ascertained from context, as some constructions might be interpreted as both volition and prediction.

4.2.3 Past from the point of view of the future

Only one appearance of the construction *will + perfect infinitive* was documented in the corpus. This construction represents a “past in the future” meaning. The expression is considered rare and fulfilled this expectation of rarity in newspaper writing.

63. “The next time I’m back in a single-seater car, which I assume I will be eventually, I’ll have learned a lot that I can carry over to make me a really good driver in whatever I do there as well.” (A37)

Example 63 showcases the only appearance of past in the future that was found in the corpus. The speaker specifies that by the time he will have returned to driving a single-seater car in the future, he would have obtained a large amount of knowledge before returning to driving that car. When the point of view is shifted to present: “I am back to driving a single-seater car, I have learned a lot since the last time I have done so”, it shows what the speaker was doing before driving the mentioned single-seater vehicle. The relative clause “which I assume I will be eventually” shows the *will + infinitive* construction in its predictive meaning, the use of the verb *assume* serves to reinforce this notion. The temporal clause “the next time I’m back in a single seater- car” refers to a point in the future and shows the subordinate future feature of the *present simple*. “I’ll have learned a lot” also serves a superordinate clause in this case. The complex sentence structure and the use of *’ll* in its contracted form are generally uncharacteristic of the newspaper writing style unless present in direct speech, as presented by example 63.

To conclude this short section, it can be assumed that past in the future is highly unlikely to appear in newspaper writing due to its usage case. It is rare in the English language, therefore its use in general would be considered niche. In newspaper writing, this construction was found

as 1 of 222, meaning 0.45% concerning this analysis and it can be assumed it is likely rarer outside of this analysis.

4.2.4 will + progressive

The last expression of future time using the auxiliary verb *will* that will be examined is *will + progressive*. This construction has two primary use cases, one to simply represent the continuous aspect in the future or a temporal frame, meaning an action in the future that will take a limited amount of time. The second meaning is specialized and represents the future as a “matter of course”. All three samples of this construction will be listed and examined below.

64. Through the next few days, although nowhere near as extreme as in India and Pakistan, anomalous warmth *will be affecting* large portions of western Europe in the first significant heat of spring. (A112)

Example 64 seen above represents the primary usage of *will + progressive* as the “temporal frame”. “Through the next few days” serves to set up the timeframe of a limited number of days in the future and “will be affecting” conforms to the frame set up at the beginning of the sentence. This might be considered characteristic of a weather forecast, which would be limited to a set number of days in the future, unlikely to exceed weeks. As a change in weather is considered inevitable, because weather is the changing part of our environment, unlike climate, this state is inherently temporary.

65. Five and a half months from now, if things go the way he hopes they do, he *will be representing* the United States at the World Cup in Qatar. (A73)

Example 65 showcases a less obvious usage of the “temporal frame” construction. The timeframe is not clearly stated, the beginning of the frame is defined as the four and a half months from the time of writing, and it is clear the player will be representing the United States during the event, not for the whole duration of it. The predictive meaning of *will* may be interpreted from the conditional clause, which once again, showcases the subordinate future.

66. “Our economy will be open — whoever isn’t interested *will be robbing* themselves,” Mr. Putin said. (A14)

Example 66 suggests a future as a matter of course, as something that will. Rephrased into second person: “If you are not interested, you are robbing yourself.” It combines the meanings

of arrangement and prediction, both of which can be inferred from the conditional interpretation: “If you are not interested, the arrangement is such that I predict you will be robbing yourselves.” This conforms to Leech’s assessment that *will + progressive* is more likely to appear in speech.

To conclude *will + progressive infinitive*, its occurrence is rare, making up only 3 of the 153 analysed *will* constructions, it amounts to 1.96%. Its special form of future as a matter of course was found once, in direct speech, whereas the meanings merely combining *will* and a verb in the progressive aspect were found written, both signifying temporary events that are to take place in the future that would be considered short term from the perspective of the writer.

4.3 To be going to + infinitive

The second most common way to express futurity in English is *be going to + infinitive*, it is, perhaps unexpectedly, the second most common in newspaper writing as well. Enough occurrences were found to rank it second at 26 out of 222, just over 10%. As may be expected of a construction most common in speech, it was found mostly in direct speech, 23 out of 26 occurrences of *to be going to* were found in direct speech. Its two major meanings of “future fulfilment of present intention” and “future result of present cause” were both represented. While the expression is spread among a range of topics, there was a trend towards opinion articles, 12 out of the total of 26, opinion pieces by their nature may compel speakers to not use as formal language as they might otherwise.

Table 5 – Frequency of meanings of *to be going to*

result of present cause	21	80.77%
fulfilment of present intention	5	19.23%
total	26	100%

As shown in Table 5, the most common meaning of *to be going to* was the “future result of a present cause”, this is likely due to newspaper articles themselves presenting speakers with more opportunities to discuss the results of current happenings, as opposed to talking about

their intentions. This meaning must link to the present in some way, which will be examined closer below.

4.3.1 Be going to expressing future result of present cause

Expressing a future result of a present cause using *be going to + infinitive* is often used to express immediate future, or any type of future event, for which the speaker can see a cause rooted in the present.

67. “He’s one of a few that are *going to be* very exciting over the next few years for England.” (B20)

Example 67 showcases a *to be going to* as representing a future result based on a present cause in a sports article. The result is that the football player being talked about will bring excitement over the English football team, while the present cause is likely to be determined from the player’s current outstanding performance, which has a comparative quality as him being “one of the few”. The timeframe of the following limited number of years is mentioned. This excerpt contains direct speech, corresponding with the general usage of *be going to*.

68. “The middle classes are *going to be* very badly affected by the lack of access to foreign holidays, gadgets, and nice food – things they’re used to but are now *going to dry up*.” (B26)

Example 68 shows *to be going to* in both an independent clause, as well as a relative clause. The first clause has its present cause mentioned: “They will be badly affected as a result of their lack of access to foreign holidays, gadgets, and nice food”. The second “things [that] are going to dry up” is the second construction that relates to the previously named luxuries and could be summed up as “they will lose access to these luxuries as a result of current events”.

The above constructions in examples 67 and 68 appear in direct speech, however, it can occasionally appear outside of direct speech:

69. Summer road trips *are going to be* expensive. (B2)

Example 69 may appear to provide little context, however in the wider context of an article discussing price increases and inflation, as well as its position as the image caption of a service station. The present cause of the result of expensive road trips would be rising prices. This is one of the three examples of this construction appearing outside of direct speech.

70. “Nothing *is going to be* done about this issue — nothing has been done,” (B3)

Example 70 shows the speaker assessing that an issue will not be solved as a result of no steps being taken to resolve the issue up to the present. It also shows *be going to* being used in a negative statement.

71. While many economists and some administration officials had expected prices to show some signs of cooling, they got the opposite: a re-acceleration in price growth that makes it more likely the Fed *is going to have to* slam the brakes on the economy as it looks to slow the fastest pace of inflation in 40 years. (B5)

The second occurrence of *be going to* outside of direct speech is, as shown in example 71, in the body of an article reporting on a recent inflation report. The result of the government “slamming the brakes” would originate in the present cause of the ongoing price increase. The author likely chose this construction to emphasize the severity of the situation.

72. How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get? (B6)

The third headline posing a question and similarly the third *to be going to* construction is shown in example 72. In this case, the question is not relevant to the meaning of futurity. The result of the food crisis “getting bad” arises from the present cause of a pre-existing food crisis. The question pertains to the intensity of “to what degree will the food crisis get bad?”

To sum up, the meaning of the future as the result of a present cause is the more common of the two meanings of *be going to*, it may be found in both independent and subordinate clauses. The present conditions are often expressed in context.

4.3.2 *be going to* expressing future fulfilment of present intention

To be going to + infinitive in its “future fulfilment of present intention” meaning represented 5 total appearances, 3 of which were in first person. All of the findings were documented in direct speech. This form is used to show one’s will to perform an action.

72. “I’m *going to* take a break and revisit this conversation later.” (B1)

Example 72 shows an occurrence future fulfilment of present intention. In this sentence the speaker declares her intention to stop discussing a given topic and return to it in the future.

73. “Today *we’re going to push* our platforms further than ever,” Timothy D. Cook, Apple’s chief executive, said in a prerecorded video for the event announcing the new software. (B18)

Example 73 showcases the usage of this construction in the plural. The speaker who represents a certain group announces his intention to “push our platforms further than ever,” the immediate future connotation of *be going to* is also shown using the adverb “today” as the speaker intends to do so later in that exact day.

74. “This *is going to set* a world precedent,” (B21)

Example 74 shows the construction in third person. If shifted into first person “We are going to set a world precedent with this”, the meaning of intention becomes apparent. The speaker’s intention with a certain change in the law is to set a world precedent.

75. “I think it’s *going to be* as big as we make it.” (B11)

Example 75 presents a sentence, the meaning of which might be ambiguous. Using the comparison “as big as we make it” might signal one’s intention. However, it might also be used to signal a future result of “it being big” with a cause of “we are making it big”.

To conclude future fulfilment of present intention, this construction is rare in newspapers. It was expectedly found only in direct speech, in which a speaker might be discussing his or her intention to perform an action.

4.4 present tense expressing future

Present simple has two main uses in its future meaning. The subordinate future meaning, which can be gained from a superordinate clause that already signals futurity. It can also be used to express future assumed as fact, an unlikely to change plan or schedule. 13 of the 21 analysed entries were classified as the subordinate future, the remaining 8 were found in independent clauses. No occurrences of *present progressive* forms were found, likely due to its usage being mostly restricted to speech.

Table 6 – Frequency *present tense* constructions

subordinate future	13	61.9%
plan, programme, schedule	8	38.1%
total	21	100%

4.4.1 subordinate future

Subordinate future expectedly represented the majority of the findings in this analysis. It was found in temporal, conditional and relative clauses. Its meaning of futurity is gained through its superordinate clause, where the future is often signified by the future auxiliary *will*.

76. Whatever settlement *is* reached in eastern Ukraine, it will be a compromise. (C11)

Example 76 presents a typical example of subordinate future. It can be ascribed the meaning of “some type of settlement will be reached in eastern Ukraine”. Because it is subordinate to the clause “it will be a compromise”, the auxiliary *will* is not used.

77. “The so-called fly campers of last year and this year won’t bother with the new bylaws – they will just carry on, if they ever *return*.” (C13)

In example 77, the subordinate future can be seen in in a conditional clause. The condition of the sentence is that if the “fly campers” return, they will keep doing their previous activities. This sentence also shows the predictive meaning of will, to which conditions are often attached.

78. “Unless the government *changes* the way student loan interest is determined, there will be wild swings in the interest rate over the next three years.” (C20)

Example 78 shows the subordinate future in a conditional clause at the beginning of the sentence, introduced with the use of the conjunct *unless*. Negative conditions may be used to represent the subordinate future. The prediction in this example is that “the interest change will change wildly”, with the condition being “if the calculation is not changed”.

79. Students who *start* courses in 2023 to 2024, and who *go on* to earn £50,000 or more, will save about £20,000 compared with the current loan system because of lower interest rates. (C21)

Example 79 shows the subordinate future in two relative clauses on the same level, linked by the conjunction *and*. The predictive superordinate clause is “students will save about £20,000 compared with...”. That predictive meaning is represented by *will*, the relative clause may be interpreted as a condition: “If students start courses in 2023 to 2024, and if they go on to £50,000 or more...”, further confirming the interpretation as subordinate future and predictive *will*, respectively.

To summarise, subordinate future may be found in subordinate clauses, it is the most common on the present tense constructions. As predictive *will* is the most common construction overall, the subordinate future is most often attached to a clause, the superordinate of which predicts the future. It is mostly used to specify the conditions of the prediction, most often in conditional clauses, where the condition must happen in the future to fulfil the prediction. Secondly, it is also prevalent in temporal clauses, where the predicted event is expected to happen before, during, or after the time represented in the temporal clause, which gains the future meaning from its superordinate.

4.4.2 futurate present simple

Future represented by *present simple* that is not present in a subordinate clause is used to represent a meaning of plan or programme, generally arranged by a third party to the speaker, or in the case of newspaper writing, the writer. Slightly over a third of the occurrences of the futurate present simple were found in future expressing present tense forms by this analysis. It will be shown and discussed in the examples below.

80. It *begins* next Thursday and will last for an undetermined length of time. (C15)

Example 80 showcases the use of the *simple present* as an expression of a plan or programme. In this case, the rationing of sales of cooking oil is planned to begin on a specified day. The necessary specification of the point of time in the future is present, as well as the implication that this arrangement was made by a sort of impersonal third party.

81. EE’s charges *stand* at £2 a day in 47 European destinations, starting from January. (C17)

In example 81, the definite point the future is not specified immediately, but at the end of the sentence. This displays the meaning of the future assumed as fact, that this arrangement has been made and is not expected to change.

82. Other graduates *have* any outstanding balance wiped after 30 years. (C18)

Example 82 shows the future as an unalterable arrangement. The point in time is again specified, after which a specified group of graduates will have any outstanding balance wiped. This arrangement is unlikely to change and is perceived as unalterable by the writer, due to it being made by a third party, a governmental entity in this case. It may also be perceived as unalterable due to the fact, that this system is in place.

83. It was not an unusual boast; Infantino has made it before, in Russia in 2018, and he will surely make it again when the tournament *heads* to North America in 2026. (C10)

Example 83 shows a possibly ambiguous interpretation as the future expressed by *present simple* is present in a when- clause. In the subordinate future interpretation “He will make the boast when the tournament heads to North America”, the predictive meaning of *will* is apparent, as is the usage of *simple present* in a temporal clause. However, due to a precise point in time, it is possible to interpret the clause as “The tournament heads to North America in 2026.” In this case, it may be interpreted as expressing a scheduled arrangement.

In conclusion, *simple present* used outside of subordinate future is quite rare, it is used to discuss plans or arrangements. These plans are often made by an organisation, generally affecting a larger group of people, the writer in these cases simply states a future that is very unlikely to change, as that change would have to be made through an administrative process.

4.5 Other forms used to refer to the future

This analysis obtained a total of 22 other forms that express the future meaning. These forms often represent the future that is to happen as a result of an action by a type of official organisation. Specifically, the *to be to* construction expresses this meaning, and is likely to be found in newspaper reports about a decision made by an organisation. It is likely to be shortened through ellipsis in headlines. Four occurrences of forms other than *to be to* were found: *to be due to* was documented twice, *to be about to* once and *to be set to* twice. These forms are used to express an immediate interpretation of the future, similarly to *to be going to*. As noted in Table 3 the majority of constructions classified as “other” were found in headlines or subheads. The overwhelming majority of these forms were found in The Guardian, at 20 out of 22, signalling a different style of writing to The New York Times, this may be due to the difference between American and British English or due to different styles adapted by each organisation.

Table 7 – Frequency of “*other*” constructions

to be to	17	77.27%
to be due to	2	9.09%
to be set to	2	9.09%
to be about to	1	4.55%
total	22	100%

4.5.1 To be to

As seen in Table 7, the frequency of the *to be to* surpasses other constructions in this section at 17 out of 22. It was most frequently found in headlines, 8 out of the total 17 constructions occurred in the headline of articles. The findings will be examined below.

84. Now, for the first time, the Postal Museum *is to put* one of Mercury’s “priceless” collector’s albums on show. (D11)

Example 84 shows the construction used in the body of an article. As such, it is not shortened as it may be in a headline. The future time reference is to “the Museum will put one of the albums on show”. It therefore refers to an arrangement that has been made by the institution of the museum

85. More than 1,000 former restaurants of US fast-food chain *to be taken over* by as yet unnamed brand (D3)

Example 85 shows the construction used in the subhead of an article which serves a similar function to a headline, complementing it with more information. The meaning of the sentence is that “the arrangement is such that over 1000 restaurants will be taken over”. The meaning of the arrangement arises from the fact that the decision has already been made.

86. Vodafone *to reintroduce* roaming fees for UK customers in Europe (D18)

In a headline, as showcased in example 86, this structure is shortened through ellipsis to *to + infinitive*, it retains its meaning of an arrangement. The meaning is that “the arrangement is such that Vodafone will reintroduce roaming fees”.

In conclusion, *am/is/are to* constructions are used to refer to official arrangements. These arrangements are often represented as being made by an organisation instead of a single person. Only one occurrence of this construction in The New York Times was found, the remaining appearances were located in The Guardian. This is likely given by the difference in writing style between the two news organisations. Over half of the findings of *to be to* were in headlines, in which it is shortened to *to + infinitive*.

4.5.2 remaining constructions

The remaining three constructions *to be due to*, *to be about to*, and *to be set to* will be examined in this section. They represent the meaning of an event that is to take place in the near future.

87. In December, Gro Intelligence has calculated, there were 39 million people on the “edge of famine” — that’s “extreme emergency,” Menker says, in which “literally, you’re about to die of starvation”; ... (D1)

Example 87 shows the *to be about to* construction used in an opinion piece published by The New York Times. This shows the usage of direct speech, interspersed with providing the source of the statement, this is a construction typical of journalistic writing. The speaker’s usage of the phrase “you’re about to die of starvation” may be interpreted as a condition: “If you are in extreme emergency, you are literally about to die of starvation”. As such, it shows a predictive meaning of the near future.

88. Kallas *is due to meet* the German chancellor, Olaf Scholz, on Tuesday when she will stress to Berlin that the EU is making the right decisions, but at too slow a pace for Ukraine. (D4)

Example 88 shows the use of *to be due to*, which is possible to interpret as “Kallas will meet the chancellor on Tuesday”. It is used to represent a planned event in the near future.

89. Seita says it will appeal to France’s top court to suspend regulations *due to take full effect* on 1 January (D7)

Example 89 shows the expression *to be due to* as used in the subhead of an article. It may be interpreted as the shortened version of “... to suspend regulations [that are] due to take full effect on 1 January”. As such, this construction is used to refer to a planned event in the future as “the regulations will take full effect on 1 January”. Due to the context of the intention of the

cigarette manufacturer to appeal these regulations, an interpretation of the 1 January as near future is possible.

90. Ukraine *is set to ask* the west for a list of weapons and defensive equipment at the contact group meeting with Nato in Brussels on 15 June. (D10)

Example 90 shows the *to be set to* construction used in the body of an article, it is used to express a planned event in the near future. It may be reinterpreted as “Ukraine plans to ask the West on 15 June”.

91. Britain *is set to begin* introducing plain packaging later this month. (D8)

The final example 91 shows the construction *to be set to* used to refer to near term future. A specific time is not given, however a timeframe of “this month” is established, solidifying the near future meaning.

To conclude the last section, these other constructions are infrequent, three were found in the body of an article and one in the subhead. They are likely not often used due to their specialised meaning. However, examples of them were found, unlike *present progressive*.

5 Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to analyse the usage of future time expressions in newspaper writing. It examined a total of fifty arbitrarily chosen articles, 25 from The Guardian and 25 from The New York Times. The data gathered was quantified and interpreted using specific examples.

The necessary theoretical background was introduced by the theoretical part, which also served to establish the terminology to be used in the analysis pertaining to future time. This theoretical part was introduced by a brief discussion of the topic of future time according to various grammarians, from which five primary constructions were determined. The theoretical part explains the individual meanings and usage of these expressions to better determine what are likely to be used in newspaper writing. This was followed by a brief definition of the newspaper style, although a uniform style cannot be determined, shared features are found in all types of newspaper articles. From this stemmed the assumption that “as newspaper writing is mostly formal written discourse, neutral to formal leaning expressions would be used”.

The analysis was divided into four major parts, *will + infinitive* and *will + progressive infinitive* were merged into one section, as the second construction is mostly found in speech, and therefore rare in newspaper discourse. The analysis found *will* to be used in the overwhelming majority of cases, including when limited to direct speech or headlines. This is explained by its connotation as a neutral, colourless future. The most common usage of *will* was in its predictive meaning, which made up over 60% of the total findings. The conclusion to be drawn from this result is that if a newspaper article deals with the future and not the past, it is likely using this construction to predict future events. Conversely, *shall* was not found once in the corpus, likely due to its overly formal connotation which might be considered less neutral.

As the analysis showed, the remaining constructions *to be going to + infinitive*, *present tense* forms, *to be to*, *to be due to*, *to be about to*, and *to be set to* have their own, more specialised meanings. The majority of cases of *to be going to* were located in direct speech, in accordance with its usage in speech, when it was not found in direct speech, it was used deliberately for an effect desired by the author. *Present simple* forms were found mostly in subordinate speech, meaning in clauses subordinate to clauses which already carry the meaning of the future. The second usage of the *present* was when discussing plans, scheduled events, or other occasions in the future assumed to be unlikely to change. No cases of *progressive future* were found in

the analysed articles, likely owing to its primary usage being in speech, assumedly if found in newspapers, it would be present in direct speech. Finally, *to be to* has a special usage case in newspapers, that in headlines, which were also analysed in this thesis. The remaining structures were occasionally found in the analysed texts, it can be assumed other structures described in the “other” section 2.6.2 may be found in occasionally newspapers as well.

The semantic qualities of the individual constructions were analysed in the analysis part of this paper with the uses of examples directly from the corpus. The initial assumption was generally confirmed. However, surprising finds did arise, for example the usage of *shall*, which was not found at all in the texts. Another find was the disparity between the two analysed newspapers, where The New York Times has a much lower occurrence of structures described in the “other” category. The conclusion to be drawn from the entirety of the analysis is that the general predictive meaning of the future is the most common in newspaper writing, while other uses are generally specialised.

Resumé

Tématem této bakalářské práce bylo futurum v žurnalistickém stylu v anglickém jazyce. Cílem bylo potvrdit nebo vyvrátit následující předpoklad: Vzhledem k tomu, že žurnalistický styl se řadí mezi styly formálnějšího charakteru, tím pádem lze předpokládat, že výrazy futura používané v anglickojazyčném žurnalismu budou formální, z toho vyplývá, že neformální výrazy budou z větší části omezené na přímou řeč. K dosažení tohoto cíle byla nutná analýza textů za účelem získání dat o jednotlivých výskytech futura v novinových článcích.

V první, teoretické, části byla nejdříve objasněna problematika futura v anglickém jazyce. Tato problematika spočívá v tom, že anglický jazyk nemá gramatickou formu vyjádření futura jako takovou, pouze formy minulé a přítomné. Futurum se tím pádem vyskytuje spíše na rovině sémantické. Anglické futurum je úzce spjaté s modálními významy sloves používaných k vyjádření budoucího času, tomu nasvědčuje skutečnost, že mluvčí si nikdy nemůže být tak jistý budoucností do stejné míry, jako si může být jistý přítomností a minulostí. Futurální významy bylo tedy nutné odlišit od významů modálních. Obecně se gramatici shodují na pěti hlavních formách vyjadřování futura. A to sice pomocným slovesem *will* v kombinaci s infinitivem, slovesem *be going to* následovaným infinitivem, tvary prostého přítomného času, tvary průběhového přítomného času a tvary užívající sloveso *will* v kombinaci s tvarem průběhovým. Každá forma vyjádření futura má svoje vlastní specifické okolnosti užití.

Tyto formy lze dělit např. podle výše jistoty, se kterou je daný řečník vyslovuje, forma využívající prostý čas přítomný vyjadřuje nezvyklou jistotu v daný výrok, pokud se ale nevyskytuje ve větě vedlejší, kde pouze přejímá futurální význam od věty hlavní. Formy lze dále dělit podle preference užití v psaném textu nebo mluveném slově. Forma *to be going to* se vyskytuje v naprosté většině případů v řeči, čemuž nasvědčovaly i výsledky analýzy. Výjimečné postavení zaobírá forma *to be to*, která plní specifickou roli v žurnalismu, a má svoje specializované užití hlavně v titulcích novinových článků.

Druhá, kratší kapitola teoretické části se věnovala žurnalistickému stylu v anglickém jazyce. Žurnalismus čerpá své jazykové prostředky ze sfér života, o kterých daný autor v tu chvíli píše. Je tudíž do jisté míry náročné žurnalistický styl definovat z pohledu slovní zásoby, ale i tak má většina článků sdílené charakteristiky. Jazyk reportáží je daný z velké části tradicí dané novinové organizace, obecně se ale vyznačuje neosobností, na jednom článku se podílí řada

osob, ne jenom jedna, neosobnost též slouží k vyznačení role novin jako zprostředkovatele zpráv. K tomu cílí se často využívá přímé řeči, nasvědčuje tomu fakt, že většina zabarvených prostředků vyjadřování budoucnosti se v ní vyskytovala, ne ve slovech autora. Existuje tedy obecně snaha novin působit jako jakási neutrální třetí strana, která zprávy pouze předává svým čtenářům. Jak analýza potvrdila, *will* ve svém neutrálním, prediktivním užití je nejčastější formou vyjadřování futura. Neformální jazyk je použit velmi vzácně mimo přímou řeč.

Praktická část se věnovala rozčlenění a definování kontextů ve kterých se jednotlivé formy jmenované v části teoretické vyskytují. K provedení analýzy bylo nutné získat vzorky textu z novinových článků. Tyto vzorky byly získány z celkově 50 článků, které byly publikovány na internetu vybranými publikacemi. Tou první byly americké *The New York Times* a druhou britský *The Guardian*, obě publikace byly vybrány díky jejich dlouhodobé žurnalistické tradici a reputaci. Bylo analyzováno celkově 222 výtažků z textu a specifické kontexty užití futura jsou prezentovány v praktické části za užití příkladů z korpusu, který lze v plné délce najít v příloze.

Většinu případů futura tvořily formy využívající sloveso *will*. Toto pomocné sloveso je nejčastějším způsobem vyjádření budoucnosti v anglickém jazyce, tvoří též nejčastější způsob vyjádření futura v anglických žurnalistických textech. Je považované za sloveso významově nejbližší neutrální nezabarvené budoucnosti, jeho výskyt je tedy pravděpodobně vyšší v žurnalismu než v obecném kontextu užití anglického jazyka. V tomto prediktivním významu tvořilo 134 všech nálezů a lze ho tedy považovat za formu vyjádření futura přijatelnou žurnalistickému stylu. V 15 případech vyjadřovalo vůli citovaného mluvčího nějakou uskutečnit nějakou činnost v budoucnosti. Vzácně se vyskytovala i ve funkci stanovení časového rámce formou *will* v kombinaci se slovesem v průběhové formě a ve funkci odkazu na minulost z pohledu budoucna.

Neformálně laděná forma *to be going to* s infinitivem odpovídala svému primárnímu způsobu užití v řeči, kde 23 z 26 výskytů byly nalezeny v přímé řeči a zbytek sloužil k jistému způsobu důrazu na to, co autor článku chtěl vyjádřit. Tento výraz odkazuje na budoucnost s nějakým druhem reference na přítomnost. Většina se vyskytovala ve významu budoucího výsledku přítomné věci, z čehož vyplývá, že řečník citovaný v novinovém článku spíše předvídá.

Forma přítomného prostého času se vyskytovala hlavně ve vedlejších větách podmínkových, časových a vztahných. Tato forma ve většině výskytů sloužila k podpoření prediktivního významu futura vyjádřeného slovesem *will*. U osmi z 21 výskytů futurálního času přítomného

prostého sloužilo k vyjádření naplánované akce, u které mluvčí či autor vnímá vysokou nepravděpodobnost, že se neudají. Zbylé formy čítaly 22 výskytů. *To be due to*, *to be set to* vyjadřují plánovanou událost v blízké budoucnosti a vyskytovaly se celkem dvakrát. *To be about to* vyjadřuje blízkou budoucnost a vyskytla se jednou v přímé řeči. Budoucnost vyjádřená časem přítomným průběhovým, která se z většiny vyskytuje v řeči, nebyla v analyzovaných textech nalezena.

Zbylých 17 nálezů řadících se mezi ostatní sestává z formy *to be to*, tato forma vyjadřuje nějakým způsobem organizovanou akci, většinou nějakou organizací nebo osobou v pozici autority. Tato forma má též vysoce specializovanou funkci v novinových titulcích, kde je zkrácena pouze na *to* následované infinitivem. Vedlejším nálezem analýzy bylo, že tato specializovaná forma se běžně vyskytuje v britském *The Guardian*, ale v nadpisech publikace *The New York Times* nalezena nebyla.

Závěrem, výsledkem zhodnocení analýzy je fakt, že v žurnalistických textech převažuje forma prediktivního *will*. Tuto skutečnost lze objasnit jeho významem, který se nejbližší přibližuje neutrální, nezabarvené budoucnosti. Dalším závěrem je, že ostatní formy se vyskytují ve svých určených formách, ty neformální lze nalézt zpravidla pouze v přímé řeči a specializovanou formu *to be to* nalezneme z větší části v titulcích a podtitulcích. Prvotní předpoklad této práce, že v novinách najdeme hlavně formální formy byl do jisté míry potvrzen. Překvapila ale skutečnost, že formální sloveso *shall* se v analyzovaných textech nevyskytlo ani jednou.

Bibliography

1. Bell, Allan. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Biber, Douglas, Stig Johansson, Geoffrey Leech, Susan Conrad, and Edward Finegan. 1999. *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.
3. Comrie, Bernard. 1985. *Tense*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Crystal, David. 2003. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Crystal, David and Derek Davy. 1969. *Investigating English Style*. English language series, no. 1. Harlow: Addison Wesley Longman.
6. Declerck, Renaat. 2010. "Future time reference expressed by be to in Present-day English". *English language and linguistics* 14 (2): 271–291. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1360674310000080>.
7. Dušková, Libuše et al. 2009. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Electronic edition. Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky, FF UK. Accessed June 14, 2022. <https://mluvniceanglictiny.cz/>.
8. Hameed, Hind Tahseen. 2008. "Tense in News Headlines." Published January 2008. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332780566_Tense_in_News_Headlines.
9. Hewings, Martin. 1999. *Advanced grammar in use: a self-study reference and practice book for advanced learners of English with answers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Leech, Geoffrey. 2004. *Meaning and the English Verb*. 3rd ed. Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
11. Leech, Geoffrey, and Jan Svartvik. 2002. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. 3rd ed. Harlow: Longman.
12. Quirk, Randolph, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jan Svartvik. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Harlow: Longman Group Limited.
13. Reah, Danuta. 2002. *The Language of Newspapers*. 2nd ed. London: Routledge.
14. Richardson, John E. 2007. *Analysing Newspapers: An Approach from Critical Discourse Analysis*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
15. van Dijk, Teun A. 1988. *News as Discourse*. Hillsdale: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Appendix

A Forms with will

1. “And it’s looking like there *will be* more of that, based on computer models.” (predictive, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, science)
The New York Times. 2021. “Rising From the Antarctic, a Climate Alarm.” Published December 13, 2021.
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/12/13/climate/antarctic-climate-change.html>.
2. Scientists expect that La Niña this winter *will lead* to below-average precipitation in a large swath of California, stretching from the Bay Area to the state’s southern border (predictive, reported clause, paragraph, science)
The New York Times. 2021. “Heavy Rain and Snow Hit California.” Published December 14, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/us/california-snow-rain-storm.html>.
3. Duterte Says He *Won’t Run* for Philippines Senate After All (volitional, reported clause, indirect speech, headline, world news)
4. “As I step down in June 2022, it *will be* my highest honor to turn over the reins of power to my successor knowing that in the exercise of my mandate, I did my best to serve the Filipino people.” (volitional, matrix to temporal clause, direct speech, paragraph, world news)
The New York Times. 2021. “Duterte Says He Won’t Run for Philippines Senate After All.” Published December 14, 2021.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/world/asia/duterte-philippines-senate.html>.
5. She *will be* expected to win every contest she enters, especially the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing in February. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
6. The U.S. *will not send* government officials to Beijing in a boycott to pressure China for human rights abuses. (neutral future, main clause, billboard, sports)

7. With a “closed-loop” bubble, a detailed health plan and vaccination requirements, the Games *will be* heavily restricted. (predictive, main clause, billboard, sports)
8. Canada partnered with Lululemon for its Olympic kit, and a Black-owned athleisure brand *will outfit* Team Nigeria. (neutral future, main clause, billboard, sports)
9. “If I’m hungry or craving mom’s food, *I’ll call* my mom,” (matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, sports)
10. Maybe Kim *will compete* deep into her 30s. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
11. Or maybe she *will slide* away from snowboarding after these Olympics. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2021. “A Teen Sensation Grows Up”. Published December 14, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/sports/olympics/chloe-kim-snowboarding.html>.
12. It *will take* a long time to resolve bottlenecks created by the need to find new suppliers, payments systems, customers and trade routes, she added. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, indirect speech, world news)
13. “Our economy *will be* open — whoever isn’t interested will be robbing themselves,” Mr. Putin said. (volitional, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)
14. “Our economy will be open — whoever isn’t interested *will be* robbing themselves,” Mr. Putin said. (future as a matter of course, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)
The New York Times. 2022. “Russia’s central bank cuts interest rates to 9.5%.” Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/06/10/world/russia-ukraine-war-news/russias-central-bank-cuts-interest-rates-to-9-5-percent>.
15. “It *will prove* that words about Ukraine being a part of the European family are not just words,” he said in a virtual address to the Copenhagen Democracy Summit, an annual gathering of political and business leaders from around the world. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)
The New York Times. 2022. “Ukraine pleads to be taken out of a ‘gray zone’ between the E.U. and Russia.” Published June 10, 2022.

<https://www.nytimes.com/live/2022/06/10/world/russia-ukraine-war-news/ukraine-pleads-to-be-taken-out-of-a-gray-zone-between-the-eu-and-russia>.

16. “We *will get* through this as well.” (predictive?, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)
The New York Times. 2022. “A Plea From German Brewers: Bring You’re your Empties.” Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/world/europe/germany-beer-bottle-shortage.html>.
17. That increase *will affect* 22 million households beginning in April, contributing to broadening worries in Britain about the rising cost of living. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, business)
18. “Our building faces southwest and gets a lot of sun, so that means that we should be almost self-sustainable during the coming months of spring and summer, which *will be* a big relief,” (predictive, adjective clause, paragraph, direct speech, business)
19. “In a few months, it’s clear that some of these costs *will have* to be passed on to our clients if we want to keep going.” (predictive, noun clause, paragraph, direct speech, business)
20. “Anyone who wants to *will be* supplied with energy by the municipal utilities,” (neutral future, matrix to relative clause, paragraph, direct speech, business)
The New York Times. 2022. “How Europeans Are Responding to Exorbitant Gas and Power Bills.” Updated February 22, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/02/21/business/europe-power-gas-bill.html>.
21. *Will* they *steer* government dollars toward companies they’ve invested in or will benefit from? (predictive, main clause, paragraph, business)
22. Will they steer government dollars toward companies they’ve invested in or *will benefit* from? (predictive, main clause, paragraph, business)
23. China’s recent investments in deep science and tech *will put* it in first place (predictive, main clause, indirect speech, paragraph, business)
New York Times. 2022. “The Billionaires Behind a Push to Reinvigorate U.S. Chip-

Making.” Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/business/americas-frontier-fund-chip-making.html>.

24. In a First for Broadway, a Theater *Will Be* Renamed for Lena Horne (neutral future, main clause, headline, culture)

25. Horne, a renowned singer and activist, *will be* the first Black woman to have a theater named after her once the Brooks Atkinson is renamed. (predictive, matrix to temporal clause, subhead, culture)

26. “And it means something that there *will be* a theater, in the mecca of theater, named after a Black female artist.” (neutral future, noun clause, paragraph, direct speech, culture)

The New York Times. 2022. “In a First for Broadway, a Theater Will Be Renamed for Lena Horne.” Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/theater/lena-horne-broadway.html>.

27. Expert Picks: Who *Will Win* the Belmont Stakes? (predictive, main clause, headline, sports)

28. But after skipping the Preakness Stakes on May 21, forgoing a shot at the Triple Crown, Rich Strike *will look* to prove in the Belmont Stakes on Saturday that his Derby win was no fluke. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

29. With rain in the forecast, *will anyone be* able to catch him? (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

30. Pletcher knows what it takes to win the Belmont, having won three, and the top jockey in New York *will have* him within striking range (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

The New York Times. 2022. “Expert Picks: Who Will Win the Belmont Stakes?”
Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/sports/horse-racing/belmont-stakes-picks-winners-predictions-odds.html>.

31. Josh Pierson *will make* 24 Hours of Le Mans history this weekend. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

32. At 16 years and 118 days, Pierson will become the race's youngest driver. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
33. "It'll be more unique when it's fact and in the books." (conditional, paragraph, direct speech, sports)
34. At Le Mans, which was first held in 1923, Pierson *will share* driving the Oreca 07 with Jarvis and Alex Lynn. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)
35. "He is very fast and experienced beyond his age, and I'm very confident, with the right driver lineup, *he will* enjoy success," (predictive, conditional, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
36. "The next time I'm back in a single-seater car, which I assume I *will be* eventually, I'll have learned a lot that I can carry over to make me a really good driver in whatever I do there as well." (predictive, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
37. "The next time I'm back in a single-seater car, which I assume I will be eventually, *I'll have learned* a lot that I can carry over to make me a really good driver in whatever I do there as well." (past in the future, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
38. "I'd love to go, but it's about keeping the doors open, and we'll see what happens." (neutral future, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
39. "I guess it's more so because I'll be the youngest driver in history to compete." (neutral future, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
40. Jarvis knows once Pierson is behind the wheel, he *will be* focused. (predictive, matrix to temporal clause, paragraph, sports)
41. "You can give him five or six areas to work on, which is a lot, and he *will go* and do it, which is incredibly impressive," (volitional, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
- The New York Times. 2022. "Le Mans Is Almost 100. The Teenage Josh Pierson Hopes to Conquer It." Published June 9, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/sports/autoracing/josh-pierson-le-mans.html>.
42. This year, Toyota *will go* up against the French sports-car brand Alpine, which is owned by Renault, and the American boutique sports-car company Glickenhaus in the Le Mans Hypercar class to fight for overall victory starting on Saturday. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

43. “Surprises occur every year, in all classes, even on the last lap. Alpine and Glickenhaus have been working particularly hard in recent months, and I’m convinced they *’ll put* on a great show.” (predictive, nominal clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)
44. “I’m obviously thrilled that we *’ll have* full grandstands again and will be able to enjoy that special 24 Hours of Le Mans atmosphere,” (neutral future, nominal clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)
45. “I’m obviously thrilled that we’ll have full grandstands again and *will be* able to enjoy that special 24 Hours of Le Mans atmosphere,” (neutral future, relative clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)
 The New York Times. 2022. “Toyota Is Looking Over Its Shoulder at Le Mans.”
 Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/sports/autoracing/toyota-le-mans.html>.
46. It also raised the chances that the Fed, which has already started raising borrowing costs to tamp down demand, *will have* to make a series of larger interest rate increases over the next few months. (predictive, relative clause, paragraph, business)
 The New York Times. 2022. “An ‘Ugly’ Inflation Report Upended Hopes That Price Gains Would Ease.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/business/inflation-report-price-gains-biden.html>.
47. “Now, if we don’t get the monies we need, you *will have* famine. You *will have* destabilization of nations and you *will have* mass migration, by necessity.” (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, direct speech, opinion)
48. Barrett is not overly Pollyannaish about how easy it *will be* to extend those trends. (predictive, noun clause, paragraph, opinion)
49. And that is what *will qualify* as success here: some hundreds of millions pushed into food insecurity in the space of months, and many tens of millions pushed into acute hunger, but relatively few deaths from true starvation. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, opinion)
 The New York Times. 2022. “How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get?”

Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/global-food-crisis-russia-ukraine-war.html>.

50. I'm still hopeful that a majority of Americans *will hang* in there until Ukraine can recover its sovereignty militarily or strike a decent peace deal with Putin. (predictive, matrix to temporal clause, paragraph, opinion)
51. The predictable one regarding Ukraine is that as the costs rise there *will be* rising dissent (predictive, main clause, paragraph, opinion)
52. That *will be* President Biden's challenge, too, especially when there is no consensus among the allies or with Ukraine on what "winning" there looks like: (predictive, main clause, paragraph, opinion)
53. it *will likely end* only when Putin says he wants it to end. (predictive, matrix to temporal/conditional clause, paragraph, opinion)
54. This *will not only hurt* Russia but also cause real pain for E.U. consumers and manufacturers, already paying astronomical prices for gasoline and natural gas. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, opinion)
The New York Times. 2022. "The Ukraine War Still Holds Surprises. The Biggest May Be for Putin." Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/ukraine-putin.html>.
55. the market for metaverse technologies — including games, virtual reality headsets, and other emerging gadgets and online services — topped \$49 billion in 2020 and *will grow* by more than 40 percent each year. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, technology)
56. Mr. Zuckerberg says the metaverse *will pervade* daily life in ways games do not, (predictive, main clause, paragraph, indirect speech, technology)
57. Ultimately, many experts argue, Mr. Zuckerberg's vision *will be* realized only through lightweight eyeglasses that can layer digital images onto what you see in the real world — often called "augmented reality." (predictive, main clause, paragraph, indirect speech, technology)
The New York Times. 2022. "Everybody Into the Metaverse! Virtual Reality Beckons Big Tech." Published December 30, 2021.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/30/technology/metaverse-virtual-reality-big-tech.html>.

58. How Updates in iOS 16 and Android 13 *Will Change* Your Phone (neutral future, main clause, headline, technology)
59. Soon, iPhone owners *will be* able to edit text messages, and Android owners *will be* able to send high-resolution photos. (neutral future, main clause, subhead, technology)
60. Soon, the software that makes the devices tick *will have* design tweaks and new features (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
61. It *will include* new features like a redesigned lock screen and the ability to edit text messages. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
62. The new iPhone and Android operating systems *will arrive* on our phones as free updates this fall. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
63. People *will also be* able to pin “widgets,” which are essentially shortcuts to apps like the phone’s calendar and fitness data tracker, to the lock screen. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
64. The idea is that people *will be* able to switch among lock screens to better accommodate their needs throughout the day. (predictive, nominal clause, paragraph, technology)
65. It *will also let* people create group conversations, like most modern messaging apps. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
66. Its new software feature, Safety Check, *will let* people quickly review and revoke access to such data so that they can protect their information from abusers. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
- The New York Times. 2022. “How Updates in iOS 16 and Android 13 Will Change Your Phone.” Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/technology/personaltech/ios-android-software-update.html>.
67. “What kind of player *will want* to go to Bayern knowing that something like this could happen to them?” (volitional, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)
68. Europe’s elite men’s players *will finally get* a vacation starting on June 15. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

69. It seems that there is a broad range of views among the On Soccer Newsletter community about the fiasco that marred last month's Champions League final, and *I'll do* my best to represent them. (volitional, main clause, paragraph, sports)
70. France has successfully hosted many major sporting events and *will continue* to do so. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
 The New York Times. 2022. "Robert Lewandowski, Bayern Munich and the Bitter End." Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/sports/soccer/lewandowski-bayern-munich.html>.
71. You Won't Use That Cool Feature (predictive, main clause, headline, technology)
72. Soon you *'ll be* able to zap that text message you sent but regretted! A Mac computer *will be* able to use an iPhone camera for video calls! (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
 The New York Times. 2022. "You Won't Use That Cool Feature." Published June 9, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/technology/phone-new-features.html>.
73. Five and a half months from now, if things go the way he hopes they do, he *will be representing* the United States at the World Cup in Qatar. (temporal frame, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, sports)
74. Players' dreams *will be* realized or deferred. Lives *will be* changed. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
 The New York Times. 2022. For U.S., World Cup Stretch Run Starts With a Sprint." Updated June 3, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/01/sports/soccer/usmnt-morocco-world-cup.html>.
75. It is the first time that women, three referees and three assistant referees, were selected to officiate games at the top men's soccer tournament, which *will be* held in Qatar this year. (neutral future, relative clause, subhead, sports)
76. The Qatar World Cup was always going to be full of firsts: the first time it *will be* played in the Middle East; the first time it *will be* played in November and December. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

The New York Times. 2022. FIFA Picks First Female Officials for Men’s World Cup.”
Published May 19, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/19/sports/soccer/qatar-world-cup-women-referees.html>.

77. The sheer number – more than 20,000 casualties a month – raises questions about what state Ukraine’s army *will be* in if the war drags on into the autumn. (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, world news)

78. But several months of high casualties *will erode* its fighting strength significantly, even allowing for some of the wounded to recover. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, world news)

The Guardian. 2022. “Ukraine’s high casualty rate could bring war to tipping point.”
Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/ukraine-casualty-rate-russia-war-tipping-point>.

79. And if we proceed from the fact that these basic values form the basis of our existence, we *will* certainly *succeed* in solving the tasks that we face.” (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)

The Guardian. 2022. “Putin compares himself to Peter the Great in quest to take back Russian lands.”
Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/putin-compares-himself-to-peter-the-great-in-quest-to-take-back-russian-lands>

80. Whatever settlement is reached to end the war, it *will be* a compromise, no matter the talk of unwavering support (predictive, main clause, subhead, opinion)

81. Can the parties be led towards compromise and settlement, or *will* their desperation, coupled with war fever by nonparticipants, *drive* the conflict into wider escalation and risk of catastrophe? (prediction, main clause, paragraph, opinion)

82. Vladimir Putin *will continue* to rattle his nuclear arsenal. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, opinion)

83. The hawks must know he *will not withdraw* from all of Ukraine. (predictive, nominal clause, paragraph, opinion)

The Guardian. 2022. “The west’s calls for a total victory in Ukraine can lead only to

ruinous escalation”. Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/jun/09/west-victory-in-ukraine-escalation-war>.

84. now more than 1,000 former McDonald’s restaurants in Russia *will be* part of a new chain, partly as a result of western sanctions on economic activity with Russia. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, world news)

85. “We expect that some 750,000 cars *will be* sold on the market by the end of the year.” (predictive, reported clause, direct speech, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “Burger and two fries? Russia unveils logo as it replaces McDonald’s.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/burger-and-two-fries-russia-unveils-logo-as-it-replaces-mcdonalds>.

86. Kaja Kallas warns pain of sanctions *will test* relations, and also criticises Macron’s stance on Putin (predictive, reported clause, subhead, world news)

87. “I do not see any point in talking to him if we want to get the message through that he is isolated and the message that he *will not escape* unpunished for this and *will be* held accountable for all the crimes committed,” (predictive, relative clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)

88. Kallas is due to meet the German chancellor, Olaf Scholz, on Tuesday when she *will stress* to Berlin that the EU is making the right decisions, but at too slow a pace for Ukraine. (volitional, main clause, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “European unity on Ukraine growing more difficult, says Estonian PM.” Published June 6, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/06/european-unity-on-ukraine-growing-more-difficult-says-estonian-pm>.

89. Gareth Southgate says he *will* “*not outstay* my welcome” as England manager (volitional, reported clause, paragraph, sports)

90. “I think we *’ll continue* to improve the team, which we have done over a consistent period of time, and we’re also developing young players that *will leave* England in a

good place for a long period to come.” (predictive, nominal clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)

91. “I think we’ll continue to improve the team, which we have done over a consistent period of time, and we’re also developing young players that *will leave* England in a good place for a long period to come.” (predictive, relative clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)

92. “I know what *will be* expected.” (predictive, nominal clause, paragraph, direct speech, sports)

93. The crowd in Wolverhampton *will be* limited to about 3,000 children (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

94. Those present *will see* James Ward-Prowse among the starters in what is likely to be a much-changed team. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

95. England *will start* with a back four, as they did on Tuesday. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, sports)

The Guardian. 2022. “Gareth Southgate vows to not ‘outstay welcome’ and defends England style.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/jun/10/gareth-southgate-england-manager-nations-league-italy>.

96. Phil Foden *will be* ‘fabulous for England for years’, says Gareth Southgate (main clause, predictive, reported speech, headline, sports)

The Guardian. 2020. “Phil Foden will be ‘fabulous for England for years’, says Gareth Southgate.” Published November 18, 2020.
<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2020/nov/18/phil-foden-will-be-fabulous-for-england-for-years-says-gareth-southgate>.

97. Resuming with the throttle still cranked *will be* key. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

98. Otherwise, the fear is England *will find* they have spent this time rehearsing the nature of their eventual defeat: (predictive, nominal, paragraph, sports)

99. We *will* always *have* Luzhniki Stadium, Colombia and all that (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)

100. The test *will be* finding the right combinations, even if that involves inverting the hierarchy, gambling with the pecking order. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, sports)
The Guardian. 2020. “Gareth Southgate’s constantly evolving England being new journey.” Published September 4, 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2020/sep/04/gareth-southgate-england-nations-league-euro-world-cup>.
101. “Adding health warnings on individual tobacco products *will help* ensure that these essential messages reach people including the youth, who often access cigarettes one at a time in social situations, sidestepping the information printed on a package.” (predictive, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, society)
The Guardian. 2022. “Written warning on every cigarette in Canadian world-first.” Published June 11, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/jun/11/written-warning-on-every-cigarette-in-canadian-world-first>.
102. Seita says it *will appeal* to France’s top court to suspend regulations due to take full effect on 1 January (volitional, reported clause, subhead, society)
The Guardian. 2016. “Gauloises cigarette-maker to appeal against plain packaging rules.” Published May 10, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/may/10/gauloises-cigarette-maker-to-appeal-against-plain-packaging-rules>.
103. Axa, one of the largest insurance companies in the world, *will stop* investing in the tobacco industry, it has announced. (volitional, main clause, paragraph, business)
The Guardian. 2016. “Axa to stop investing in tobacco industry.” Published May 23, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/may/23/axa-to-stop-investing-in-tobacco-industry-smoking-cigarettes>.
104. Skibitsky thinks the conflict *will remain* predominantly an artillery war in the near future and the number of rocket attacks – which can be launched from Russia and

- have hit civilians – *will remain* at their current rate. (predictive, reported clauses, paragraph, world news)
105. “It *will now* be harder to get that territory back,” (predictive, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, world news)
106. Skibitsky does not exclude the possibility that Russia *will freeze* the war for a period of time in order to convince the west to lift sanctions. (predictive, reported clause, paragraph, world news)
107. “But then they *will start* it again – look at the last eight years,” he added. (predictive, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “We’re almost out of ammunition and relying on western arms, says Ukraine.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/were-almost-out-of-ammunition-and-relying-on-western-arms-says-ukraine>.
108. All 54 pages of Mercury’s album *will also be* available online this summer on the museum’s website. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, culture)
The Guardian. 2022 “Freddie Mercury’s ‘priceless’ stamp collection to be celebrated.” Published June 11, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/music/2022/jun/11/freddie-mercurys-priceless-stamp-collection-to-be-celebrated>.
109. Call of the wild: planned Dartmoor crackdown ‘*will penalise* campers’ (prediction, main clause, headline, environment)
110. Move to restrict where people can sleep under canvas *will reverse* the public’s hard-won right to enjoy the national park (prediction, main clause, subhead, environment)
111. “The so-called fly campers of last year and this year *won’t bother* with the new bylaws – they *will* just *carry* on, if they ever return.” (prediction, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, environment)
The Guardian. 2021. “Call of the wild: planned Dartmoor crackdown ‘will penalise campers’.” Published September 25, 2021.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/25/call-of-the-wild-planned-dartmoor-crackdown-will-penalise-campers>.

112. Through the next few days, although nowhere near as extreme as in India and Pakistan, anomalous warmth *will be affecting* large portions of western Europe in the first significant heat of spring. (“temporal frame”, main clause, paragraph, environment)
113. Through the coming week, as a southerly flow continues, temperatures across much of western Europe *will increase* further, such that maximum daily temperatures relative to average *will be* among some of the highest in the world at this time (predictive, main clause, paragraph, environment)
114. Later this week and into the weekend, it looks likely that parts of Iberia and northern Africa *will become* even hotter still, (predictive, main clause, paragraph, environment)
 The Guardian. 2022. “Unusually high temperatures to hit western Europe this week.”
 Published May 16, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/may/16/unusually-high-temperatures-to-hit-western-europe-this-week>.
115. If Democrats act, New Yorkers *will begin* to get the government they deserve. (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, subhead, opinion)
116. If the Democrats in Albany act as they should, New Yorkers *will begin* to get the government they deserve. (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, opinion)
 The Guardian. 2022. “New York has a chance to generate all its electricity from clean energy by 2030.” Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/jun/11/new-york-has-a-chance-to-generate-all-its-electricity-from-clean-energy-by-2030>.
117. ‘It isn’t about politics – it’s about money’: *will* Hollywood take Johnny Depp back? (volitional, main clause, headline, culture)
 The Guardian. 2022. “‘It isn’t about politics – it’s about money’: will Hollywood take Johnny Depp back?” Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2022/jun/11/johnny-depp-film-career-hollywood-amber-heard>.

118. Russia's transport ministry, forecasting a successful outcome to hostilities from Moscow's perspective, believes it *will take* until 2030 for air passenger traffic to reach pre-pandemic levels. (predictive, reported clause, paragraph, economics)
119. There *will be* countries that buy Russian oil rejected by Europe (predictive, main clause, paragraph, economics)
120. And that *will force* Russian companies to ration how much they produce. It *will* also *limit* how much the Russian military can replenish the hardware it needs to fight in Ukraine. (predictive, main clauses, paragraph, economics)
121. Sanctions, with their boomerang effect on wheat and gas, restricting shipments and raising prices, *will remain* in place for many more months. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, economics)
The Guardian. 2022. "Sanctions are hitting hard enough to hurt Russia, if not stop it."
Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/jun/11/sanctions-are-hitting-hard-enough-to-hurt-russia-if-not-stop-it>.
122. Some developing countries *will find* they are paying the price. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, business)
123. "They *will be* pushed closer to China, but that's very uncomfortable for Russia without the balancing relationship with the west and access to western finance and technologies." (predictive, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, business)
The Guardian. 2022. "Bye-bye to the Big Mac: Russia's war heralds a dark, isolated economic era."
Published March 12, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/mar/12/bye-bye-to-the-big-mac-russias-war-heralds-a-dark-isolated-economic-era>.
124. Ukraine war '*will mean* high food and energy prices for three years' (predictive, main clause, headline, business)
125. Policymakers should take every opportunity to increase economic growth at home and avoid actions that *will bring* harm to the global economy." (predictive, relative clause, paragraph, business)

The Guardian. 2022. “Ukraine war ‘will mean high food and energy prices for three years’.” Published April 26, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/apr/26/ukraine-war-food-energy-prices-world-bank>.

126. It begins next Thursday and *will last* for an undetermined length of time. (neutral future, main clause, paragraph, business)

The Guardian. 2022. “Tesco to ration cooking oil purchases as war in Ukraine hikes food prices.” Published April 22, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/apr/22/tesco-to-ration-cooking-oil-purchases-as-war-in-ukraine-hits-food-prices>.

127. Commons *will be* a ‘menopause-friendly’ employer, says Speaker (volitional, main clause, reported speech, headline, politics)

128. The Commons Speaker *will sign* the Wellbeing of Women charity’s Menopause Workplace Pledge, which will commit the House of Commons Service to supporting employees going through the menopause. (main clause, volitional, paragraph, politics)

129. The Commons Speaker will sign the Wellbeing of Women charity’s Menopause Workplace Pledge, which *will commit* the House of Commons Service to supporting employees going through the menopause. (pure future, relative clause paragraph, politics)

130. Harris *will be* among those joining the Speaker at the signing event on Monday. (pure future, main clause, paragraph, politics)

131. Hoyle said he did not want staff to avoid promotion or leave parliament because of menopausal symptoms, and *will be* encouraging MPs to also sign the pledge so that staff in their offices can be covered. (volitional, reported clause, paragraph, politics)

The Guardian. 2022. “Commons will be a ‘menopause-friendly’ employer, says Speaker.” Published June 11, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2022/jun/11/commons-will-be-a-menopause-friendly-employer-says-speaker>.

132. EU deal *will force* iPhones to use USB-C charger by 2024 (pure future, main clause, headline, technology)
133. The EU's agreement *will apply* from autumn 2024 for all smartphones sold in the bloc, a decision that could substantially impact Apple as the iPhone uses Apple's lightning port for wired charging. (pure future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
134. The EU said the rule change aims to reduce hassle for consumers as well as electronic waste, as it *will enable* consumers to use older chargers for new devices. (predictive, reason clause, paragraph, technology)
135. The rules *will apply* to "all small and medium-sized portable electronic devices", which will include mobile phones, tablets, cameras, keyboards, speakers, headphones, headsets and earbuds. (pure future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
136. The rules will apply to "all small and medium-sized portable electronic devices", which *will include* mobile phones, tablets, cameras, keyboards, speakers, headphones, headsets and earbuds. (pure future, relative clause, paragraph, technology)
137. Laptops *will have* to be adapted to fit the requirements 40 months after they come into force. (pure future, main clause, paragraph, technology)
138. "Now they *will be* able to use a single charger for all their portable electronics." (prediction, main clause, paragraph, direct speech, technology)
139. "Hopefully it *will eventually become* a non-issue if Apple keeps adding USB-C to more devices, and that means ultimately we could see USB-C coming to iPhone." (prediction, matrix to conditional clause, paragraph, direct speech, technology)
The Guardian. 2022. "EU deal will force iPhones to use USB-C charger by 2024." Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/jun/07/all-smartphones-to-use-usb-c-charging-ports-from-autumn-2024-says-eu>.
140. Vodafone said new customers and those upgrading *will have* to pay up to £2 a day to use their monthly allowance of data, calls and text messages in the rest of Europe. (pure future, reported clause, paragraph, technology)
141. O2 has said it *will impose* an extra "fair use" charge if customers use more than 25GB of data in a month. (pure future, reported clause, paragraph, technology)

142. The trade deal states that both sides *will encourage* mobile operators to have “transparent and reasonable rates” when it comes to roaming. (volitional, reported clause, paragraph, technology)
143. “Existing customers *will not be* impacted by these changes while they remain on their current price plan,” a spokesman for Vodafone said. (pure future, matrix to temporal clause, direct speech, paragraph, technology)
144. “Roaming in the Republic of Ireland *will still be* included for all customers.” (pure future, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, technology)
The Guardian. 2021. “Vodafone to reintroduce roaming fees for UK customers in Europe.” Published August 9, 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/aug/09/vodafone-to-reintroduce-roaming-fees-for-uk-customers-in-europe>.
145. Capping the maximum rate *will mainly benefit* the wealthiest graduates, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), because they are more likely to repay their entire loan off within 30 years of graduation. (predictive, main clause, paragraph, education)
146. The maximum interest rate is currently charged on loans to graduates making more than £49,000 a year, but the DfE’s change means all graduates *will be* charged the same 7.3% (pure future, nominal clause, paragraph, education)
147. “However, for most graduates this announcement *will have* little or no effect on their repayments. Most of those with undergraduate loans *will* likely never *pay* off their loans in full, so the interest rate never affects their repayments.” (predictive, main clauses, paragraph, education)
The Guardian. 2022. “Student loan interest rate to be capped at 7.3% in autumn, says DfE.” Published June 11, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/jun/11/student-loan-interest-rate-to-be-capped-at-7-3-percent-in-autumn-says-dfe>.
148. Most recent graduates in England and Wales *will be* charged 9% from September amid rising retail prices index (pure future, main clause, subhead, education)

149. Highly paid graduates – those earning more than £49,130 a year – are charged an additional three percentage points (v low earners), so interest rates on their loans *will rise* from 4.5% to 12%. (pure future, reason clause, paragraph, education)
150. Those with student loans of £50,000 *will accrue* an extra £3,000 in debt until March 2023, when interest rates are next revised. (pure future, main clause, paragraph, education)
151. “Unless the government changes the way student loan interest is determined, there *will be* wild swings in the interest rate over the next three years. (predictive, matrix to conditional clause, direct speech, paragraph, education)
152. “The maximum rate *will reach* an eye-watering level of 12% between September 2022 and February 2023 and a low of around zero between September 2024 and March 2025. (predictive, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, education)
153. “Regardless, the government has cut interest rates for new borrowers so from 2023-24, graduates *will never have* to pay back more than they borrowed in real terms.” (pure future, result clause, direct speech, paragraph, education)
 The Guardian. 2022. “Graduates to be hit with ‘brutal’ student loan interest rates of up to 12%.” Published April 13, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/apr/13/graduates-to-be-hit-with-brutal-student-loan-interest-rates-of-up-to-12>.

B Forms with *be going to*

1. “I’m *going to* take a break and revisit this conversation later.” (intention, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2021. “A Teen Sensation Grows Up”. Published December 14, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/sports/olympics/chloe-kim-snowboarding.html>.
2. Summer road trips *are going to be* expensive. (result, main clause, image caption, business)
The New York Times. 2022. “No Relief in Sight for Prices.” Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/business/dealbook/us-high-inflation.html>.
3. “Nothing *is going to be* done about this issue — nothing has been done,” (result, main clause, direct speech, culture)
4. “because the power structure in those communities *is not going to allow* something to be done about it.” (result, reason clause, direct speech, culture)
The New York Times. 2022. “When Thousands of Hogs Are Your Neighbors.” Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/books/review/wastelands-corban-addison.html>.
5. While many economists and some administration officials had expected prices to show some signs of cooling, they got the opposite: a re-acceleration in price growth that makes it more likely the Fed is *going to have to* slam the brakes on the economy as it looks to slow the fastest pace of inflation in 40 years. (result, nominative clause, paragraph, business)
The New York Times. 2022. “An ‘Ugly’ Inflation Report Upended Hopes That Price Gains Would Ease.” Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/business/inflation-report-price-gains-biden.html>.

6. How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get? (result, main clause, headline, opinion)
7. “I’m trying to tell everybody how bad it is — how bad it *’s going to be*. And then, the next week, I’m like, you know, wipe that clean — it’s worse than what I was saying.” (result, nominal clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
8. That’s only a sign of what *is going to be* coming at us at an unprecedented speed soon.” (result, nominal clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
9. “Whether 20 million *is going to be* an accurate estimate or not, none of us really know,” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
10. “It’s not a moment in time that *’s going to pass*.” (result, nominal clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
11. “I think it *’s going to be* as big as we make it.” (intention?, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
12. “That is what *is going to enable* us to solve tomorrow’s problems. It’s not going to do anything for today’s problems,” (result, nominal clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
13. “That is what is going to enable us to solve tomorrow’s problems. It *’s not going to do* anything for today’s problems,” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
14. So why do we keep expecting that *’s going to change*?” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
15. “Between now and let’s say the next 12 months, we *’re going to see* a lot of excess mortality in the places that the I.P.C. is flagging as in crisis or famine condition,” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
16. “there *’s going to be* a lot of human suffering.” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
The New York Times. 2022. “How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get?” Published June 7, .2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/global-food-crisis-russia-ukraine-war.html>.
17. But if we have a year or two of astronomical gasoline and heating oil prices because of the Ukraine war, “you *are going to see* a massive shift in investment by mutual

funds and industry into electric vehicles, grid enhancements, transmission lines and long-duration storage that could tip the whole market away from reliance on fossil fuels toward renewables,” (result, matrix to conditional clause, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)

The New York Times. 2022. “The Ukraine War Still Holds Surprises. The Biggest May Be for Putin.” Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/ukraine-putin.html>.

18. “Today we’re going to push our platforms further than ever,” Timothy D. Cook, Apple’s chief executive, said in a prerecorded video for the event announcing the new software. (intention, main clause, direct speech, technology, paragraph)
The New York Times. 2022. “How Updates in iOS 16 and Android 13 Will Change Your Phone.” Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/technology/personaltech/ios-android-software-update.html>.

19. “I’m not saying I don’t buy into it because I understand, in this role, everybody’s going to have a view.” (result, nominal clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
The Guardian. 2022. “Gareth Southgate vows to not ‘outstay welcome’ and defends England style.” Published June 10, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/jun/10/gareth-southgate-england-manager-nations-league-italy>.

20. “He’s one of a few that are going to be very exciting over the next few years for England.” (result, relative clause, direct speech, paragraph, sports)
The Guardian. 2020. “Phil Foden will be ‘fabulous for England for years’, says Gareth Southgate.” Published November 18, 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/football/2020/nov/18/phil-foden-will-be-fabulous-for-england-for-years-says-gareth-southgate>.

21. “This is going to set a world precedent,” (intention, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, society)

22. “It’s *going to reach* every smoker, with every puff.” (intention, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, society)
23. “This is a really potentially powerful intervention that’s *going to enhance* the impact of health warnings,” (result, relative clause, direct speech, paragraph, society)
 The Guardian. 2022. “Written warning on every cigarette in Canadian world-first.”
 Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/jun/11/written-warning-on-every-cigarette-in-canadian-world-first>.
24. “We don’t know where they are going to land,” said Skibitsky. (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, world news)
 The Guardian. 2022. “We’re almost out of ammunition and relying on western arms, says Ukraine.”
 Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/were-almost-out-of-ammunition-and-relying-on-western-arms-says-ukraine>.
25. “This *is going to impact* on those less able to get deeper on to the moor.” (result, main clause, direct speech, paragraph, environment)
 The Guardian. 2021. “Call of the wild: planned Dartmoor crackdown ‘will penalise campers’.”
 Published September 25, 2021.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/25/call-of-the-wild-planned-dartmoor-crackdown-will-penalise-campers>.
26. “The middle classes *are going to be* very badly affected by the lack of access to foreign holidays, gadgets, and nice food – things they’re used to but *are now going to dry up*.” (result, main clauses, direct speech, paragraph, business)
 The Guardian. 2022. “Bye-bye to the Big Mac: Russia’s war heralds a dark, isolated economic era.”
 Published March 12, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/mar/12/bye-bye-to-the-big-mac-russias-war-heralds-a-dark-isolated-economic-era>.

C Present tense forms

1. The populist president also promised a peaceful transition of power when his term *ends* next year. (furate, temporal clause, subhead, world news)
The New York Times. 2021. "Duterte Says He Won't Run for Philippines Senate After All." Published December 14, 2021.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/world/asia/duterte-philippines-senate.html>.
2. Jarvis knows once Pierson *is* behind the wheel, he will be focused. (subordinate future, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2022. "Le Mans Is Almost 100. The Teenage Josh Pierson Hopes to Conquer It." Published June 9, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/09/sports/autoracing/josh-pierson-le-mans.html>.
3. The news dispelled the notion that inflation may already have peaked and poured more fuel on the Biden administration's biggest domestic policy vulnerability, politically and economically, as midterm elections *approach* in the fall. (furate, paragraph, business)
The New York Times. 2022. "An 'Ugly' Inflation Report Upended Hopes That Price Gains Would Ease." Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/business/inflation-report-price-gains-biden.html>.
4. "Now, if we *don't get* the monies we need, you will have famine. You will have destabilization of nations and you will have mass migration, by necessity." (subordinate future, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
The New York Times. 2022. "How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get?" Published June 7, .2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/global-food-crisis-russia-ukraine-war.html>.

5. “I’m still hopeful that a majority of Americans will hang in there until *Ukraine can recover* its sovereignty militarily or *strike* a decent peace deal with Putin.”
(subordinate future, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
6. The predictable one regarding Ukraine is that as the costs *rise* there will be rising dissent (subordinate future, paragraph, opinion)
7. After more than 100 days of fighting, no one can tell you how this war *ends*.
(subordinate future, paragraph, opinion)
8. It was started in Putin’s head, and it will likely end only when Putin says he *wants* it to end. (subordinate future, paragraph, opinion)
The New York Times. 2022. “The Ukraine War Still Holds Surprises. The Biggest May Be for Putin.” Published June 7, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/ukraine-putin.html>.
9. Tillman’s story offers a compelling counterpoint to any notion that teams will merely hover in holding patterns until the tournament *begins* in late November.
(future, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2022. For U.S., World Cup Stretch Run Starts With a Sprint.” Updated June 3, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/01/sports/soccer/usmnt-morocco-world-cup.html>.
10. It was not an unusual boast; Infantino has made it before, in Russia in 2018, and he will surely make it again when the tournament *heads* to North America in 2026.
(future, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2022. “The Biennial World Cup May Be Dead, but FIFA’s Fight Isn’t Over.” Published April 4, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/04/sports/soccer/biennial-world-cup-fifa.html>.
11. Whatever settlement *is reached* in eastern Ukraine, it will be a compromise.
(subordinate future, paragraph, opinion)
The Guardian. 2022. “The west’s calls for a total victory in Ukraine can lead only to ruinous escalation”. Published June 9, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/jun/09/west-victory-in-ukraine-escalation-war>.

12. “Everything now depends on what [the west] *gives* us,” (subordinate future, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “We’re almost out of ammunition and relying on western arms, says Ukraine.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/were-almost-out-of-ammunition-and-relying-on-western-arms-says-ukraine>.

13. The so-called fly campers of last year and this year won’t bother with the new bylaws – they will just carry on, if they ever *return*.” (subordinate future, direct speech, paragraph, environment)
The Guardian. 2021. “Call of the wild: planned Dartmoor crackdown ‘will penalise campers’.” Published September 25, 2021.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/25/call-of-the-wild-planned-dartmoor-crackdown-will-penalise-campers>.

14. If the Democrats in Albany *act* as they should, New Yorkers will begin to get the government they deserve. (subordinate future, paragraph, opinion)
The Guardian. 2022. “New York has a chance to generate all its electricity from clean energy by 2030.” Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/jun/11/new-york-has-a-chance-to-generate-all-its-electricity-from-clean-energy-by-2030>.

15. It *begins* next Thursday and will last for an undetermined length of time. (futate, paragraph, business)
The Guardian. 2022. “Tesco to ration cooking oil purchases as war in Ukraine hikes food prices.” Published April 22, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/apr/22/tesco-to-ration-cooking-oil-purchases-as-war-in-ukraine-hits-food-prices>.

16. “Hopefully it will eventually become a non-issue if Apple *keeps adding* USB-C to more devices, and that means ultimately we could see USB-C coming to iPhone.” (subordinate future, direct speech, paragraph, technology)
The Guardian. 2022. “EU deal will force iPhones to use USB-C charger by 2024.” Published June 7, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2022/jun/07/all-smartphones-to-use-usb-c-charging-ports-from-autumn-2024-says-eu>.
17. EE’s charges *stand* at £2 a day in 47 European destinations, starting from January. (fUTURE, paragraph, technology)
The Guardian. 2021. “Vodafone to reintroduce roaming fees for UK customers in Europe.” Published August 9, 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/aug/09/vodafone-to-reintroduce-roaming-fees-for-uk-customers-in-europe>.
18. Other graduates *have* any outstanding balance wiped after 30 years. (fUTURE, paragraph, education)
The Guardian. 2022. “Student loan interest rate to be capped at 7.3% in autumn, says DfE.” Published June 11, 2022. <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/jun/11/student-loan-interest-rate-to-be-capped-at-7-3-percent-in-autumn-says-dfe>.
19. Those with student loans of £50,000 will accrue an extra £3,000 in debt until March 2023, when interest rates *are* next revised. (fUTURE, paragraph, education)
20. “Unless the government *changes* the way student loan interest is determined, there will be wild swings in the interest rate over the next three years.” (subordinate future, paragraph, direct speech, education)
21. Students who *start* courses in 2023 to 2024, and who *go* on to earn £50,000 or more, will save about £20,000 compared with the current loan system because of lower interest rates. (subordinate future, paragraph, education)
The Guardian. 2022. “Graduates to be hit with ‘brutal’ student loan interest rates of up to 12%.” Published April 13, 2022.

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/apr/13/graduates-to-be-hit-with-brutal-student-loan-interest-rates-of-up-to-12>.

D Other constructions

1. In December, Gro Intelligence has calculated, there were 39 million people on the “edge of famine” — that’s “extreme emergency,” Menker says, in which “literally, you’re about to die of starvation”; (immediate future, direct speech, paragraph, opinion)
The New York Times. 2022. “How Bad Is the Global Food Crisis Going to Get?”
Published June 7, .2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/07/opinion/global-food-crisis-russia-ukraine-war.html>.
2. And the good news is, if you missed them, there *are* two more *to* come: (arrangement, paragraph, sports)
The New York Times. 2022. “Robert Lewandowski, Bayern Munich and the Bitter End.”
Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/10/sports/soccer/lewandowski-bayern-munich.html>.
3. More than 1,000 former restaurants of US fast-food chain *to be* taken over by as yet unnamed brand (arrangement, subhead, worlds news)
The Guardian. 2022. “Burger and two fries? Russia unveils logo as it replaces McDonald’s.”
Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/burger-and-two-fries-russia-unveils-logo-as-it-replaces-mcdonalds>.
4. Kallas is *due to* meet the German chancellor, Olaf Scholz, on Tuesday when she will stress to Berlin that the EU is making the right decisions, but at too slow a pace for Ukraine. (planned event, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “European unity on Ukraine growing more difficult, says Estonian PM.”
Published June 6, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/06/european-unity-on-ukraine-growing-more-difficult-says-estonian-pm>.

5. England *to* face Italy in front of 3,000 children at Molineux (arrangement, subhead, sports)
The Guardian. 2022. “Gareth Southgate vows to not ‘outstay welcome’ and defends England style.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/football/2022/jun/10/gareth-southgate-england-manager-nations-league-italy>.

6. Gauloises cigarette-maker *to* appeal against plain packaging rules (arrangement, headline, society)
7. Seita says it will appeal to France’s top court to suspend regulations *due to take* full effect on 1 January (planned event, subhead, society)
8. Britain *is set to begin* introducing plain packaging later this month (immediate future, paragraph, society)
The Guardian. 2016. “Gauloises cigarette-maker to appeal against plain packaging rules.” Published May 10, 2016.
<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/may/10/gauloises-cigarette-maker-to-appeal-against-plain-packaging-rules>.

9. Axa *to* stop investing in tobacco industry (arrangement, headline, business)
The Guardian. 2016. “Axa to stop investing in tobacco industry.” Published May 23, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/may/23/axa-to-stop-investing-in-tobacco-industry-smoking-cigarettes>.

10. Ukraine *is set to ask* the west for a list of weapons and defensive equipment at the contact group meeting with Nato in Brussels on 15 June. (immediate future, paragraph, world news)
The Guardian. 2022. “We’re almost out of ammunition and relying on western arms, says Ukraine.” Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/10/were-almost-out-of-ammunition-and-relying-on-western-arms-says-ukraine>.

11. Freddie Mercury's 'priceless' stamp collection *to be celebrated* (arrangement, headline, culture)
12. Now, for the first time, the Postal Museum *is to put* one of Mercury's "priceless" collector's albums on show (arrangement, paragraph, culture)
The Guardian. 2022 "Freddie Mercury's 'priceless' stamp collection to be celebrated." Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2022/jun/11/freddie-mercurys-priceless-stamp-collection-to-be-celebrated>.
13. Heatwave in Spain *to drive* temperature above 40C in parts of country (headline, environment)
The Guardian. 2022. "Heatwave in Spain to drive temperature above 40C in parts of country". Published June 10, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/jun/10/heatwave-spain-to-drive-temperature-above-40c>.
14. Unusually high temperatures *to hit* western Europe this week (headline, environment)
15. Through much of Spain and France, daytime highs *are likely to rise* into the mid-30s celsius this week, representing anomalies in excess of 10C above normal. (arrangement, environment, paragraph)
The Guardian. 2022. "Unusually high temperatures to hit western Europe this week." Published May 16, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2022/may/16/unusually-high-temperatures-to-hit-western-europe-this-week>.
16. Tesco *to ration* cooking oil purchases as war in Ukraine hikes food prices (headline, business)
The Guardian. 2022. "Tesco to ration cooking oil purchases as war in Ukraine hikes food prices." Published April 22, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2022/apr/22/tesco-to-ration-cooking-oil-purchases-as-war-in-ukraine-hits-food-prices>.

17. The House of Commons *is to* become a “menopause-friendly” employer, with Sir Lindsay Hoyle unveiling plans to “break the taboo” and offer practical adjustments for those affected. (arrangement, paragraph, politics)
The Guardian. 2022. “Commons will be a ‘menopause-friendly’ employer, says Speaker.” Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2022/jun/11/commons-will-be-a-menopause-friendly-employer-says-speaker>.
18. Vodafone *to* reintroduce roaming fees for UK customers in Europe (headline, technology)
19. Vodafone *is to* reintroduce charges for UK customers who use their phones in mainland Europe, despite Britain’s biggest mobile companies previously saying that they would not bring back roaming costs after Brexit. (arrangement, paragraph, technology)
The Guardian. 2021. “Vodafone to reintroduce roaming fees for UK customers in Europe.” Published August 9, 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/aug/09/vodafone-to-reintroduce-roaming-fees-for-uk-customers-in-europe>.
20. Student loan interest rate *to be* capped at 7.3% in autumn, says DfE (headline, education)
21. The Department for Education said the maximum rate from September *is to be fixed* at 7.3% rather than the 12% it would have reached by September, based on earlier inflation figures plus 3%. (arrangement, paragraph, education)
The Guardian. 2022. “Student loan interest rate to be capped at 7.3% in autumn, says DfE.” Published June 11, 2022.
<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/jun/11/student-loan-interest-rate-to-be-capped-at-7-3-percent-in-autumn-says-dfe>.
22. Graduates *to be hit* with ‘brutal’ student loan interest rates of up to 12% (headline, education)

The Guardian. 2022. "Graduates to be hit with 'brutal' student loan interest rates of up to 12%." Published April 13, 2022.
[https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/apr/13/graduates-to-be-hit-with-brutal-student-loan-interest-rates-of-up-to-12.](https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/apr/13/graduates-to-be-hit-with-brutal-student-loan-interest-rates-of-up-to-12)