

Future tense

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Introduction

Verbs are words that have the most important function in sentence. Using them expressed an action, condition or happening .U English verbs have the following properties: the way (mood), state (voice), time (tense) form (aspect), the person (person) and number (number). Since these properties are:

three ways: indicative, imperative and subjunctive mood;

two states: active and passive;

Six-time: present, past tense, present perfect tense, past perfect, future time and future perfect tense;

two types: ordinary time and permanent;

three persons: the first, second and third person;

two numbers: singular and plural;

There are two types of verb forms: personal and impersonal verb forms.

General division of the verb

In English, there are two main groups of verbs:

1. Auxiliary and Modal Verbs.

2. Main Verbs.

Auxiliary and modal verbs

This group consists of verbs: be, have, to, can, may, must, shall, will, ought, need, dare, used.

Auxiliary verbs used for building the verb forms. In addition to common features with other verbs in this group, the verbs be, have, to significantly differ in that they have all the forms of a verb used as an aid as the main verbs

Modal verbs often used when it comes to our relations with others: for giving and obtaining permission to do something, for giving and getting advice for answering requests and bid. Using they can also express different levels kindness. Modal verbs are : can, may, will, shall, must, it ought, need, dare, used to.

Main Verbs

The main verbs or as it is still called the full meaning of the verbs are verbs that can be carriers of verb actions. Here are all the verbs except the 12 auxiliary and modal verbs.

Main verbs can be regular and irregular.

Regular verbs are those that build preterit and past participle properly.

Irregular verbs form past tense and past participle irregularly and always gives them a list consisting of three columns: the infinitive, past tense and past participle.

Expressions of future tense

The concept of the future, necessarily uncertain and at varying distances ahead, means that the speaker may express the future in terms of probability or intent ; the modality of intention is usually but not always

present when a future construction is used. Whether future expression is realis or irrealis depends not on any objective, ontological notion of future reality, but rather on the speaker's conviction that the predicted event will at some future moment constitute reality.

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