



REVIEW ARTICLE

THE LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL WAYS OF EXPRESSING THE FUTURE IN ENGLISH AND THEIR CORRESPONDING FORMS IN AZERBAIJANI

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ABSTRACT

Being non-cognate languages, the English and Azerbaijani languages differ greatly in grammatical structure, especially in the ways of expressing future. Being non-native speakers, Azerbaijanis have many difficulties in using proper means of futurity. For to eliminate those difficulties we find it necessary to give step by step analysis of the futurity basing on the principles of comparative typology, especially quantitative typology, which lets us investigate future tense in the two compared languages. The purpose of our investigation is to focus on the analysis of different scholars' viewpoints about the future and to show the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future in contemporary English, and consequently, provide their corresponding forms in Azerbaijani. As we have already given the analyses on the grammatical ways of expressing future in the paper "The Grammatical Ways of Expressing Future in English and their Corresponding Forms in Azerbaijani" (2016, 156), we're going to analyze the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future such as modal verbs (must, may, can, will, would, might, to be to etc.) some idioms with "to be" having modal shades of meaning (to be going to, to be about to, to be able to, to be expected to, to be due to, to be likely to, to be bound to, to be sure to, to be certain to, to be meant to, to be obliged to, to be supposed to, etc.), some set expressions would better, would sooner, would rather, had better, had rather, had sooner+the bare infinitive, verbs with future meaning+(to) infinitive such as hope, expect, want, intent, promise, warn, wish, swear, plan, offer, attempt, dare, encourage, instruct, ask, aspire, allow, mean, agree, cause, choose, consent, prepare, propose, threaten etc., a group of verbs requiring the gerund. (to anticipate, to look forward to, to think of, to fancy, to mind, to imagine, to intend, to be intent on, to insist on, to hope, to need, to be on the verge of, to be on the point of, to be on the brink of, to consider, to contemplate, to put off, to feel like, to suggest, to want+gerund...) The article highlights these lexical ways of futurity by providing prominent linguists' theoretical points of view as well as the author's own analysis and approach to the stated problem.

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INTRODUCTION

As we accept future as a tense, a member of three-member opposeme (did-do/does-will do), and we'll analyze the ways of expressing it. Because of its ways of expression, future tense is very rich in comparison of the other two ones-past and present for denoting additional shades of meaning. When it denotes pure future it is expressed by grammatical ways- by means of future tense forms (Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous) and some present tense forms. (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) (2016,72) But sometimes the speaker expresses his or her attitude to the action which is going to happen in future. So the speaker apart from expressing future action gives her or his

speech modal shades of meaning. So the speaker has to choose a way which can express modal coloring as well as future. In that case the main meaning is future, the additional meaning is modality. And the ways which cover future and modality are called lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity (2016,72). The paper aims to give the classification of the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity, to study their semantic and structural study and to give their equivalents in the compared language. The Azerbaijani language belonging to a different language family group cannot have the equivalent of any ways of futurity. In that case it comes necessary to find out their corresponding forms in Azerbaijani. The innovation of the paper is that it is the first time future tense is analyzed because of its lexico-grammatical meaning in comparison with the Azerbaijani language. The analyses are made basing on transformational, comparative, comparative-contrastive methods, and sometimes grammar translation method. As the existence of future tense in English appeared to be one of the

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most debatable questions, we are going to touch upon some theoretical viewpoints of scholars, to express our attitude towards their opinions and to give the reason of not accepting their ideas. Then we are going to give the classification of the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future.

Theoretical Background

In modern linguistics scholars define the future from different view-points. This is what BardoviHarligKathleen writes about the future: "Like the past, whose expression is reasonably well studied in the second language acquisition" the future is displaced from the time of speaking. (2004) We think by giving this definition, by saying "the ways of expressing future is reasonably well studied in the second language acquisition" the author means its being rich in number of expressions and their having different shades of meaning, since these features makes English too difficult for non-native speakers to learn. The other definition says: "The future can be represented as speech time preceding event time, or $S > E$, in contrast to past where event time precedes speech time or $E > S$ (Comrie, 1985), (Reichenbach, 1947)." We also agree with this idea as it reflects the future time correctly. Researchers differ greatly because of their attitude towards the ways of expressing futurity: Researchers basing on traditional grammar accept the future as a pure tense with eight different forms. The Future Indefinite (Simple), The Future Indefinite in the Past, The Future Continuous (Progressive), The Future Continuous (Progressive) in the Past, The Future Perfect, The Future Perfect in the Past, The Future Perfect Continuous (Progressive), The Future Perfect Continuous (Progressive) in the Past. According to their theory future is one of the indivisible members of three-member opposeme. B.S. Khaimovich and B. I. Rogovskaya and the linguists who follow their theory consider that future has special form to make an opposeme with that of the forms of the past and present tenses. (did-do/does-willdo) (1967.142) N. M. Rayevska, the Russian linguist who accepts the existence of future tense with future auxiliaries "shall" and "will" ignores O. Jespersen's view by explaining that in most cases the modal force of the future auxiliaries is not felt at all. (1976. 154) M. Parrot accepts shall/will+bare infinitive one of the grammatical ways of expressing futurity. (2000, 167-182) B. Azar (1999, 2), G. Curme (1931, 362), Frederic T. Wood (1954, 165-171), R. W. Zandvoort, J. A. Van Ek (1969, 58) support M. Parrot's opinion by accepting the existence of future tense form. Russian linguists V. L. Kaushanskaya gives eight forms of the future tense. Besides it, they show some other ways of expressing futurity, including in lexemes with future meaning. The book writes: "To denote a future action the word combinations *to be going + infinitive*, *to be about + Infinitive*, and *to be on the point + gerund* are often used." *to be going to*, *to be about to*, *to be on the point of* denote an action which is expected to take place in the nearest future. *To be going to* is colloquial, *to be on the point of* is literary." (1973. 86-90) Unlike Kaushanskaya V. L. et al, Ganshina M. A., Vasilevskaya N. M., Russian linguists, gave six forms of the futurity. (1964. 154-187) According to their classification the Future Perfect Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past lack. Besides it, they classify future tense forms according to common, continuous aspects. We think it necessary that the Future Perfect Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past should have been added to the list of the future tense forms. Analyzing the use of future tense forms in fiction we can give a number of examples in which the Future Perfect

Continuous and the Future Perfect Continuous in the Past are used. For example, Next month we shall have been living together for 25 years. By 2018 you will not have been living in this country long enough to participate in the election. (<https://www.native-english.ru/grammar/future-erfect-continuous>) Jason will be tired when he gets home because he will have been jogging for over an hour. He will be tired because he will have been exercising so hard. This sentence emphasizes that he will have been exercising for a period time. It is possible that he will still be exercising at the moment or that he will just have finished. Like all future forms, the Future Perfect Continuous cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by that time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of the Future Perfect Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous is used. <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfectcontinuous.html> She won't get a promotion until she has been working here as long as Ben. Unlike other Russian grammarians L. S. Barkhudarov, D. A. Shtelling (1973. 57) accept only four future tense forms ignoring future tense forms in the past. On the other hand, the Future Perfect Continuous is noted as a tense form used rarely in modern English. Researchers investigating and discussing the future expressed by modals. They try to prove that English has no way of expressing "pure futurity" free from modal shades of meaning. Future reference may thus include modal readings of possibility, probability, intention, and desire or volition (Bybee, Joan L. 1985) of which intentionality is the most common. We think this idea is unavoidable. E.g. I think he has enough time. He can visit you tomorrow. In this sentence the verb has two shades of meaning. The first meaning is the modal coloring of possibility; the second is future time reference. In order to prove that in this sentence can visit refers the action to the future we can replace can by will. In this case the main meaning of futurity remains, but the modal meaning lacks.

I might go to Italy in July. The predicate *might go* denotes future action, but colored future. It means future time reference is considered possible. In this sentence might go has two meanings- the dominant modal meaning of "possibility" and futurity.

One can ask such a question:

"What is the reason of accepting the modal meaning of "possibility" as a dominant? The answer is simple: "If there were not possibility for doing that action, it wouldn't be carried out."

Another example:

Don't worry! I will help you to cross the street.

In this sentence will is used as a modal verb expressing "offering" as well as future meaning. O. Jespersen, the leader of this theory, ignores future as a tense in his book "The Philosophy of Grammar". (1958, 50) He states that there are no special markers showing future tense. He doesn't accept "shall/will+infinitive" as a future tense marker. In his view, "shall" expresses the modal shade of obligation, and "will" - an element of volition. A lot of linguists, R. Aitken (1992, 63), D. Biber, S. Johansson, G. Leech (1999, 453), S. Chalker (1984, 98), R. A. Close (1975, 11), E. Kruisinga (1931, 231), M. Lewis (1986, 50) and some others support O. Jespersen's view ignoring the existence of future and at the same time

accepting "shall" and "will" as modal verbs, not as auxiliary verbs forming future tense forms. They object to identifying them ("shall" and "will") in the terms of "FutureTense".

c) Some researchers think there is no Future Tense in English, simply a number of ways which express future situations. "In modern linguistics one can read research papers going under the title "lexical future". There are a number of articles and doctoral dissertations written by different linguists about the lexical future. Kathleen Bardovi-Harlig's paper "The Future of Desire: Lexical Futures and Modality in L2 English Future Expression" investigates the use of the lexical future in the emergent expression of future in L2 English. She states that lexical futures illustrate the role that modality plays. Kathleen Bardovi-Harlig defines the future as a tense displaced from the time of speaking. In her paper she gives different scholars view-points about the lexical future and its ways of expression. She states that lexical future is expressed by "want", "hope", "to have to". <http://www.lingref.com/cpp/gasla/7/paper1151.pdf>

The paper writes: "While all future expression is in part modal, the lexical future, comprised of semantically future verbs such as want to, hope to, and have to (Bardovi-Harlig, 2004, in press; Moses, 2002), is often overtly modal." It should be mentioned that some Russian linguists also share this idea. According to Russian linguist V.L. Kaushanskaya et al. (1973, p.237) verbs with a modal meaning (want, hope) should not be confused with modal verbs as such, which in the English language form a special group of defective verbs. (may, might, can, could, must, should, ought, shall, will, would, need, dare.) The following quotation from that paper cannot but attract our attention. It says: "The modal expressions to be+Infinitive and to have+Infinitive also belongs to the list of modal verbs. (1973, 118) So, both scholars accept want, hope as lexemes with modal coloring, and to have to as a modal verb. It turns out they like other modal verbs they refer the action to the future. Basing on this principle we can agree that want, hope with the lexical meaning of desire, wish denote an action which is desired to happen in the future. It turns out from Dahl's (1985) investigation that intention, prediction, and future time reference are main components of futurity. Dahl thinks that future time reference is the main, essential feature of future (p.108) and explains it with the fact that that future tense doesn't always express intention. It means that future doesn't always have the semantic feature of intention. A.I. Simiritsky, Russian linguist also regards "the future time reference" as a dominant feature of future and proves his opinion by giving the following example. He states that in the following sentence the verb doesn't express any modality but pure future action. (1959, 74)

It will rain tomorrow.

Dahl's crosslinguistic survey shows that the most typical uses of future involve actions that are planned by the agent of the sentence, whereas cases of 'pure prediction' are less frequent. (1985, 105) This idea is undeniable. R. Murphy who accepts "will be doing" as a future tense form states that one can use "will be doing" to talk about things which are already planned and decided. (1994, 20) He proves his opinion by giving the following examples.

I'll be going to the city center later. Can I get you anything?

We can neither deny the existence of grammatical ways of expressing futurity nor the futurity expressed by modals. We think "shall" and "will" can be used both as modal and as auxiliary verbs. The fact is that they express future in spite of being used as modal or auxiliary verbs. So we should bear in mind that auxiliary verbs "shall" and "will" (denoting future) and modal verbs "shall" and "will" (denoting volition, insistence, intention, prohibition) are grammatical homonyms. (2016, 156) As in this paper we are going to analyze the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future we shall deal with modals as the integral part of it. Before analyzing the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future, we'd like to deal with the differences which finds themselves between lexical and grammatical ways of expressing futurity. According to B.S. Khaimovich, B.I. Rogovskaya (1967, p.142) the difference between lexical and grammatical expression of

Time finds itself in the following cases:

- Lexically it is possible to name any definite moment or period of time: in a day, tomorrow, the next day etc.
- The grammatical meaning is an abstraction from only three particular tenses: the "present", the "past", the "future".
- Lexically a period of time is named directly, e.g. on Monday, the next spring...
- The grammatical indication of time is indirect: it is not time that a verb like *will take* names, but an action that will take place after the moment of speech.
- The grammatical meaning of 'tense' is relative. Writes denotes a 'present' action because it is contrasted with "wrote" denoting a 'past' action and with "will write" naming a 'future' action. Writing does not indicate the time of the action because it has not tense opposites.

Basing on this theoretical background we can analyze the ways of expressing futurity by dividing them into three groups.

So, we think that the future in English can be expressed:

- lexically
- grammatically
- lexico-grammatically

The future tense can be expressed lexically with the help of such words as tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, one of these days, soon, next month, next year etc. (1966, p.142) E.g.

What are you doing this evening? (1994, 8) "this evening" is an adverbial modifier of time referring the action to the nearest future. In this sentence the lexemic unit "this evening" can be considered the lexical way of futurity. Basing on the transformational method, if we use another lexeme "now" instead of "this evening" the action will refer to the moment of speaking not to the future.

What are you doing now?

So, we can say the lexemes denoting time can change the time of the action in the statement it is used. It proves that the adverbial modifier of time is of great importance in determining the time reference.

It also can be shown grammatically by means of the category of tense.(Future tense forms-The Future Indefinite, The Future Continuous, the Future Perfect Continuous)E.g.

It *will raintomorrow*. (The Future Indefinite)

He *will have been* here for six months on July 3rd. (The Future Perfect Tense Form)

How *will we have met* your boyfriend by tonight? (The Future Perfect TenseForm)

In the above given examples besides the time expressions (“tomorrow”, “on July 3rd”, “tonight”)the future action is expressed by the tense forms.

What do we understand by saying lexico-grammatical ways?

By saying lexico-grammatical way we mean the future encompassing modality (possibility, probability, intention, desire, volition etc.) which is expressed by different ways and time expressions referring the action to the future. It covers all modal verbs such as may, can, will, shall, should, would, might, need, must and so on. This paper doesn't analyze “shall” and “will” as auxiliary verbs by means of which future tense forms are built. It means that future is not only expressed by a pure grammatical structure as will do, shall do, will be doing, will have done or will have been doing, but also some other ways which are going to be investigated as lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity. As it is seen, mostly colored future is expressed by different lexemes- with words having modal meaning, or modal shades of meaning referring the action to the future being followed by the time expressions referring to the future.(2016. 72) The latter-time expressions are of great importance because without these lexemes it is hardly possible to determine what time the action refers to.For example,

I can write. (=I'm able to do it. or I'm capable of doing it.)

We can write it tomorrow. (= It is possible for me to write it tomorrow.)

It turns out from these examples the modal verb cannot express future alone. Only with the help of adverb of time it refers the action to the future.

In our investigation we also base on Cross-linguistic research on tense aspect systems. It also agrees that the future encompasses modality.Future reference may thus include modal readings of possibility, permission, probability, intention, desire or volition. (Bybee, 1985)

A. Ugryumova, the Russian linguist, investigated the ways of expressing futurity in the period of Shakespeare. Basing on a number of examples chosen from fiction, modal verbs such as will+infinitive, shall+infinitive, would+infinitive, must+infinitive, may+infinitive, should+infinitive, can+infinitive, might+infinitive, could+infinitive etc. are indicated as ways of expressing futurity. She didn't investigate them as lexico-grammatical ways of futurity, but in fact she accepted them as ways of expressing futurity. (1977, 170)She analyzed the ways of expressing futurity by dividing them into two subgroups-grammatical andlexico-grammatical.

So, basing on the theories mentioned above we can say that the future encompassing modality may be expressed by different lexico-grammatical ways which can be classified into the following groups:

For example,

Table 1.

1) Modal verbs +the bare infinitive (including in ought to + infinitive) (must, may, can, will, would, may, might, to have to, to be to etc.) followed by time expressions denoting future.
2) some idioms with “to be” having modal shades of meaning (to be going to, to be about to, to be expected to, to be due to, to be likely to, to be bound to, to be sure to, to be certain to, to be meant to, to be obliged to, to be supposed to, etc.) followed by time expressions denoting future.
3) some set expressions would better, would sooner, would rather, had better, had rather, had sooner+the bare infinitive followed by the time expressions denoting future.
4) verbs with future meaning+(to) infinitive such as hope, expect, want, intent, promise, warn, wish, swear, plan, offer, attempt, dare, encourage, instruct, ask, aspire, allow, mean, agree, cause, choose, consent, prepare, propose, threaten etc. followed by the time expressions denoting future.
5) a group of verbs requiring the gerund. (to anticipate, to look forward to, to think of, to fancy, to mind, to imagine, to intend, to be intent on, to insist on, to hope, to need, to be on the verge of, to be on the point of, to be on the brink of, to consider, to contemplate, to put off, to feel like, to suggest, to want+gerund) followed by the time expressions denoting future.
6) Subjunctive Mood (The Present Subjunctive, The Past Subjunctive, The Present Suppositional) with time expressions referring the action to the future.

We are going to analyze the above mentioned lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity basing on the examples chosen from different fiction and theories of prominent linguistics.

Modal verbs +the bare infinitive as a lexico-grammatical way of expressing futurity(including in ought to + infinitive)(must, may, can, will, would, may, might, to have to, to be to etc.) followed by time expressions denoting future.

Modal verbs do not have future tense form. Their tense distinction finds themselves in two-merber opposeme-such as can-could, may-might, will-would etc. Some modal verbs have neither future nor past tense form (should, ought to).. It turns out from the context whether they refer the action to the present or future.The future is expressed by the present tense forms with the help of the context and adverbs of time referring to the future. The meanings of the modal verbs are created by the context and by the grammatical constructions in which they are used. If the context is not clear enough, it may be difficult to understand in which meaning a modal verb is used. For example, You must speak English at the conference. (strong necessity, it turns out of the context that the action refersto the future)

OrShe has lived in England for several years, shemust speakEnglish.”(strong probability) Certain grammatical constructions provide us additional information and help us to understand the meanings of modal verbs correctly. For example, the use of the infinitive of the verb “be” after certain modal verbs is often an indication that the meaning is “probability”, “possibility”.

There could be another rise in the price of petrol soon. (= It is possible that there will be.) (1994, 54)

There might not be a meeting on Friday because the director is ill. (=perhaps there won't be a meeting.) (1994. 60)

It should be noted that the present tense forms of the modal verbs don't always show the future. <http://usefulenglish.ru/grammar/modal-verbs-introduction>

Only the modal verbs followed by the indefinite infinitive (do) can express future. But if they are followed by the continuous, perfect or perfect continuous they don't refer the action to the future. For example,

She may be resting.

May be resting is the predicate of the sentence referring the action to the present. We can prove it by transforming this sentence with the help of modal word "maybe".

For example,

Maybe she is resting

As it is seen from the second example when we substitute the modal verb with the modal word the Present Continuous is used which refers the action to the time of speaking. It means that modal verb + Continuous Infinitive (may be resting) also refers the action to the present. The grammatical meaning expressed by these two sentences are the same. Both sentences denote an action going on at the time of speaking encompassing modality (supposition). But the grammatical form differs. Besides it, the types of predicates are different. In the first sentence "She may be resting." *may be resting* a compound verbal modal predicate, by which the category of modality is expressed, but in the second one "Maybe she is resting." *is resting* is a simple verbal predicate in a compound tense form and the category of modality is expressed by the modal word "maybe". So, we can say modal verbs followed only by the indefinite infinitive can refer the action to the future. I can meet you the day after tomorrow. I don't have to work that day. (1994. 64) can meet-the compound verbal modal predicate can-modal verb meet-Indefinite Infinitive the day after tomorrow - the adverb of time.

It should be mentioned that there are cases when modal verb+Indefinite Infinitive doesn't express futurity. Let's compare the following examples:

He is absent. He must be ill. (supposition, the action refers to the present.)

The conference begins at 9. You must be there before the registration begins. (necessity, the action refers to the future)

must be-the compound verbal modal predicate must-modal verb be- Indefinite Infinitive the time of the action is realized by the context-the action refers to the future shall and will are more productive than other modal verbs because of their expressing future. But as modal verbs shall and will in some contexts preserve their original meaning of obligation and volition respectively, and in that case they are modal verbs. And when shall and will are used as modal verbs, they aren't contracted, because they express a strong meaning and that is why they are called strong shall or strong will. On the other hand if we compare them with other modal verbs, we can see that shall and will like other modal verbs such as may, must, should,

might are not contracted. In short, we can say auxiliary and modal verbs shall and will are grammatical homonyms. In this paper we are going to speak about modal shall and will as lexico-grammatical way of expressing futurity. We can see it clearly in the sentences where the meaning of volition is understood from the context. "will" as a modal verb also refers the action to the future. As an auxiliary verb it is used for talking about or predicting the future.

How long will he be staying in England?

will he be staying in the simple verbal predicate expressed by the Future Continuous tense Form

She will have been here for three weeks on November 28th.

will have been- the simple verbal predicate expressed by the Future Perfect Tense Form

I hear, you are going to retire next month. For how many years will you have been working here by that time?

will you have been working - the simple verbal predicate expressed by the Future Perfect Continuous Tense Form

"will" as a modal verb also refers the action to the future. For example,

I will help you to cross the road.

Will as a modal verb shows willing to help somebody as well as referring the action to the future. I won't tell Tom what you said. I promise.

You will do it!

Here will as a modal verb is used to order somebody to do something and the action is certain to happen in the future.

There are cases when will as a modal verb followed by the Indefinite Infinitive doesn't refer the action to the future. For example,

- If it is made of wood it will float. (will is used for stating what is generally true.)
- Engines won't run without lubricants. (will denotes general truth)
- This jar will hold a kilo. (In this sentence will states what is true and possible.)
- The window won't close. (the modal will in the negative denotes persistence.)
- He will listen to music, alone in her room, for hours. (habitual action)
- She will spend hours on the telephone. (habitual action)

While reading the sentences given above we don't even think about future. Consequently, we can come at a decision that modal "will" doesn't always express future action. Shall is used as a modal and auxiliary verb. We think that future tense forms which are built with the help of the auxiliary verb "shall" are the grammatical ways of expressing futurity. And its paradigm finds itself in the following table. (2016, 72) While being used as a modal verb "shall" denotes future action. That is why it can be considered as a lexico-grammatical way of expressing futurity. Most linguists accept shall as a modal verb. The future is understood out of the context or time expressions denote it. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shall_and_will) if "auxiliary" shall+ indefinite infinitive denotes pure future, the modal "shall" denotes modality in addition to futurity. (<http://www.native-english.ru/grammar/modal-verb-shall-> Модальные глаголы Shall, Will) We can show the paradigm

of all the meanings of modal “shall” in sentence and text level in the following table.

Table 2.

<i>Shall as an auxiliary verb denoting pure future</i>		
1.	shall do	I shall be back tomorrow. We shall return in four hours.
2.	shall be doing	This time next week, I shall be taking photographs.
3.	shall I have done	I guess, I shall not have received your next letter before the holiday begins.
4.	shall have been doing	Next February we shall have been living together for two years.

Table 3.

Shall as a modal verb denoting colored future	
1.	Suggestions Shall I open the door? (=Do you want me to open the door?) Shall we go for a walk? Where shall we go today?
2.	Threat, warning You shall regret it before long. You are too arrogant. One day you shall regret it.
3.	Order, prohibition Shall you sit down now! You shall not pass! (=I won't let you pass here.)
4.	Promise, volunteering You shall never be alone again. You shall have a sweet. (= I'll see that you get a sweet.) He shall make travel arrangements. There is no need to hurry.
5.	Inevitability Man shall explore the distant regions of the universe. We shall overcome oppression.

<http://www.englishpage.com/modals/shall.html>

Consequently, we can say that the modal “shall” in addition to having different shades of modal meaning expresses future. Like other modal verbs “shall” is used for all persons.

Should as a modal verb with the infinitive can refer the action to the past present and future. It refers the action to the future when it expresses the modal meaning of recommendation, advice, obligation as well as expectation.

When you go to London, you should visit the British Museum. (recommendation)

You should focus more on your family and less on your work. (advice)

Tom should be in London by next week. His job starts on Monday. (obligation)

Basty should be in Baku by next week. Her new job starts on Monday.

I've got to work tomorrow. (=I have to work tomorrow.) (1994. 64)

Don't worry if I should be late home tonight. (1994. 70) I'm afraid I can't come to your party next week. (1994. 52) Lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity are well illustrated in the above mentioned examples.

Some idioms with modal shades of meaning followed by the indefinite infinitive as ways of expressing futurity

There some idioms beginning with the verb “to be” which are always used in the present but refer the action to the future. They are the following:

One of the lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity is “to be going to+Indefinite Infinitive. In modern English it is one of the most productive ways of expressing future in

comparison with the other ways. It expresses an action which is going to happen in the nearest future. In different situations it expresses various shades of modal coloring as well as futurity. For these reasons linguists are always interested in its semantics and functional characteristics. Close R.A. A Reference Grammar for Students of English. (13.25.254), Drummond G. English Structure Practice (1972. 58), Thomson A.Y., Martinet A.V. "A Practical English Grammar" (1986, 203, 183), Gordon R.M., Krilova I.P. "A Grammar of Present-day English" (1973, 68) V.L. Kaushanskaya et al (1973, 86-90) gave “to be going to +Indefinite Infinitive” as a way of expressing future among the other ways of expressing future. (2003, 210) *To be going to* is used either in literary and spoken English. Some investigators call it quasi modal together with the verbs **have got to, have to, want to**, some call it semi modal, some modal expressions.

Table 4.

1. to be going to	She is going to travel round the world.
2. to be about to	The plum season is about to begin .
3. to be expected to	Government spending is expected to fall .
4. to be due to	The plane is due to land at 10.30.
5. to be likely to	The company is likely to make profit in the second half of the year.
6. to be bound to	They are supposed to be at the party tonight.
7. to be sure to	He is sure to go back there in July.
8. to be certain to	Ted is certain to win the race.
9. to be meant to	The meeting is meant to bring people together.
10. to be supposed to	Public spending is supposed to fall , not rise, in the next few years.

This way of expression has two meanings: main, additional. The main meaning is futurity, the additional meaning is relative as this meaning is realized in context depending on the speaker's aim. It may be intention, aim, decision, planned action etc., for example;

-Oh, What is going to become of us? (something thought of unavoidable)

-Ay aman, gör s n bizim başımıza n g l c k!?
I am going to try to be a specialist. (intention)

M n müt x ssis olmaq fikrind y m.

-What time are you meeting her? (planned action)

S n onunla n vaxt görüşm k niyy tind s n?

-And are you going to make good? (decision)

-Müv ff qiyy t qazanmaq s nin q ti q rarındır?

Oh, I feel terrible. I think I am going to be sick. (The action which is expected to happen)

Ay aman, m n özümü pis hiss edir m. M nc , x st l n c m.

When reference made to the past, it shows that the action was not carried out, for example;

-I was just going to cross the road when someone shouted “Stop!”

So, we can say “to be going to” is present according to its form, future according to its meaning and can express different shades of meaning from the stylistic point of view. One of the features of “to be going to” is that it can be either used with the subjects denoting living beings or lifeless things, for example;

-But I'm going to make it in my class. (living being)

-Something was going to happen that was to change the world. (lifeless thing)

-Of course, the trip's going to be wonderful. (lifeless thing)

In spoken English “goin” is used instead of “going”.

-You're not goin to shake us so sudden as all that?

-Now, How am I goin to get it?

-Is she goin to wark for carruthers?

“To be going to” can be used either in the present or in the future.

-Nor am I goin to try to be a specialist. (present)

-You always thought I was going to die, didn't you? (past).

-I was going to keep it a secret until tomorrow. (past)

One of the characteristic features of “to be going to” is expressing relationship between future and present. In that case one can feel the happening of the action in the nearest future.

-My Good! We are going to crash!

Aman, Allahım! Biz indi m hv olacağıq.

“Be going to” is translated into azerbaijani in two ways:

1. lexical (üzr olmaq, niyy tind olmaq, “fikrim var”, “niyy tim var”, bir işi görm y hazırlaşmaq)

I'm not going to live here.

M nim burada yaşamaq fikrim yoxdur.

I'm going to tell him what I think of him.

M n onun haqqında n fikirl şdiyimi ona dem k fikrind deyil m.

He is not going to make any concessions.

O, heç bir güz şt getm k fikrind deyil.

Oh, I'm not going to marry for years.

M nim bir neç il ail qurmaq fikrim yoxdur.

I am going to read this novel.

M n bu romanı oxumağa hazırlaşırım.

2. grammatical (by means of the future tense which is called “q ti g l c k” in the Azerbaijani language. This tense shows that the action is sure to happen in the nearest future. The way of the translation is realized within the context. In this meaning “to be going to” apart from denoting future, expresses the speakers emotion. In azerbaijani it is expressed with the help of the particle “indic”. For example,

-Look at those black clouds! It is going to rain.

Bir o buludlara bax! İndic yağış yağacaq.

-How pale that girls is! I'm sure she is going to faint.

O qız nec d solğundur. Onun indic ür yi ged c k.

-ac k ² is the inflection of the future tense, indic is a particle expressing that the action is certain to happen in the nearest future.

Be careful! You are going to break that chair!”

Ehtiyatlı ol, indic stulu qıracağısan!

Cil is putting on weight. He is going to be quite fat.

Cil getdikc kök lir. O, lap kök olacaq.

Sometimes just is used to denote that the action is going to happen immediately.

I am just going to send your letter.

M n indic s nin m ktubunu yola salacağam.

“be going to” is not used with the infinitives expressed by the verbs denoting motion such as “to go”, “to come”. The Present Continuous is used instead of it as both of them can express a planned, arranged future action. In the Azerbaijani language future action can also be expressed by the present tense that is way we can translate such kind of sentences into Azerbaijani either using present or future tense.

-Are you going to Italy?

-S nin İtaliyaya gedirs n? (=ged c ks n?)

-Are you coming, mother?

-Ana, g lirs n? (=g l c ks n?)

In Modern English to be going to is the most productive way of expressing futurity apart from the future auxiliaries shall and will.

It turns out that “to be going to” is mostly used with the subjects expressed by the personal pronouns.

-I'm going to get married. (1961.29)

-What about the tea?

-I'm just going to make it. (1957. 112)

-Are you going to answer the door?(1949. 90)

-Oh, you are not going to start up that old pipe, are you? (1956.83)

-Good Heavens, are they going to stay in the dining room all day?

Progressive tense form can also be used with “going to”.

I'm going to be working all day tomorrow, so I won't have time to buy Mother's present.

M nsabah bütünü işlə m kd olacam,

bel likl anamah diyy almağavaxtım olmayacaq.

We think “going to + be doing” is a lexico-grammatical rather than pure grammatical way of expressing futurity. In addition to expressing future action at a certain moment in the future, it denotes intention, planned action. However, it should be noted that it is not a tense form, but the continuous form of the non-finite form of the verb, namely, the continuous infinitive. (2016)

be going to can be followed by the perfect continuous infinitive. If we want to emphasize the continuity of the activity in future, we can use either this form or “be going to have been doing”. These two forms are interchangeable. The latter has not been widely investigated in grammar books except for *to be going to + infinitive*. But in modern spoken English it is used to give an additional meaning of modality such as intention, arrangement etc.

Are they going to have been discussing this question more than forty minutes when the lesson begins?

Onlard rsbaşlayanaq d r40

d qiq rzind bum s l nümüzəkir etm k fikrind dir l r?

While translating this kind of constructions (“be going to have been doing”) into Azerbaijani the first component has a great role with its modal shade. As to the tense distinction, it is expressed by the Perfect Continuous Infinitive. “To be going to” is translated into Azerbaijani as “fikrind olmaq”, “niyy tind olmaq”, “üzr olmaq” etc.

She is going to have been translating this exercise for half an hour when the exam finishes.

O,

imtahan başlayanaq d r qırx d qiq rzind butapşırığıt rcüm et m kniyy tind dir.

Finally, to be going to can be characterized by the following features:

“to be going to”

-is the most productive lexico-grammatical way of expressing futurity.

-expresses planned action.

-is conjugated according to persons.

-is used with the Indefinite Infinitive

-is present in form, future in meaning.

-is investigated under the names “modal expression”, ‘quasi modal’, “semi-modal”.

-has several shades of meaning such as intention, aim, decision, planned action etc.

Like “to be going to”, “to be sure to” and “to be certain to” can express future in spite of being used in the present tense.

The speaker feels sure about what will happen in the future. If you say that something is sure to happen, you are emphasizing your belief that it will happen.

This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week.

In this sentence “is sure” is used in the present but together with the infinitive it denotes future time. The time expression “next time” also indicates that the action refers to the future. By using transformational method we can prove its referring the action to the future. For example, instead of saying “This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week.”, by using modal word “surely” + The Future indefinite we can express the same meaning without distorting the meaning. Surely this item will be on the agenda next week. (=This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week.) To be certain to is also one of the grammatical ways of expressing futurity. If you say that something is certain to happen, you mean that it will definitely happen.

For example,

He is certain to win a competition. (=certainly he will win a competition.)

O, sözsüz ki, (=mütləq) yarışı udacaq.

In linguistics “to be about to + infinitive” is investigated as a modal construction denoting future events that are expected to happen soon. If you are about to do something, you are going to do it very soon. If something is about to happen, it will happen very soon. It is translated into Azerbaijani in two ways: 1. Grammatically; by means of the future tense form which is called “q ti g l c k zaman” by adding future tense grammatical inflections –acaq² to the stem of the verb. (1996. 116)

The poor child is about to cry. Give his toy back to him.

Uşağındı ağlayacaq! Onunoyuncağına ver!

ağla-y-acaq

ağla-- root morpheme

y-empty morpheme which has no grammatical meaning, it only links the root morpheme with the future ending

-ac k- future ending denoting certainty

Look at the child! He is about to fall!

Bax! Uşaq indi yıxılacaq!(future tense (q ti g l c k zaman))

2. yıxılacaq

yıxıl- root morpheme

-acaq- future ending denoting certainty

In this sentence “to be about to” is used to denote the action which is going to happen in the nearest future. In this meaning it can be replaced by “to be going to”.

Look at the child! He is about to fall! (=Look at the child! He is going to fall!)

(2005.124-129)

2. Lexically; by means of the lexemes with future meaning “bir işi görməyə hazırlaşmaq”, “bir işi görmək fikrində olmaq”, “bir işi görmək üzrə olmaq”, “bir işi görmək niyyətində olmaq”. 1

150 workers at the factory are about to lose their jobs.

Fabrikin 150 işçisi işini itirmək üzrədir.

It is used in two tense forms: present and past.

When it is used in the present it refers the action to the nearest future. It turns clear out of the context the doer of the action is very close to the point of doing something.

I am about to catch him in a trap. (1974. 59)

Mən onu tılı salmaq üzrəyəm.

He is not about to attack a pack of armed men trying to kill him. (1988. 82) O, onu öldürməyə çalışan silahlı adamlara hücum etməkdə deyil.

It also can be used in the past denoting an action which was future from the point of view of the past.

I knew you were just about to kill that Indian. (1988. 139)

Mən bildirdim ki, sən o hindlini eləndicə öldürəcəksən.

As it is seen from the example it is translated into Azerbaijani by means of the future tense, unlike English the verb of the principal clause (knew) doesn't influence the verb of the subordinate clause (were about to kill). It turns out of context that the action refers the future from the point of view of the past. There are cases when it is translated into Azerbaijani by means of future in the past or by lexico-grammatical way - “üzrə idi”, “fikrində idi”, “niyyətində idi”.

They were about to divorce but changed their minds.

Onlar boşanmaq üzrə idilər, amma fikirlərini dəyişdilər.

When to be about to is used in the past it is translated into Azerbaijani by means of the future in the past which is called “gələcək keçmiş zaman” in Azerbaijani. (2005. 124-129)

He was about to call you, but you came to his place. (past)

O, sənə zəng etməkdəniyyətində idi, ancaq növbəninə gəlməmişdi.

Consequently, we can say “to be about to” is a lexico-grammatical way of expressing future as it has lexical meaning of being on the point of doing smth. and grammatical meaning of referring the action to the future.

We can give a lot of examples about the other idioms given in the above mentioned table which expresses futurity. These ways of expression are less productive than “to be going to”, “to be about to”, “to be sure to”. Let's look some examples which best illustrate future.

The case is expected to end late next week.

Bu hadisənin gələcək sona çatması gözlənilir.

There is expected to be a keen fight in the local elections.

Yerli seçkilərdə savaş olacağı gözlənilir.

They are supposed to be here at about half four.

Onların təxminən saat dördün yarısı burada olacağı gözlənilir.

'Is she supposed to work today?' - 'Nope, tomorrow.'

Bu gün onun işləməyəcəyini düşünürmü? - Yox, sabah.

All these lexico-grammatical ways of expressing futurity are translated into Azerbaijani by Present tense form but like English the meaning refers to the future. There are cases when they are translated by using future tense form. For example:

There is bound to be a change of plan.

Planda sözsüz ki, dəyişiklik olacaq.

is bound to-form present, meaning is future

olacaq-form is future, meaning is future

Some set expressions would better, would sooner, would rather, had better, had rather, had sooner+a bare infinitive followed by the time expressions denoting future

We use had better to refer to the present or the future, to talk about actions we think people should do or which are desirable in a specific situation. So it means that had better+do expresses two encompassed meanings: future and modal meaning which denotes the speaker's desire, wish, advice. For example:

The movie had better end soon.

Kaş, film tez sona çataydı.

The time expression “soon” denotes that the action refers to the future as the speaker wishes it to be done in the future. It is translated into Azerbaijani by lexico-grammatical way of futurity too. The modal meaning of desire is expressed by the lexeme “kaş”. As in English the form is past the meaning is

future, in Azerbaijani it is also like that. From this point of view these two languages coincide with each other.

You had better watch the way you talk to me in the future.

Yaxşı olardı ki, g l c kd s n m nıml danişanda danişiq t rzin diqq t yetir ydin.

The nuclear meaning is speaker's desire, wish. The additional meaning is future which is not known whether it will happen or not. This is one of the most productive ways of expressing future. It is used in both simple and composite complex sentences.

The bus had better get here soon. (a simple sentence with one predication)

You had better meet him soon before he leaves for England. (a composite complex sentence with adverbial clause of time)

Yaxşı olardı ki, o İngilt r y getm zd n vv l s n onunla tez bir zamanda görüş ydin.

As usual, in such kind of sentences the Future Indefinite is used in the primary clause. So instead of future "had better" is used with its additional semantic meaning of desire and wish.

We'd better leave early if we don't want to get stuck in traffic.

(a composite complex sentence with adverbial clause of condition)

As we know, in adverbial clause of condition Present Simple is used instead of Future Indefinite to denote future action. In the primary clause future indefinite is used. But here instead of future Indefinite had better is used to denote future.

The similarity is both of them- Future Indefinite and had better express future action but the difference is the first denotes pure future whereas the later colored future-future encompassing with wish, desire. The use of this lexicogrammatical way of future in Azerbaijani coincides with English. Would rather/sooner has a meaning similar to would prefer and can be followed by a bare infinitive or by a clause with the Past Subjunctive. There is no difference in meaning between would rather and would sooner, but would rather is more common. Depending on the context they can refer the action to the future. For example,

I don't want to go back to Moscow again this year. I'd sooner go to England.

We'd rather go there on Monday.

The past subjunctive mood as a lexicogrammatical way of expressing futurity

In adverbial clauses of time The Past Subjunctive after I wish can refer an action to the future being used with the time expression denoting future such as "tomorrow", "next week", "next month" etc. For example,

I wish I saw him tomorrow.

The verb "saw" is past according to its form, future according to its meaning. It is used in Azerbaijani as it is in English. The translation is: "Kaş, m n onu sabah gör ydim."

Gör- -y-di-m

Gör-the root of the verb

-the inflection expressing wish

y-empty morpheme which has no grammatical meaning but linking function

di-the inflection which is used to form past tense

m- the ending denoting person

The difference is if in English wish is expressed by analytical way - "I wish", in Azerbaijani it is formed by synthetic way with the help of special inflection denoting future. But the similarity is in both languages the Past Subjunctive denotes future with the modal meaning of desire.

Verbs with future meaning+(to) infinitive such as hope, expect, want, intent, promise, warn, wish... followed by the time expressions denoting future

Some notional verbs, such as want, intend, wish, expect, hope some others indicate that the action of the complement verb will be in the future. Together with the infinitive they denote intention, prediction, and future time reference. This way of expressing futurity appears in the literature by a variety of names. Many researchers name it "lexical future", some scholars name such kind of verbs "semi modals" or "quasi modals", "periphrastic" futures as they denote different shades of modality in addition to futurity. Such verbs are usually followed by the to-infinitive expressing future possibilities. For example,

She intends to do A levels and go to university.

The verb "intend" denotes the speaker's aim or purpose.

I want to sell this car next Sunday.

The verb "want" expresses the speaker's wish, desire pointing to the future. The time expression also shows that the action refers to the future. "want" is not always followed by the infinitive but by a pronoun or a noun + to infinitive.

I want him to send us the project.

In this sentence "want" also denotes wish to be fulfilled in the future. But there is a difference according to their syntactical functions. Let's compare:

I want to go there tomorrow. (1)

I want him to go there tomorrow. (2)

In the first sentence the actions expressed by finite "want" and non-finite "to go" will be fulfilled by "I", whereas in the second sentence "want" refers to "I", "to go" refers to him. That is why the kinds of predicates are different.

I want to go.

want to go- compound verbal modal predicate

It is compound because it has two elements - finite verb "want" and non-finite verb "to go".

It is verbal because the second element is a verbal. (=non-finite form)

It is modal because the first element "want" is a semi-modal expressing modal coloring.

According to its syntactical function it is predicate.

In the second example want is used as a simple predicate in a simple tense form, namely in the Present Simple taking complex object (him to go) after itself. When want is used in the Present Simple it always refers the action to the future.

The following list reflects the verbs which denote future with the infinitive.

promise, encourage, hope, expect, want, intent, promise, warn, wish, swear, plan, offer, attempt, dare, encourage, instruct, ask, aspire, allow, mean, agree, cause, choose, consent, prepare, propose, threaten etc. For example,

He aspires to be a great leader.

When things aren't going well, he encourages me, telling me not to give up.

I hope to get a job within the next two weeks...

The talks are expected to continue until tomorrow...

They all express modal shades of meaning comprised of semantically future.

Verbs with future meaning+gerund as a way of expressing futurity

When a gerund follows a verb, or verb+object, the meaning is normally that the situations described are already in existence.

It means that they don't express future situations but past. She denied taking the book. Taking is the gerund, namely Indefinite Gerund denoting prior action to the action expressed by the finite form of the verb "deny". i.e the action happened in the past. (She took the book and then she denied it. or "She denied taking the book.") I apologized for interrupting her. Interrupting is the gerund, namely Indefinite Gerund which can be replaced by the Perfect Gerund (=I apologized for having interrupted her. or "I interrupted her and then I apologized.) There are a number of verbs followed by the gerund can refer the action to the future. These include to anticipate, to look forward to, to think of, to fancy, to mind, to imagine, to intend, to be intent on, to insist on, to hope, to need, to be on the verge of, to be on the point of, to be on the brink of, to consider, to contemplate, to put off, to feel like, to suggest, to want. etc. They are mostly followed by the time expressions denoting future. (2011. 34-36)

Are you thinking of buying a new car?
I'm looking forward to hearing good news about you.
I don't anticipate it being a problem.
I intend visiting him the day after tomorrow.
They are on the brink of signing a new contract with the oil company.
Many farmers are on the brink of going out of business.
When the gerund follows the interrogative phrases like "How about", "How do you feel about", "What about", "What do you fancy", "What do you think about", "What do you say to", "Will (would) you mind", refers the action to the future. We think that futurity mostly is understood from the semantic features of the preceding verbs or phrases. For example,
What do you fancy doing this evening?
What do you say to eating out this evening?
How about going to the beach if the weather is fine?
How do you feel about going back to the neighborhood?
As a result we can say the gerund together with the preceding verb can refer the action to the future.

Conclusion

Basing on the principles of comparative typology, especially quantitative typology by giving step by step analysis we can come to the following conclusion:

1. The English and Azerbaijani languages are non-cognate languages.
2. They differ in all aspects of the language especially in grammar.
3. In both languages the verb has the category of tense.
4. In English future as a tense is a member of three-member opposeme (did-do/does-will do), in the Azerbaijani language future tense is part of a of three member opposeme such as *g ldi-g lir-g l c k*.
5. In both languages the ways of expressing futurity can be classified into: grammatical and lexico-grammatical.
6. In English from the grammatical point of view pure future is expressed by means of future tense forms (Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous), in Azerbaijani by two future tense forms such as "*Q tig l c zaman*", "*Qeyri-q tig l c zaman*".
7. In English some present tense forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect) can express future actions, in Azerbaijani future tense can also be expressed by present tense form.

8. The lexico-grammatical ways of expressing future in contemporary English are expressed by:

- a) The category of modality (must, may, can, will, would, might, to have to, to be to etc.), it lacks in Azerbaijani as there is not any modal verb. But its corresponding form is expressed by the category of the verb "*feilin icbar növü*" which also expresses future action.
- b) The category of mood (The Past Subjunctive Mood, the Present Subjunctive Mood, the Present Suppositional Mood), it is also expressed by the category of the verb "*feilin arzu ş kli*" in Azerbaijani.
- c) Other lexical ways with the meaning of futurity such as some idioms with "to be" having modal shades of meaning (to be going to, to be about to, to be able to, to be expected to, to be due to, to be likely to, to be bound to, to be sure to, to be certain to, to be meant to, to be obliged to, to be supposed to, etc.) Their corresponding forms also denote future in Azerbaijani.
- d) Some set expressions would better, would sooner, would rather, had better, had rather, had sooner+the bare infinitive. This lexico-grammatical way of expressing futurity coincides with these expressions in Azerbaijani such as "*yaxşı olar ki, m sl h tdir ki, ...*".
- e) Verbs with future meaning+(to) infinitive such as hope, expect, want, intent, promise, warn, wish, swear, plan, offer, attempt, dare, encourage, instruct, ask, allow, mean, agree, cause, choose, consent, prepare, propose etc., The corresponding forms of these verbs in Azerbaijani also denote futurity.
- f) A group of verbs requiring the gerund (to anticipate, to look forward to, to think of, to fancy, to mind, to imagine, to intend, to be intent on, to insist on, to hope, to need, to be on the verge of, to be on the point of, to be on the brink of, to consider, to contemplate, to put off, to feel like, to suggest, to want+gerund) can refer the action to the future. The gerund not existing in Azerbaijani, this way of expressing futurity is translated by different ways such as by corresponding tense forms, a noun, or non-finite forms (*m sd r, feili bağlama*).

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