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Abstract

The presented thesis studies the Future Progressive in contemporary British English. Although the investigation of its diachronic development and synchronic status has significantly increased in recent years, the *will/shall + be -ing* construction remains highly under-represented in the current body of research. This paper therefore builds on existing research and expands major theories in order to provide a deeper understanding of relevant discourse functions. To this end, an analysis of the British National Corpus (BNC) is conducted. The primary aim is to determine how *will/shall + be -ing* is used and distributed in different text types, especially spoken 'genres'. Moreover, the frequency with which each of the different types of *will/shall + be -ing* occurs is assessed and compared to other types of future tenses. In doing so, the paper explores the formal and semantic properties and tries to account for the functional sub-categories of the Future Progressive.

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1. Introduction

The thesis at hand presents a study on the distribution and frequency of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction in contemporary British English as illustrated in the examples below:

(1) This time tomorrow I shall be sailing across the North Sea.

(Leech 1987: 67)

(2) It's OK. I'll be going to the shops anyway. (Swan 2005: 195)

(3) Don't phone now – they'll be having lunch. (Wada 2013: 394)

The primary aim is to determine how *will/shall + be -ing* is used in different text types. Although this construction has received considerable attention in various works about the English tense system (e.g. Wekker 1976; Quirk et al. 1985; Leech 1987; Palmer 1988; Huddleston & Pullum 2002) only a very limited number of extensive studies on its distribution and frequency have been presented so far. The few accounts that have been published focussed on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction in written texts and marginalised its use in spoken discourse. This thesis therefore builds on existing research and extends the scope to include spoken 'genres' of English. To this end, an analysis of the The British National Corpus (BNC) is conducted.

In addition to analysing distribution and frequency, the Future Progressive is examined with regards to semantic and discourse-functional characteristics. In addressing this task the corpus data is divided into three semantic types, which are shown in examples (1) – (3) above. Following Wada (2013) the first of the three uses refers to ongoing situations in the future. The second use is employed to describe future situations that happen as a matter of course and the last and rarest refers to current, ongoing situations. Corollary, the corpus data will be hand-selected and allocated to the respective category, which, upon closer scrutiny of the verb, will reveal interesting semantic differences. It is a further objective of this thesis to account for these differences in meaning by analysing the impact of the verb used.

In the following sub-sections a list of research objectives and a concise outline of the paper are provided in order to ensure a focussed and well structured approach to the topic at hand.

1.1 Research Questions

The primary objective is to explain the semantic and discourse-functional properties of the Future Progressive and provide a detailed account of its frequency and distribution in different types of text. In order to do so, this thesis addresses the following questions:

RQ 1: How is the *will/shall + be -ing* construction used in different text types?

- How frequent are *will + be -ing* and *shall + be -ing*?
- How frequent is the Interrogative Form *will/shall + Person + be -ing*?¹
- How is the *will/shall + be -ing* construction distributed in different text types?
- How is it distributed in different 'genres' of spoken English?

RQ 2: What are the functional sub-categories of the Future Progressive?

- How are they distributed?
- How does the verb affect the overall meaning of an utterance?

RQ 1 is intentionally diversified and addresses a rather general aspect of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. The sub-questions, however, are intended to narrow the focus of attention and guide the reader towards a more specific analysis of spoken 'genres'. RQ 2 analyses the meaning of three different semantic types of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction and focusses on corpus data extracted from a selection of three categories of the spoken text section. Additional comments on the verb class are provided to highlight the subtle semantic differences.

1.2 Data and Methodology

This brief section presents the primary data used for the description of the Future Progressive and provides comments on the corpus used to retrieve the material.

All the data used for this study is taken from the British National Corpus (BNC) sampling British English from the 1980's to early 1990's. According to the BNC the total number of examples showing the *will/shall + be -ing* construction is 4.329, consisting of 4.180 tokens of the declarative *will/shall + be -ing* and 146 representing the Interrogative Form including five written text categories as well as one spoken category².

¹ Note that the Interrogative Form only includes the Persons and omits other nouns

² cf. chapter 7.1.1 for complete breakdown of frequencies

The spoken section, which is of particular relevance for this study contains 650 tokens. For reasons of space, this section is further divided into different categories, only three of which are closely examined in the course of the paper, namely the sections 'broadcast news', 'public debate' and 'parliament'. All the tokens in these sections were hand-selected to remove faulty examples. In order to compare the *will/shall + be -ing* construction across all text types the absolute frequency has been normalised to a text span of one million words.

Since this thesis uses a corpus to assemble the quantitative data, it is reasonable to provide essential information about the BNC and give reasons as to why this particular corpus was chosen. The BNC comprises approximately 100 million words of contemporary spoken and written British English of which 90% come from written sources and only 10% from spoken texts (Kennedy 1998: 50). However, according to Kennedy (1998: 50) the spoken section of the BNC comprising 10 million words was the largest collection of spoken English ever assembled at that time. Consequently, various corpus-based studies (e.g. Biber et al. 1998; Smith 2005) relied on this particular corpus to obtain their spoken material. Smith (2005: 51), for example, attests that “[t]he population sampled is much more diverse than that of almost all spoken corpora” and Biber et al. (1998: 13) state that “[f]or analyses requiring larger databases of spoken language, we use part of the British National Corpus (BNC)”.

The spoken section of the BNC consists of two parts, namely 'informative' prose and 'imaginative' literary works, collected from two major sources of text (Kennedy 1998: 50/51). The first type contains recordings of educational and informative events in lectures, tutorials and classrooms; news reports; demonstrations, consultations and interviews; sermons, political speeches, public meetings and parliamentary debate; sports commentaries, club meetings, broadcast phone-ins and chat shows.

The second type comprises up to 2000 hours of transcribed recordings, collected systematically from the UK from different socio-economic groups and with balanced coverage of participants with regards to age and gender (Kennedy 1998: 51).

Especially the first type will be of particular importance for the analysis of *will/shall + be -ing* since the construction occurs in almost every recording listed.

1.3 Organisation of the Thesis

The main proposition is to present a fully-fledged account of the Future Progressive including formal, semantic, discourse-functional as well as distributional characteristics based on an analysis of corpus data. In order to ensure the accessibility and integrity of the paper, it is divided into several chapters, which treat relevant theoretical background and the practical corpus data separately.

Chapter 2 presents a brief account of the concepts time, tense and aspect, which constitute the overarching framework of this thesis. Particular attention is paid to aspect due to its importance for the discussion of the Progressive Form. In chapter 3 preliminary information about the expression of future time in general is presented in order to properly situate the *will/shall + be -ing construction*. Note that this chapter is intended to set the tone for the remainder of this thesis and merely provides preliminary information about each construction used to refer to the future. Hence, the linguistic description is rather sketchy and by no means exhaustive. However, it is important for the integrity of the paper to include a complete listing of the future time expressions. This brief description of constructions with future time reference is followed by chapters 4 and 5 where a detailed analysis of the major components of the Future Progressive, namely the modal auxiliaries *will/shall* and the Progressive Form is provided. The discussion of these components is vital in order to account for semantic and discourse-functional characteristics of the Future Progressive. Furthermore, two influential corpus studies on the development of the Progressive Form are discussed in order to account for the emergence of the *will/shall + be -ing construction*, which will be put to closer examination in chapter 6. This section also includes an outline of previous research on the Future Progressive in order to properly place my study in context. Finally, chapter 7 concludes the paper with a corpus-based analysis of the distribution and frequency of *will/shall + be -ing* across different text types. This is followed by an assessment of the frequency of the most important verbs that occur with the *will/shall + be -ing construction*. The chapter is concluded with a detailed discussion of the functional sub-categories of the Future Progressive.

2. Time, Tense and Aspect: A General Outline

Before discussing the objectives outlined in the previous chapter, some theoretical remarks on the basic concepts such as time, tense and aspect are necessary so as to ensure the far-reaching linguistic ramifications can be fully appreciated. After all, we are dealing with time – an entity that has been the subject of discussion in philosophy, religion, physics and linguistics alike.

2.1 Time vs. Tense

Naturally, the discussion of time in this paper will limit itself to the linguistic description and ignore other aspects of religion, philosophy or physics. Nevertheless, it is important to be aware of the subtleties of time and tense and the underlying philosophical idea.

In linguistics, the part of speech concerned with distinctions of time is the verb. Even for Plato and Aristotle, “a verb was above all a word which indicates time” (Hewson 2012: 507). Hirtle (1988: 86) states that a verb incorporates a formal, i.e. grammatical representation of time, or in the more elegant terminology, a verb *consignifies* time. It is not without reason that the verb is still referred to as 'time word' or 'action word' (Binnik 1991: 3). To this day, speakers of English expect the verb to carry certain information about time and that there will be a relation between tense and time (Palmer 1965: 2). At this point a concise definition of the terms seems appropriate: For the sake of brevity, time shall simply be conceived of as past, present and future. Binnik (1991: 3/4) states that we find references to “the Three Times” with the ancient Greeks as well as in Homer's *Illiad* and Aristotle's *Physics*. For the purpose of this paper it is enough to keep in mind that time provides information about a past, present and future which is mediated with a past, present and future tense (Palmer 1965: 2).

This statement basically contains an implicit definition of tense, namely that tenses are seen as reflecting times (Binnik 1991: 10). However, this definition is too general and does not account for the subtle differences between the two. For example, Leech (1987: 3) points out that the English Present Tense can refer not just to present time, but to future time as well, which will be discussed in chapter 3 of this paper. Thus, we are in need of a more thorough definition of tense which is provided by Wekker (1976).

He (1967:6) states that “[t]ense is traditionally defined as a deictic category which expresses the temporal relationship between the event or action described by the verb and the actual utterance“.

In other words, tense is the “linguistic expression of time-relations” (Wekker 1967: 6). Hence, tense is perceived as a grammatical category reflecting and indicating different times (Binnick 1991: 10).

The distinction between time and tense is particularly important when talking about future time reference. It is argued by many scholars that English does not have an explicit future tense because it lacks certain formal features like *-ed* that distinguishes the present from the past tense. Since this discussion is not relevant for the purpose of this paper it is not further examined here. However, it is important to keep in mind that this special status of the future will have linguistic consequences (Dahl 1985: 103). These will be presented and discussed in chapter 3, but first, it is essential to determine how the category of aspect relates to the notions of time and tense.

2.2 Aspect

Next to tense, aspect is another grammatical category used to express the notion of time in a language. According to Hewson (2012: 507) it was only in the 20th century that a distinction between aspect and tense was to be made. When trying to define aspect many scholars prefer a semantically-oriented approach. For example, Comrie (1976:3) defines aspect by comparing it to tense and explains that the difference between *he is reading* and *he reads* is not one of tense but rather aspect. Since both expressions refer to present tense we need another term to label the difference between the two. Hence, he defines aspect as “different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation” (Comrie 1976: 3). Gvozdanović (2012: 781) picks up the notion of ‘internal constituency’ and provides an extended definition: “Situations may be conceptualized either as total, indivisible wholes or by envisaging their internal constituency. The total view of situations takes into account the situations’ boundaries [...]. These differences are ascribed to aspect [...]”. While Comrie and Gvozdanović made extensive reference to the internal characterisation of a situation, Quirk et al. (1985: 188) highlight the interrelation of aspect and time in the following definition: “The term aspect refers to a grammatical category which reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time”.

Hewson (2012: 511) elaborates this idea and very concisely explains how time, tense and aspect relate to each other: “In short, aspect is concerned with the representation of the time *contained in* the event, and tense with the representation of the time that *contains* the event”.

The essence of the various definitions is Comrie's notion of 'internal temporal constituency', which implies that the same event can be seen either from the 'outside' or internally. This difference is described by the two aspectual classes imperfectivity and perfectivity, whereby the first one presents the whole of a situation as a single unanalysable entity and the latter focusses on the internal structure of the situation (Comrie 1976: 3/16).

Langacker (1982: 295) illustrates the passage of time by means of a line whereby a full line, extending indefinitely in both directions represents imperfective processes and a line segment, with clear boundaries and length shows the internal structure of an event. For illustration, Figure 1 below shows the temporal duration of the imperfective and perfective aspect:

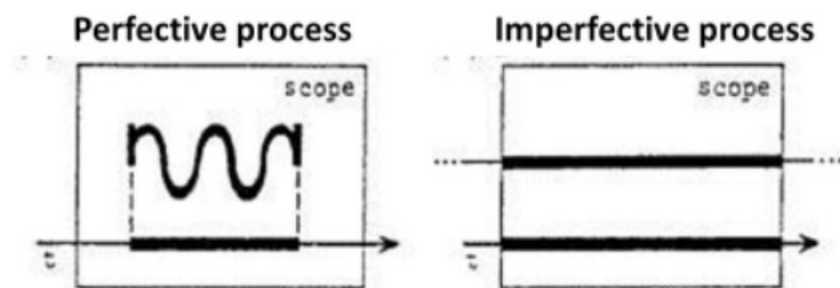


Figure 1: Temporal Duration of Perfective and Imperfective Aspect

Figure 1 describes the different aspectual classes with regards to the duration of an action, which is illustrated with a linguistic example in (1) below:

(1) John was reading when I entered (Comrie 1976: 3).

Comrie (1976:3) explains that in this sentence the progressive *was reading* presents the background to some event, while that event is introduced by the second verb *entered*. This second verb, which is said to have perfective aspect, views the situation as a single whole and does not distinguish any separate phases.

It follows from the example in (1) that the Progressive Form is a sub-category of the imperfective aspect, since it makes explicit reference to the internal temporal constituency of the situation (Comrie 1976: 16). In other words, the Progressive “can convey the idea that an event is progressing dynamically over a time frame opened up by an utterance” (Mair 2012: 803). This idea of 'dynamic progress' is particularly important for the discussion of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction and will be treated in more detail at a later point in the paper.

The notion of imperfectivity is further divided into two different concepts, namely habituality and continuousness, whereby the former refers to habitual or iterative actions and the latter describes a situation viewed in its duration (Comrie 1976: 26). Figure 2 below provides an overview of the different aspectual oppositions according to Comrie (1976: 25):

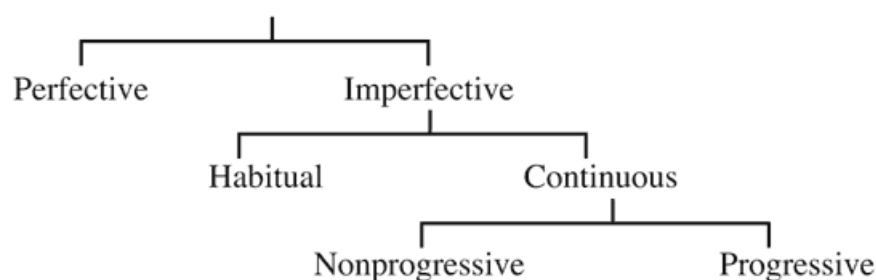


Figure 2: Classification of Aspectual Oppositions

It is of particular importance to be aware of the fact that the semantic distinctions outlined in Figure 2 are heavily dependent on the context and the inherent lexical meaning of the verbs. As was pointed out in example (1) above, the verb denotes the time duration of an action, i.e the internal temporal constituency of the situation. Accordingly, the sentence in (1) also illustrates that punctual verbs show a tendency to have perfective aspect while durative verbs occur in imperfective sentences (Hopper 1979a: 215). A very influential account of the semantic implications of the verb was provided by Vendler (1957: 143), who explains that “the use of a verb may also suggest the particular way in which that verb presupposes and involves the notion of time.” Consequently, he distinguishes states, activities, accomplishments and achievements³. For reasons of space only a rudimentary synopsis of these terms is provided:

³ cf. chapter 5.3 for more information

Vendler (1957: 145) contrasts the verbs *running* and *pushing a cart*, which do not imply as to how long that action takes to *running a mile* and *pushing a cart for half an hour*, respectively. Naturally, the latter expressions entail an inherent terminal point, a so called 'climax', indicating that the actions will be finished at some point. Consequently, verbs like *running* and *pushing a cart* are termed activities, *running a mile* and *pushing a cart for half an hour* are called accomplishments (Vendler 1957: 146).

Note that activities and accomplishments allow the use of the Progressive Aspect. Those verbs, on the other hand, that lack the continuous tenses are termed states (Vendler 1957: 147). As an example serve the verbs *knowing* and *recognizing*, which do not indicate a process going on in time but rather an inherent duration lasting over an extended period of time (Vendler 1957: 147). The last group are called achievements and include verbs like *winning* and *reaching* as in *winning a race* or *reaching the hilltop* (Vendler 1957: 147). According to Vendler (1957: 147) these are punctual which means they occur at a single moment.

In conclusion, the categorisation of situation types is important because they crucially influence the meaning of an utterance according to the type of meaning conveyed by the verb (Leech 1987:22/23). Especially the Progressive Aspect has considerable semantic implications, all of which will be studied at a later point. Prior to that some remarks on the expression of future time are presented.

3. The Expression of Future Time in English

In this chapter the linguistic expression of future time is subjected to closer examination. It has been mentioned previously, that some scholars reject the idea of an explicit future tense since there are no morphological markers to indicate a proper future form. Others, however, support the view that tense is not to be defined in terms of word inflection alone and acknowledge that "any grammatical expression whose primary function it is to mark temporal relations of 'before', 'after', and 'simultaneous with', is a primary tense-form" (Wekker 1967: 8). This discussion will be further pursued in chapter 4 where an attempt to determine the status of *will* is presented. As for now, whether or not English has an explicit future tense is not relevant to the matter at hand since there are many different ways of referring to future events. These will be considered in the following sub-sections.

3.1 *Will/Shall* + Infinitive

This type of future is often termed the 'pure future' because, according to Leech (1987: 57), it “provides English with its nearest approximation to a 'neutral' or 'colourless' future”. The example in (1) shows that *will* has no apparent lexical meaning and its function is to exclusively refer to the future (Okamura 1996: 35):

(1) You will feel better after this medicine (Leech 1987: 58).

In this sentence *will* clearly functions as an auxiliary of the future. It is noteworthy that the future situation does not depend on the speaker's intention or volition. Therefore, it is argued that the *will/shall* + Infinitive construction is used in a wide range of contexts to refer to either an indefinite or definite time in the future (Leech 1987: 58). Furthermore, *will* is particularly common in the main clause of conditional sentences, when we want to express what will happen if something else happens (Swan 2005: 188):

(2) If you pull this lever, the roof will slide back (Leech 1987: 58).

Swan (2005: 213) provides a wide array of additional uses. The examples in (3) – (6) show the use of *will* and *shall* to express 'interpersonal meanings' such as offers, orders, threats and promises:

(3) Shall I open a window?

(4) Will you get here at nine tomorrow?

(5) I'll hit you if you do this again.

(6) I promise I'll phone you tonight.

(adapted from Swan 2005)

It is important to keep in mind that these examples are not cases of 'pure future' since they contain a volitional element, i.e. the speaker's willingness. As Leech explains (1987: 57) *will* and *shall* both have the double function of modal auxiliary and future auxiliary⁴.

⁴ cf. chapter 4 for more information on the double function of *will*.

This is due to the fact that the speaker can never be as certain of the future as he/she is of past and present events, which means that even the most confident prediction is subjected to the speaker's attitude and hence heavy with modality (Leech 1987: 57). Consequently, the major use of the *will/shall* + Infinitive construction is that of prediction, i.e. giving information about the future based on the speaker's judgement.

3.2 *Be going to* + Infinitive

While the *will/shall* + Infinitive construction is typically recognised as the default marker of futurity, the *be going to* + Infinitive construction represents the next most important means of referring to the future (Tyler 2016: 2/3). The most prominent distinguishing feature between *will/shall* and *be going to* is the omission of volition and willingness of the speaker. Consequently, *be going to* + Infinitive is used to talk about already decided plans and future events based on present evidence (Swan 2005: 189). The example in (7) highlights the difference between the two constructions:

(7) A: Would somebody chair this afternoon's session, please?

(a) B: I'll do it.

(b) B: I'm going to do it.

(Nicolle 1998: 225)

As Nicolle (1998: 225) points out the use of *will* in (7a) expresses agreement on the part of the subject and shows a willingness to respond positively to the request. This notion of volition entails that the subject had not intended to arrange the chairs in the first place. The use of *be going to* in (7b), however, expresses a prior intention to perform the action requested. To summarise, Leech (1987: 59) distinguishes two basic meanings, namely the 'future culmination of present intention' and 'the future culmination of present cause'. Both notions imply that something in the future *is going to happen* that is already planned or decided, starting to happen, or we can see it coming now (Swan 2005: 188).

3.3 Present Progressive

The Present Progressive is similar to the *be going to* + Infinitive construction in that it refers to a future happening anticipated in the present (Leech 1987: 62). Wada (2009: 97) supports this claim and attests that the *be going to* future and Present Progressive “are similar in that they are both said to represent the near future, assured future, and present-orientation”. The notion of 'present-orientation' is taken on by Leech (1987: 62), who provides a concise definition of the Present Progressive with future use: “future event anticipated by virtue of a present plan, programme or arrangement”. This is illustrated in the examples (8) and (9) below:

(8) He's leaving for London tomorrow. (Nesselhauf 2007: 191)

(9) She's getting married this spring. (Leech 1987: 62)

Both situations imply an already made arrangement or plan. In the first one, the trip to London is already secured and in the latter the marriage has already been fixed. It is pivotal to emphasise that the factor of 'plan' and 'arrangement' restricts itself to a specific type of verbs, namely 'doing' verbs, as Leech (1987: 64) points out.

The example in (10) is unacceptable because the use of the progressive form suggests that the rising of the sun could be deliberately planned:

(10) *The sun is rising at 5 o'clock in the morning⁵. (Leech 1987: 64)

The sentence in (10) shows that the use of the progressive form is bound to involve “conscious human agency” (Leech 1987: 64). This does not mean, however, that the use of the Present Progressive is entirely limited to 'doing verbs'. For example, Swan (2005: 189) adds that the Present Progressive is often used with 'verbs of motion':

(11) Are you coming to the pub?

It is obvious from the two examples above that the verb has a huge impact on the overall meaning of the sentence. A thorough analysis of the verbs compatible with the Progressive is provided in chapter 5 of this paper.

⁵ The asterisk indicates an unacceptable utterance.

3.4 Simple Present

Since the use of the Simple Present to refer to the future is not relevant for the discussion of the Future Progressive it is only examined briefly. However, it seems legitimate to include it in order to guarantee the completeness of this chapter. According to Wekker (1976: 78) “future reference is only a non-basic function of the simple present tense, its basic function being [...] the expression of 'present time' or simultaneity with the moment of utterance“. Leech (1987: 65) explains how the Simple Present can be used for future time reference: “The key to the (rather rare) use of the Simple Present as a 'future tense' is that it represents future as fact; that is, it attributes to the future the same degree of certainty that we normally accord to present or past events“.

He goes on and states that “the Simple Present refers to a definite future occasion in the same way as the Simple Past refers to a definite occasion in the past“ (Leech 1987: 66). Therefore, the most common use of the Simple Present is to talk about events which are part of timetables or regular schedules as illustrated below:

(12) My plane leaves at three o'clock.

(13) The sun rises at 6.13 tomorrow.

(Swan 2005: 190)

The examples illustrate a future situation that is unalterable and part of a definite future. In order to emphasise the futurity of the utterances an adverbial reference to future time, like 'tomorrow' in (13), is necessary. Wekker (1976: 78) points out that it is not the “present tense alone that indicates futurity, but the present tense in collocation with a future time adverbial“. When there is no adverbial to indicate futurity as in (12), a context that refers to future time is assumed.

3.5 *Be about to* + Infinitive; *Be* + Infinitive

According to Wada (2000: 386) *be about to* + Infinitive is used to refer to a future event that is very close and is therefore interchangeable with *be going to*:

(14) The plane's about to take off (= 'The plane's going to take off').

(adapted from Swan 2005)

The *be* + Infinitive construction is used to talk about plans, arrangements, schedules and orders:

(15) You are to be home by eleven.

Although *be about to* + Infinitive and *be* + Infinitive are not relevant for the discussion of the Future Progressive Aspect, they are included for the sake of completeness. In the following sub-section a preliminary account of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction is presented.

3.6 Will/Shall + Progressive Infinitive

Since the remainder of this paper is devoted to the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction anyway, at this point only a cursory analysis is provided. The basic use of this construction is a combination of the future meaning of *will/shall* with the prototypical meaning of the Progressive Aspect, which has earlier been described as denoting 'an action in progress', 'temporariness' and 'incompleteness' (Wekker 1976: 115). Another important notion is that of 'temporal frame', meaning that the action is associated with a point in time round which it forms a frame (Leech 1987: 67). The example in (16) illustrates the temporariness of the future situation:

(16) Good luck with the exam. We'll be thinking of you. (Swan 2005: 195)

A further major use of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction is, what Leech (1987: 68) calls 'future-as-a-matter-of-course', which indicates that the future event will happen regardless of the speaker's intention.

This use does not entail the regular meaning of the Progressive Aspect, i.e. there is no implication of an action in progress or of limited duration. Also, the characteristic 'temporal frame' is omitted here (Leech 1987: 67). This is exemplified in (17) below:

(17) Will you be going to the shops this afternoon?

(Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 171)

The underlying notion of the sentence in (17) is that the action "will happen in the natural course of events" regardless of the speaker's intention (Leech 1987: 69).

This example also highlights the major difference with the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction, namely the omission of the volitional element inherent to *will/shall*. The example in (18) highlights this difference:

(18a) I'll drive into London next week.

(18b) I'll be driving into London next week.

(Leech 1987: 68)

In (18a), it is suggested that one intends to drive to London, whereas the use of *will be driving* in (18b) avoids the overtone of volition. The sentence in (18b) is going to happen as a matter of course. Note that the volitional interpretations of *will* are about to be treated in more detail in the next chapter.

Another important use that arises from the discussion above is for polite enquiries. It is considered a more tactful alternative to the non-progressive form as shown in (19) below:

(19a) Will you stay for dinner?

(19b) Will you be staying for dinner?

By using the Progressive Form with the inherent notion of 'matter of courseness' the speaker shows that he/she does not want to influence the listener's decision, thereby avoiding any awkward feelings of indebtedness on the listener's part (Leech 1987: 69). The speaker is simply asking for the listener's plans.

This sub-section comprises a sketchy outline of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction including major ideas and uses, while still owing an in-depth analysis, raising more questions than actually answering. This will be remedied in chapters 4 and 5, which present comments on the status of *will* and important information about the Progressive Form including verb types and their influence on the meaning of an utterance. Chapter 6 combines these preliminary analyses so as to present a coherent and complete account of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction and paves the way to chapter 7, which culminates in a corpus-based analysis of relevant research questions.

4. Remarks on *Will* and *Shall*

In this chapter, the modal auxiliaries *will* and *shall* are examined more closely. Although *will* is traditionally treated as a modal auxiliary verb of English, some authors have recently questioned its status as a representative modal (e.g. Kissine 2008; Salkie 2010). Kissine (2008: 129), for example, argues that “*will* has no other semantic contribution in contemporary English than a temporal shift towards the future with respect to the utterance time” and rejects any other uses. Salkie (2010: 211/212) supports Kissine's arguments and states that “the analysis of *will* as a future tense has strong arguments in its favour” and adds that “[t]hese do not seem to add up to a strong case for the modal analysis”. While the ‘temporal shift towards the future’ is undeniable, it is maintained in this paper that *will* does have modal uses which do influence the meaning of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction. The modal auxiliary *shall*, on the other hand, is less controversial and complex than the modal *will*. However, it displays semantic differences which clearly distinguish it from *will* and add to the meaning of an utterance.

4.1 Modal Auxiliary *Will*

This section is concerned with the two main uses of the auxiliary *will*, namely as a marker of futurity and as a modal verb. While the use of *will* to express future meaning has already been touched upon in chapter 3, the modal uses, which have considerable implications on the overall meaning of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction, will be introduced. It is the aim of this chapter to highlight the differences between the two approaches and emphasise the subtle distinction between the different uses of the modal *will*.

4.1.1 Marker of Future Tense

The question of whether English has an explicit future tense has received much attention in the literature (e.g. Wekker 1976; Haegeman 1983). It seems that most scholars refuse to treat *will* as ‘the’ future tense for various reasons. Haegeman (1983: 7) explains in her unified account of ‘The Semantics of *Will*’ that “[t]he first objection against introducing the label ‘future tense’ [...] is strictly formal and points to the fact that while present and past tenses are formed by inflection, the so-called future tense consists of an auxiliary and the infinitive of a lexical verb”.

A further objection is that *will* “has other functions than that of producing a time-shift from the present to the future time” (Haegeman 1983: 7). Apart from morphological and functional arguments, another well known reason to reject *will/shall* as the prototypical future tense is simply the fact that English has other ways of referring to the future, all of which have been dealt with in the previous section.

Since it is not the aim of this thesis to engage in this discussion, let alone provide arguments for or against establishing *will/shall* as future tense, the unified approach provided by Wekker (1976) is implemented here. For he assessed the status of *will* and *shall* in his influential work on expression of future time and came to the following conclusion: “It seems then, that none of the arguments we have discussed provides convincing evidence against the recognition of a future tense (Wekker 1976: 19)”. Hence, Wekker (1976: 18) regards the *will/shall* construction as a primary marker of future tense, while at the same time acknowledging its status as a modal auxiliary. Consequently, it is a fact that *will/shall* function as markers of futurity, but whether or not they are ‘the’ future tense in English remains unanswered due to reasons of space.

Although this paper aims to treat the two functions of *will* separately, it is not entirely possible to do so without making reference to one another. The reason is the very nature of futurity. Leech (1987: 57) explains that since we cannot be as certain of the future as we are of past events, every prediction about the future is bound to reflect the speaker’s attitude and as a consequence contain modality. This is illustrated in the so-called modal-temporal model presented by Sarkar (1998: 93), where both future time reference and modality coexist. Figure 3 below shows the connection of modality and the expression of future time whereby **S** represents the speech or utterance time, **bold lines** represent events and **E** represents a future event distinguished by the utterance:

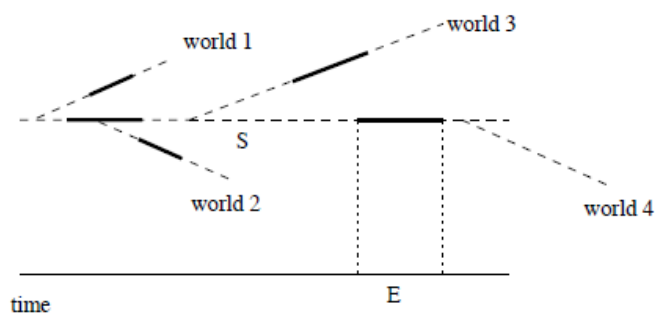


Figure 3: The Modal-temporal Model

As illustrated in Figure 3, *will* is ambiguous between receiving a modal and a future temporal interpretation as opposed to a model where futurity is perceived as a corollary of modality (Sarkar 1998: 93). However, *will* is not exclusively linked to modality but may be used to make rather neutral references to the future. Palmer (19754: 106) provides an example for an approximation to the most 'neutral' future as shown in (1):

(1) It will rain tomorrow.

Whether it will rain or not is not subject to the speaker's attitude and hence not linked to modality. Palmer (1974: 106) explains that “there is no obvious 'it' that can agree to rain”, consequently the example in (1) is likely to be simple futurity. However, in his revised edition of 'The English Verb' Palmer (1988: 144) states that “forms with *will/shall* rarely seem to refer to a plain future, but carry connotations of conditionality, envisaging, etc”.

Although *will* is used to make neutral predications about the future, it seems that modality is the dominant feature. Huddleston (1984: 174) supports this claim by stating that “[i]n several of its uses the meaning very clearly involves modality of one kind or another – and even where, with future time, the modality component is least apparent, there is evidence that it is not entirely lacking”. Another way to tackle the problem at hand is provided by Joos (1964: 159) who explains the matter at hand in Saussurean terms and states that, like every modal, *will* has a connotation of futurity; but no modal has a denotation of futurity.

For the purpose of this paper simply acknowledging the use of *will* to make reference to the future seems to suffice because after all it is the modal uses, especially the volitional element, that have the most noticeable implications on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. These will be discussed in the following section.

4.1.2 Modal Use

It has already been mentioned above that future time reference covers only a small fraction of the possible uses of *will*. In fact, the non-temporal uses outweigh the future uses by far. Most authors divide the modal uses of *will* into four sub-categories (e.g. Palmer 1974; Leech 1987), others like Jespersen (1931) distinguish only in terms of volitional properties, namely 'present volition', 'volitional future' and 'non-volitional future'.

Since Palmer's categorisation of the different uses of the modal *will* is the most accessible and comprehensive and "combining a high degree of internal adequacy with extensive consideration of usage" his model will be exerted as the blueprint for further discussion (Haegeman 1983: 41). Table 1 below provides an overview of the four categories of the use of the modal *will* according to Palmer (1974):

Table 1: Modal Uses of *Will*

Category	Use
Volition	normally suggests willingness or agreement (109).
Insistence	notion of deliberate, willed action (111).
Characteristic	indicates characteristic activities (111).
Inference	occur if certain conditions are met and for deductive conclusions (112/113).

The categories listed in Table 1 present a complete account of the various uses but by no means are they exclusive. Moreover, it is argued that the semantic boundaries are rather blurred. Palmer (1974: 108) even introduces the uses in Table 1 with the words "[w]e must distinguish *at least* four", thereby making a concession and leaving room for adaption and change.

What is also important to keep in mind is the fact that these 'non-temporal uses' are not to be separated from the future utilisation of *will* entirely. The examples in (2) and (3) below illustrate this argument:

(2) I'll help you with the washing up.

(3) He'll always help a friend.

(adapted from Haegeman 1983:79)

In (2) the speaker offers his/her help to perform a certain activity in the future at the present moment whereas the example in (3) refers to a habitual activity. Consequently, although both examples contain a modal *will* only the *will* in (3) belongs to the 'non-temporal' class. Conversely, Huddleston (1984: 173) suggests “that the meaning of *will* has at least some latent element of modality about it even when used with future time” as was mentioned earlier.

In the following sub-sections, the four categories are treated in more detail and stocked with supplementary comments from various authors, who provided relevant additional information in order to fully grasp the semantic differences.

4.1.2.1 Volition

This sub-category is of particular importance for the *will + be -ing* construction, since the volitional element is subdued by the Progressive Aspect⁶. This has considerable implications on the meaning and accounts for the most prominent semantic feature distinguishing the *will + Infinitive* and *will/shall + be -ing*.

The notion of volition refers to the speaker's state of mind and attitude towards what is being said. Johansson (1976: 11) points out the importance of the involvement of the speaker and distinguishes three main types: speaker's volition, speaker's attitude to the truth and the speaker's evaluation of an event. The modality in sentences containing the speaker's attitude might be termed 'dynamic' in that “most cases involve some property or disposition of the referent of the subject NP” or in other words, the concept of 'dynamic modality' accounts for matters of “volition or willingness on the part of the subject referent” (Huddleston 1984: 171). This notion of willingness is illustrated in (4) and (5) below:

(4) Will he lend us the car? (Huddleston 1984: 171)

(5) I will always love you. (Wada 1996: 192)

The examples in (4) and (5) not only demonstrate the volitional involvement of the speaker and listener, respectively, but also serve to introduce what Wada (1996:192) calls 'volitional future', which refers to the present volition and future actualisation of the action (i.e. the lending of the car and the speaker's loving the addressee).

⁶ cf. Chapter 6.2 for more information

In order to highlight the volitional interpretation of *will* it could be substituted for paraphrases such as *be willing* in (4) or *intend* in (5). Leech (1987) even introduced sub-categories of volition, termed 'weak', 'intermediate' and 'strong', whereby 'weak volition' might be equated with the notion of willingness, 'intermediate volition' refers to the speaker's intentions and 'strong volition' is compared to what Palmer (1974) called 'insistence'. According to Leech (1987: 86) "this meaning carries strong emotional overtones" and fosters the feeling of annoyance. This use is further elaborated and illustrated with examples in the subsequent section.

4.1.2.2 Insistence

As was pointed out by Leech (1987) above, this particular use is strongly related to the volitional use because it implies "strong emotional overtones" or according to Palmer (1974:111) a "notion of deliberate, willed action". An example is provided in (6) below:

(6) He will go swimming in dangerous waters. (Leech 1987: 86)

The notion of deliberate intention inherent to the *will* in (6) might be highlighted by means of paraphrasing it with verbs such as *determine* and *insist* resulting in '*He insists on going swimming...*' (Leech 1987: 86). Note, however, that "[t]his meaning [...] is not inherent to *will*, it arises IN context and FROM the basic meaning" (Haegeman 1983: 139).

This particular use is rather rare and virtually unused in American English (Leech: 2004). It remains to be seen whether it has any significant impact on the meaning of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction.

4.1.2.3 Characteristic

This is a minor use of the modal *will* and like the previous could have been included under the notion of 'volition' as it refers to a habitual willed activity (Palmer 1974: 111). However, Palmer (1974: 111/112) argues that this use deserves a different category because (a) no futurity is indicated and (b) it can be replaced with little change of meaning by the non-modal form, as illustrated in (7) below:

(7a) She'll sit there for hours doing nothing.

(7b) She sits there for hours doing nothing.

(Palmer 1974: 111/112)

Both sentences in (7) indicate a characteristic activity without necessarily making a reference to the future. It is argued that this category is closely related to the use that follows, namely 'inference', because neither category contains a reference to the future. Another interesting consideration is the fact that some authors (e.g. Salkie 2010) seem to interchange the two categories entirely. This will be further examined in the next sub-section.

4.1.2.4 Inference

This last use of the modal *will* is split into two sub-categories, both of which occur if certain conditions are met (Palmer 1974: 112). According to Palmer (1974: 112) the first one is used for 'timeless truths' that can be proven by experimentation as shown in example (8):

(8) Oil will float on water.

Two objections arise from the sentence in (8): Haegeman (1983: 42) points out that the distinction between 'timeless truths' and 'habit' mentioned during the discussion of the characteristic uses earlier is not clear enough, rendering the boundaries between the two categories extremely blurry. What is more, Salkie (2010) seems to assess the example in (8) differently and consequently ascribes it to the characteristic uses. However, these are just complementary remarks, which, for obvious reasons of space, are not treated further. Instead the uses of the modal *shall* are discussed next.

4.2 Modal Auxiliary *Shall*

The modal *shall* is similar to *will* in that it has a double function as marker of future tense and modal auxiliary. In contrast to *will*, though, the use of *shall* is gradually declining, especially in American English. Nowadays, *shall* is reserved for rather formal contexts such as legal documents and arrangements. Nevertheless, my corpus research yielded enough usable data to warrant a closer examination of the modal *shall*, which will be presented below.

Will and *shall* are both modal auxiliaries, but whereas *will* is traditionally associated with the notion of 'volition' the major use of *shall* is that of 'obligation', or more precisely “*shall* most often severs to express that kind of obligation which is dependent on the speaker's will” (Jespersen 1931: 269). Consequently, *shall* is not entirely detached from the volitional element. But like *will*, *shall* is used to make predictions about the future as exemplified in (9) below:

(9) You shall have it next week. (Palmer 1974: 113)

Johanesson (1976: 69) explains that the use of *shall* in (9) increases the strength of the prediction, calling it a 'guaranteed prediction' equivalent to a promise. What is more, in predictions volition is not involved at all in the utterance because of the obvious lack of an agent of volition (Arnovick 1990: 5). Arnovick (1990: 5) elaborates this idea and states that “*shall* simply predicts, reflecting the expectation rather than the volition of the speaker”. However, depending on the context a 'guaranteed prediction' might be used as a threat as in (10):

(10) He shall regret this. (Swan 2005: 192)

In both examples *shall* could be substituted for *will* without major changes in meaning. Quirk et al. (1985: 230) point out that *shall* can be used interchangeably with *will* in formal style. This also holds true for the volitional use of *shall* illustrated in example (11):

(11) I shall/will inform you if the situation changes.

(adapted from Leech 2004: 89)

Palmer (1974: 114) points out that in sentences with *I* as in (11) “speaker and subject are the same and it ought, [...], to follow that *shall* and *will* have little or no difference in meaning, both being speaker=subject oriented”.

Moreover, the volitional use of *shall* illustrated in (11) is quite common in questions especially in British English (Leech 2004: 89). Whereas the *shall* in a declarative sentence such as (11) contains a notion of 'subjectivity' and 'volition', this role is reversed in questions, thereby provoking a shift of 'authority' from speaker to hearer (Leech 2004: 91). This change of roles is illustrated in (12) and (13) below:

(12) Shall I carry your suitcase? ('Do you want me to carry your suitcase?')

(13) Shall we have dinner? ('Do you agree with my intention to have dinner?')

(Leech 2004: 91)

Palmer (1974: 114) explains that *shall* is discourse oriented and thus confirms Leech's (2004) idea of 'role reversal': “In statements it is the speaker who initiates – he guarantees or promises; in questions it is the hearer – it is from him that the guarantee or promise is sought”. Hence, questions beginning with *shall I* or *shall we* “consult the wish of the hearer” for the simple reason that it is more polite to consult the listener's wishes (Leech 2004: 91). According to Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 195) the prototypical answer to questions such as (12) and (13) above is an imperative (e.g. 'Yes, please do'), and not a declarative with *shall*.

In addition to using *shall* for 'guaranteed predictions' and to changing the 'authority figure' in question, it is conversely used to guarantee that an action will not take place. This use is called 'non-assertion' by Palmer (1988:141) and is exemplified in (14) below:

(14) You shall not pass! (Jackson et al. 2001)

Alternatively, the form *shan't* can be used in (14) to negate the statement and assert that the passing will definitely not take place (Palmer 1988: 141).

In conclusion, it is argued that *shall* is similar to *will* in terms of use and function, only differing with regards to previously outlined semantic distinctions.

4.3 Conclusion

In this chapter the major uses of the modal auxiliaries *will* and *shall* have been discussed. It was argued that both modals serve to make reference to the future and although *shall* is on the decline, it is still used in spoken as well as written texts as corpus data will show. The two modals are interchangeable in most contexts with little to no changes in meaning. The major difference is the obligational use of *shall* as well as the formal connotation. Moreover, it has been shown that *will* can indeed be used to provide neutral information about the future. The crucial factor for the discussion of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction, however, are the modal uses which reveal interesting characteristics when combined with the Progressive Aspect. It seems only reasonable to discuss the Progressive Form in more detail to finally throw some light on these changes.

5. The Progressive – Form, Meaning and Function

Moving on with the analysis of the components of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction it is time that a full account of the Progressive Aspect is provided. Tying in with the preliminary remarks on Aspect and Tense in chapter 2, this section presents additional information as to how the Progressive functions and how it is used in different written and spoken contexts. In the course of the last decades various studies (e.g. Mair & Hundt 1995; Hundt 2004; Smith 2002 & 2005; Aarts, Close & Wallis 2010) have shown an increase in the use of the Progressive Form across all types of printed as well as spoken texts. This increase in use coincided with both discourse-functional and semantic implications, producing specialised uses, one of which is the combination of the Progressive Form with a modal, resulting in a *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction that significantly alters the meaning of an utterance. In order to prepare for the discussion of these changes, which will be conducted in chapter 6, two of the above mentioned corpus-based studies are discussed in more detail. Albeit interesting, potential contributing factors like grammaticalisation and colloquialisation are only mentioned briefly due to reasons of space. What is amplified, however, is the status of the verb and how it affects the meaning of the Progressive Aspect. Also, a considerable amount of space is devoted to the discussion of the different uses that refer to past, present and future happenings.

5.1 Preliminaries: Definition and Positioning within the Aspectual System

The remarks about the English tense and aspect system provided in chapter 2 constitute the framework within which the current discussion of the Progressive Aspect takes place. It has been argued that the verb is used to indicate time and that time is represented in two different ways, namely the time contained in the event, and the time that contains the event (Hewson 2012: 511). Hirtle (1967: 14) calls the former 'event time' and the latter 'universe time', since it “moves on independently of any individual event”. This is illustrated in Figure 4 below:

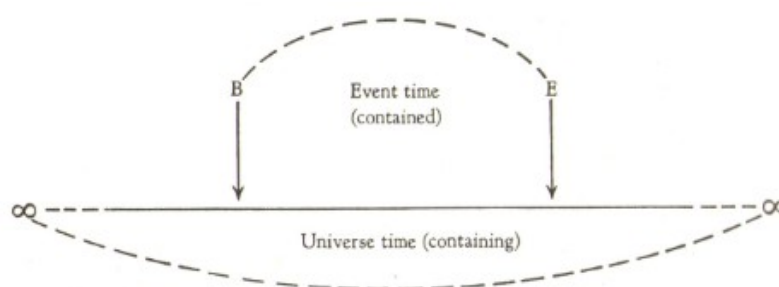


Figure 4: Event Time vs. Universe Time according to Hirtle (1967: 14)

Naturally, the time contained in the event is considerably shorter, delimiting the action which is indicated with the letter **B** for the beginning and **E** for the end (Hirtle 1967: 14). Referring to the definition of aspect provided by Quirk et al. (1985: 188) in chapter 2 - “[t]he term aspect [...] reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time” - it can be deduced that aspect refers to event time, making explicit reference to the internal structure of a situation, thus evoking the unrolling of an action within the event (Hirtle 1967: 15). It was also pointed out in chapter 2 by Comrie (1976: 24) that this notion of 'internal structure' was said to denote imperfectivity. Considering a definition of imperfectivity provided by Williams (2001: 92), who states that “imperfectivity has to do with a process or activity that is seen as something (either actually or potentially) incomplete or ongoing” we are now ready to conclude that the Progressive Form is used to refer to the 'inside' of an event and denote the duration of an action. Hirtle (1967: 27) adds that an event “which gives the impression of lacking something, of leaving room to something to come, will be expressed by the progressive”. This is contrasted with the notion of perfectivity, which, conversely, denotes the whole situation “whose completion is a necessary prerequisite to a subsequent event” (Hopper 1979b: 61).

Seeing that the Progressive is imperfective it seems reasonable then to assume that perfectivity is denoted by the Simple Form. This is challenged by Williams (2001: 92), who argues that the Progressive is indeed imperfective, however, “the non-progressive form may be perfective in certain cases and imperfective in others”. While perfectivity and imperfectivity are seemingly interchangeable in some circumstances, the “Progressive and non-Progressive are not in general interchangeable” (Comrie 1976: 33). Consequently, a common way of accounting for the meaning of the Progressive is by contrasting it to the meaning of the corresponding non-Progressive as illustrated in (1) below:

(1a) Mary is leaving.

(1b) Mary leaves.

(adapted from Parsons 1989: 213)

Analysing the sentences in (1) with regards to the imperfective/perfective dichotomy it might be argued that (1a) highlights the incompleteness of the action whereas the example in (1b) declares the beginning and end, thus denoting an accomplished activity. The example emphasises the far-reaching implications of the different verb form on the meaning of an utterance. In order to highlight these implications the three major aspects of the meaning of the Progressive Aspect are discussed in chapter 5.2. below, followed by an outline of the different verb types in section 5.3.

5.2 Three Aspects of Meaning

Generally, the Progressive has the effect of surrounding an event with a 'temporal frame', as illustrated in Figure 5:



Figure 5: 'Temporal Frame' of the Progressive Aspect (Leech 2004: 21)

Quirk et al. (1985: 209) explain that “within the flow of time, there is some point of orientation from which the temporary event or state described by the verb can be seen to stretch into the future and into the past”, thereby framing the action. Naturally, with the present Progressive this reference point is 'now', whereas with the Past Tense the frame refers to a past time of orientation (Leech 2004: 22).

The effect of the 'temporal frame' is exemplified in (2):

(2a) When we arrived she made fresh coffee.

(2b) When we arrived she was making fresh coffee.

(adapted from Leech 2004: 22)

The sentence in (2a) denotes a time-sequence, i.e. the coffee-making followed the arrival. The relationship between the Progressive and the Past in (2b) is one of time-inclusion, indicating that the arrival took place during the coffee-making (Leech 2004: 22). However, Declerck (1991: 274) points out that the 'framing effect' is by no means an "automatic consequence of the use of the progressive, and neither is it to be found with the progressive only". This is confirmed by Leech (2004: 22), who states that "[t]he 'temporal frame' effect is not an independent feature of the Progressive form's meaning" but rather a consequence of the inherent duration of the Progressive.

In conclusion, the Progressive Aspect is mainly used to refer to the inherent temporariness and duration of an action. Three separate aspects of meaning are apparent. These will be discussed in more detail in the following sub-sections.

5.2.1 Duration

According to Comrie (1976: 41) "durativity simply refers to the fact that the given situation lasts for a certain period of time" and is referred to as the "simplest and clearest use of the Progressive" by Palmer (1988: 54). The durational element basically stretches the conceived time-span of the progressive verb and provokes the aforementioned 'framing effect'. This is best illustrated by contrasting the Simple Form with the Progressive Form of an 'dynamic verb'⁷ as in (3):

(3a) I raise my arm.

(3b) I am raising my arm.

(adapted from Leech 2004: 19)

The sentence in (3a) suggests a sudden movement, whereas (3b) denotes a more gradual one (Leech 2004: 19). The Progressive stretches it into the past and future.

⁷ cf. chapter 5.3 for more information on verb classes with the Progressive

Another interesting feature that arises from the 'stretching' in the example in (3) is the potential of the Progressive to foster an iterative interpretation as in (4) below:

(4) She was hitting him on the nose (i.e. she hit him several times).

(Bache 1997: 18)

Langacker (1982: 282) explains that punctual verbs (e.g. *blink*, *slap*, *hit*) with no inherent duration rule out an internal perspective, hence by inducing an 'iterative' interpretation the Progressive implies the repetition of an action.

5.2.2 Limited Duration

It has been argued that the Progressive 'stretches' an action by implying repetition, however, it can also cause the opposite effect and limit the time-span of an event. This is particularly striking when compared to a Simple Form as in (5):

(5a) I live in Wimbledon.

(5b) I am living in Wimbledon.

(adapted from Leech 2004: 20)

The use of the Simple Form in (5a) provides a notion of an event that has no foreseeable end (Hirtle: 1967: 61). The Progressive, on the other hand, "gives the impression of something which is not settled or fixed, that is, [...], 'of limited duration'" (Hirtle 1967: 61). This notion of 'limited duration' or 'temporariness' basically means that the situation is 'subject to change' "because the Present Progressive brings with it the concept that the current happening [...] does not have the prospect of continuing indefinitely" (Leech 2004: 20). This does not mean, however, that habitual situations cannot be expressed with the Progressive as the sentence in (6) clearly shows:

(6) She's always breaking things. (Palmer 1988: 63)

The sense in (6) is one of continuous activity, which is underlined by adverbs or adverbial phrases like *always*, *continually* or *constantly* (Leech 2004: 34).

5.2.3 Incompleteness

Another major use of the Progressive Aspect is to denote that an action does not necessarily need to be complete. Declerck (1991: 122) states that amongst most linguists the notion of 'incompleteness' constitutes "one of the basic features of the progressive aspect" and simultaneously warns that '(in)completeness' "has nothing to do with whether the situation is finished or not in real time; all that matters is how the speaker conceptualises the situation". The concept of 'unboundedness' has been introduced to refer to this inherent meaning of the Progressive to disregard the beginning and end of an action (Declerck 1991: 121/122). The 'unboundedness' of a situation is best exemplified with a Past Tense as in (7):

(7a) Between 5 o'clock and 6:00 he was drinking gin.

(7b) Between 5 o'clock and 6:00 he drank gin.

(adapted from Declerck 1979: 771)

Leech (2004: 20) explains that the example in (7a) does not specify either the beginning or the end of an activity. The Past Simple in (7b), however, clearly shows that the drinking started at 5 o'clock and ended at 6 o'clock. Hence, "(un)boundedness relates to whether or not a situation is described as having reached a temporal boundary" (Depraetere 1995: 2/3).

It is pointed out by Smith (2005: 25) that the notion of incompleteness should be regarded "as a typical rather than an essential feature", because it can be outsourced in certain contexts as illustrated in example (8) below:

(8) John was working for two hours. (Zucchi 1999: 202)

Due to the durational adverb 'two hours' the temporal boundaries of the utterance are clearly defined which in turn implies the completion of the event.

One of the major insights of the discussion on the different meanings of the Progressive is that its use is heavily dependent on the type of verb used. One particular type, namely 'dynamic' verbs, has already been mentioned. In the following section, the discussion on the impact of the different verb classes shall be completed.

5.3 Classes of Verbs with the Progressive Aspect

It has already been mentioned that the effect of the Progressive Aspect varies according to the verb type. Therefore, this brief sub-section provides a complete outline of the classification of verbs into two main categories 'dynamic' and 'stative' verbs. The most influential and universal schemata capturing all the relevant semantic differences of the verb was put forward by Vendler (1957) in his famous essay 'Verbs and Times', already briefly discussed in chapter 2 of this paper. For illustration the framework is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Semantic Features of Aspectual Classes according to Vendler (1957)

	Punctual	Telic	Dynamic
State	-	-	-
Activity	-	-	+
Accomplishment	-	+	+
Achievement	+	+	+

Table 2 shows the four 'situation types' characterised by the three semantic features punctuality, telicity and dynamicity, whereby 'punctual' distinguishes verbs that can be thought of as instantaneous (e.g. begin to play) from those with duration (e.g. play a game); 'telic' distinguishes verbs with endpoints (e.g. play a game) from those without (play) and 'dynamic' distinguishes dynamic verbs (e.g. play, read) from stative verbs (e.g. seem, know). Using the words of Smith (1999: 480/481) three 'situation types' arise: Stative-Dynamic, Telic-Atelic and Durative-Punctual. Haznedar (2007: 386) remarks that this schema has been reinterpreted in later research and points out the obvious lack of the already mentioned 'iterative' interpretation'. This is remedied by Comrie (1976: 42), who introduces another pair 'Semelfactive-Iterative', which, for obvious reasons, falls in the punctual-durative category. 'Semelfactive' is used to refer to a situation that takes place only once, e.g. one single hit, whereby 'iterative' denotes the repetition of this action (Comrie 1976: 42). Note that in order to achieve an iterative interpretation the Progressive Form is used.

Since it is the aim of this chapter to present verbs with regard to their compatibility with the Progressive Form and not only in terms of their inherent semantic properties, a converse approach is applied:

The most useful distinction is that between 'stative' and 'dynamic' verbs because it seems reasonable – considering that the Progressive Aspect denotes duration and temporariness – to contrast “situations with dynamism, or *energeia*” with the class of states (Smith 1999: 485). Moreover, it appears that due to their inherent semantic characteristics only 'stative' verbs seem to avoid the Progressive. Consequently, the following sub-sections treat these two categories separately, outlining semantic features and paying particular attention to their interaction with the Progressive Form.

5.3.1 Dynamic Verbs

It is an inherent characteristic of 'dynamic' verbs that they take place in – to use Hirtle's (1967) terminology introduced in chapter 5.1 – 'universe' time, i.e. “[t]hey occur in successive stages which are temporally located at different moments” (Smith 1999: 485/486). De Wit & Brisard (2009: 8) state that 'dynamic' verbs refer to actions that are construed as bounded, thus referring to the aforementioned temporal boundaries of the event, indicating that “activity verbs have inherent duration in that they involve a span of time” (Bardovi-Harlig 1995: 109). Another important characteristic is put forward by Comrie (1976: 49), who explains that a dynamic situation requires effort in order for it to continue. This implies some sort of involvement on the part of the subject, whether agentive or non-agentiv (Comrie 1976: 49).

Dynamic verbs include activities, accomplishments, and achievements. With regards to the Progressive Aspect, it is important to note that activities and accomplishments allow the use of the Progressive while achievements do not, as exemplified in (9) below:

(9) *I am reaching the top. (Vendler 1957: 148)

Here it is tempting to confuse achievements with accomplishments. After all the 'reaching' of the top might be interpretative as an accomplishment. However, while accomplishments “last for an appreciable time”, therefore focussing on the duration of the action, achievements are of extremely short duration (Hirtle 1988: 87). Consequently, even if one says that the climbing took him/her three hours, this does not mean that the 'reaching' of the top went on during those three hours (Vendler 1957: 147). Since the Progressive stretches the conceived time of an action, it is not a suitable option in example (9).

The interaction with the Progressive Form is more straightforward with activities. Since they have an inherent duration encompassing a time-span and no specific endpoint, the Progressive is the obvious choice to intensify the temporariness of the action. This is best illustrated by comparing it to an activity in the Simple Form as in (10) below:

(10a) He was pushing the cart.

(10b) He pushed the cart.

(adapted from Hirtle 1988: 90)

The obvious problem with the example in (10b) is the confusion with an achievement as in 'gave it a push' or an accomplishment as in 'propulsing it over a certain distance' (Hirtle 1988: 90). This example very effectively demonstrates the huge difference in meaning, and what a switch from Simple Form to Progressive can cause.

5.3.2 Stative Verbs

This group encompasses verbs that traditionally tend to avoid the Progressive Aspect. However, there are numerous apparent exceptions which will be outlined below.

Nevertheless, it has been mentioned before that 'stative' verbs are incompatible with the Progressive due to semantic properties which conflict with the uses of the Progressive Aspect. One reason is that 'stative verbs' are "constant through time: the process persists indefinitely beyond the immediate scope and remains qualitatively identical" (De Wit & Brisard 2009: 8). Consequently, the very nature of states per se does not warrant the use of the Progressive Aspect because it "emphasises the action predicted by the verb with reference to a contextually defined moment [...] in time" (Smiecińska 2002/03: 188). Langacker (2001: 257) draws an analogy to the perfective and imperfective aspect and explains that, like the imperfective, the 'stative' verb exceeds the boundaries of the temporal frame. The perfective, in our analogy the 'dynamic' verb, is "bounded within the immediate temporal scope" (Langacker 2001: 257). This is illustrated in Figure 6 below, where the left box denotes the internal constitution of the dynamic verb and the right box illustrates the 'unboundedness' of the 'stative' verb:

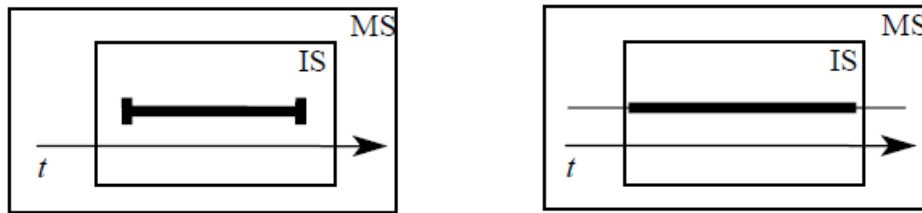


Figure 6: Internal Constitution of Dynamic and Stative Verbs according to Langacker (2001)

Having established that the internal nature of 'stative' verbs is one of 'lasting through time' and knowing about the various uses of the Progressive Aspect we are now ready to round up the discussion: "Naturally, then, 'stative' verbs do not have progressive forms, since this would involve an internal contradiction between the stativity of the verb and the nonstativity essential to the progressive" (Comrie 1976: 35).

At this point it seems reasonable to present an overview of 'stative' verbs that are usually incompatible with the Progressive Form. Leech (2004: 25) termed these 'anti-progressive' verbs and provides the framework for the following discussion:

The most important 'stative' verb is the main verb *to be*, which is referred to by Quirk et al. (1985: 200) as a 'quality-introducing' verb. Normally such a stative situation cannot occur with the Progressive. This is exemplified in (11):

- (11a) Mary is Canadian.
 (11b) *Mary is being Canadian.

(adapted from Quirk et al. 1985: 200)

There are of course certain cases where such a sentence could indeed occur with the Progressive; this would require a more dynamic interpretation as in (12), where 'awkwardness' refers to a form of behaviour rather than a permanent state:

- (12) Peter is being awkward. (Quirk et al. 1985: 200)

Another group of verbs incompatible with the Progressive Form are those of 'inert perception'. According to Hirtle (1967: 70) these usually take the Simple Form to refer to an event that exists at the moment of speaking:

- (13) I see the house. (adapted from Quirk et al. 1985: 203)

Although the sentence in (13) may refer to a temporary situation, it cannot normally occur with the Progressive. Leech (2004: 28) explains that the verb *see* is not used in the active sense because the separate verb *look* is available for that function.

Another category are 'verbs of inert cognition', which form a much larger group and contain verbs such as *believe, think, guess, imagine, understand* etc. These verbs give the impression of being 'non-conclusive', i.e. the event time is assumed to have no end (Hirtle 1967: 74). A typical example is the verb *think* as illustrated in (14):

(14a) I think the best plan would be to offer him more money.

(14b) I am thinking the best plan would be to offer him more money.

(Hirtle 1967: 74)

The example in (14a) refers to a mental state and simply expresses the speaker's opinion, whereas the example in (14b) denotes "a kind of work or mental exertion, equivalent to 'considering' or 'ruminating'" (Leech 2004: 29). Hirtle (1967: 74) elaborates this idea and adds that the speaker is considering a plan, thereby inviting the interlocutor to share his/her opinion.

The last group presented are 'verbs of attitude' or 'private' states. Naturally, these denote a strong sense of subjectivity (Quirk et al. 1985: 202). Some representative examples are *hate, hope, like, love, want*, etc. Leech (2004: 26) notes that verbs from this group can occur in the Progressive, if the focus is on temporariness and tentativeness as exemplified in (15) below:

(15a) What do you want?

(15b) What were you wanting? (adapted from Quirk et al. 1985: 203)

The use of the Progressive in (15b) evokes a notion of tentativeness, thereby reducing the illocutionary force exerted on the listener.

To sum up, it has been argued that 'stative' verbs "indicate any moment of a state, including the first or last" (Smith 1983: 490). Consequently, it is only natural that the Progressive Form tends to be avoided. However, since stative sentences are flexible in interpretation they allow the Progressive to emphasise 'temporariness' and 'duration'.

In conclusion, this chapter has provided an overview of the different verb classes and the effect of the Progressive on the meaning of an utterance. Due to reasons of space the list of verbs provided is by no means exhaustive. In the following subsection special meanings of the Progressive Aspect not yet accounted for in this thesis will be presented.

5.4 Other Uses

Contrary to popular belief that the Progressive Form only denotes present happenings and 'ongoingness' at the moment of speaking, it can also be used to refer to past and future happenings as well as habitual events. Moreover, it is claimed that the Progressive has expressive, intensive, focalizing, foregrounding, subjective, textual and stylistic functions (Killie 2004: 27). In the following, a selection of the most relevant specialised uses is presented.

5.4.1 Historical Present Use

Generally, the historical present has the sole purpose of making a narrative more vivid and dramatic. Jespersen (1931: 19) describes the effect as follows: "[T]he speaker [...] forgets all about time and imagines [...] what he is recounting, as vividly as if it were now present before his eyes. Basically, a past event is construed as if occurring in the present as exemplified in (16):

(16) Two weeks ago I'm watching TV, and...

(adapted from De Wit et al. 2013: 850)

Here, the Present Progressive has the familiar meaning of an action continued over a certain period of time and replaces the Past Progressive due to aforementioned dramatic effect (Wolfson 1979:171).

5.4.2 Habitual Use

Leech (2004: 32/33) distinguishes two sub-categories denoting 'habit in existence over a limited period' and 'repetition of events of limited duration'. The underlying idea is that both uses refer to habituality while maintaining a slight durative and temporal interpretation.

In the former, the Progressive refers to the 'temporariness' of the habit as illustrated in (17):

(17) I'm taking dancing lessons this winter. (Leech 2004: 32)

Note that it is not the individual dancing lesson that is specified by the Progressive, but rather the habit of taking lessons during the winter.

A converse interpretation is applied to the second meaning of the habitual uses. Here it is indeed the individual event that is limited by the Progressive. The example in (18) shows the difference:

(18) Whenever I pass the house the dog is barking. (Leech 2004: 33)

In this example the notion of limited duration applies to the individual event, i.e. the barking of the dog as opposed to the habit as a whole (Leech 2004: 33).

5.4.3 Futurate Use

In contrast to many other languages with a grammatical Progressive, such as Spanish, the English Present Progressive can be used to refer to the future (Goldsmith & Woisetschlaeger 1982: 88). Since the basic function has already been outlined in chapter 3, this section merely provides some interesting complementary remarks.

Dowty (1977: 67), for example, suggests that the “futurate progressive semantically involves some notion of planning”. He (1977: 66/67) argues that in a sentence like '*John is leaving town tomorrow*' humans show a psychological tendency “to extend the temporal 'duration' of an accomplishment [...] backward in time to include the preparations for the accomplishment proper”. This is interesting insofar as this interpretation defies the notion of 'progression' inherent to the Progressive Form. Instead a 'backwards-progression' dependent on the speaker's psychological constitution and volition is implied. This is confirmed by Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 171), who provide the following example to illustrate the necessary involvement of human agency: *'*The sun is setting at five tomorrow*' is wrong because there is no conscious decision involved.

5.5 Development of the Progressive

This chapter's purpose is twofold: On the one hand, it rounds off the discussion on the Progressive Aspect in general, on the other, it paves the way to a more selective account of the Future Progressive. In order to do so, some preliminary comments on the diachronic development of the Progressive Form are provided. Particular attention will be paid to the development of frequency across recent decades since this has considerable implications on the current status of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. To that end, two of the most influential corpus-based studies on the Progressive Form are discussed in order to show how the spread of the Progressive has affected the *will/shall + be -ing* construction, both in terms of frequency and meaning. The lead study was conducted by Christian Mair and Marianne Hundt, who where, according to Aarts et al. (2010: 148) “the first to construct parallel corpora of written British and American English spanning four decades in the twentieth century”. What is more, their study constitutes the groundwork for Nicholas Smith's (2005) very influential dissertation focussing on recent changes in the use of the Progressive in British English, which not only provides novel insights on the Progressive but also considerably advanced the research on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction.

5.5.1 Brief Historical Background

Although, according to Strang (1982: 429) the “origins of the construction [i.e. *be + ing*] are a matter of controversy”, there seems to be a general agreement that it goes back to the Old English construction (*beon* or *wesan + -ende*). Petré (2015: 37) refers to this construction as [BE Vende] and confirms that from early Old English onwards it shows verbal properties as exemplified in (19):

- (19) Ðæs modes storm se symle **bið cnyssende** ðæt scip ðære heortan.
‘The mind’s storm, which continually **is battering** the ship of the heart’.
(Petré 2015: 37)

Despite the disagreement, which was present, even back then as to the exact meaning of the Progressive, an aspectual interpretation, denoting that a situation is in progress was assumed (Killie 2004: 27).

As far as frequency is concerned, there is a sharp drop in the use of the *be + ing* in the early Middle English period. Jespersen (1931: 167) states that “the construction is so rare that not a single instance is found in Sweet's *First ME Primer*”.

This is confirmed by Elsness (1994: 9), who compared the frequency of the Progressive in a corpus study spanning from Old English to the Modern English period and states “indeed, not a single progressive was recorded in my section from c1200”. However, in the late Middle English period a modest rise is observed. This leads to further increase from the 16th century onwards which lasts up to present-day English. The gradual increase is illustrated in Figure 7 below:

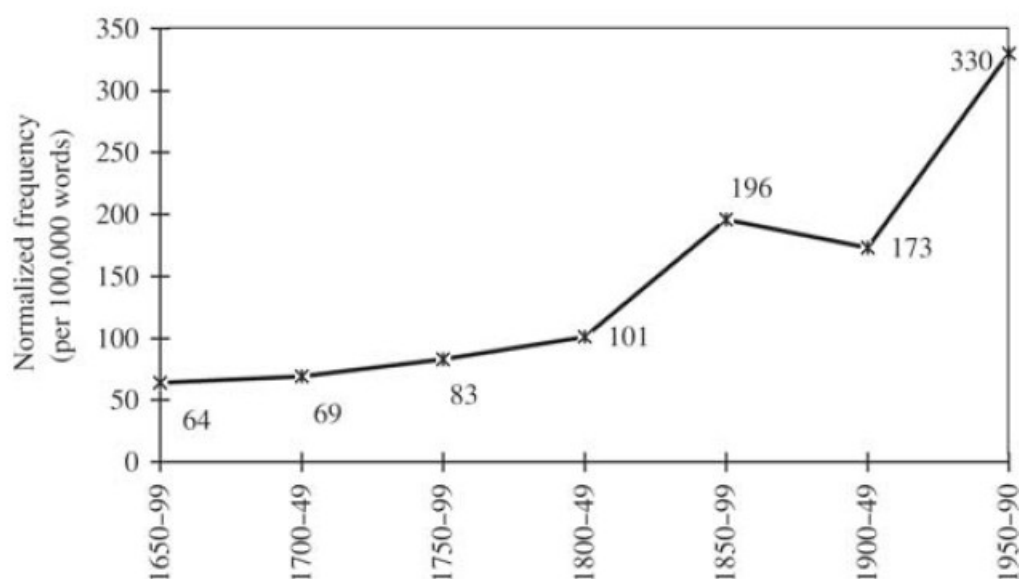


Figure 7: The Spread of the Progressive in Modern British English (Hundt 2004: 58)

The graph in Figure 7 was created by Hundt (2004: 58), who, in another corpus-based study, extended the scope of her research to include inanimate/nonagentive subjects. What is interesting is that her study reports a slight decline in frequency in 19th and early 20th century. However, as illustrated in Figure 7 from 1900 onwards the frequency has been increasing dramatically.

In the following sub-sections two corpus studies focussing on the current status of the Progressive are briefly discussed. The main goal is to investigate the influence of the Progressive on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction.

5.5.2 Mair & Hundt (1995)

This study focusses on the development of the Progressive in newspaper texts and compares four corpora of British and American English spanning from 1961 to 1991. Mair & Hundt were the first to conduct a corpus study of this magnitude and decisively paved the way for further research in the field. Their main objective was to account for the changes the *be + ing* construction had undergone since the Early Modern English period. The study was unique for the following reasons:

As outlined in the previous section, the basic assumption is that there is variation in the use of the Progressive Form both within and across varieties. Naturally, these changes entail 'movement' which lead to additions to the existing inventory of accepted forms. For example, it was speculated that the increased use of 'stative' verbs with the Progressive might have led to the rise in frequency. Another reason for the spread was the assumption that passive Progressives containing *being* have become more frequent. Naturally, this process was assumed to be still in progress; Mair & Hundt (112) quote Quirk et al. (1985), who state that "[s]ince the use of the progressive aspect has been undergoing grammatical extension over the past few hundred years, it is likely that its use is still changing at the present day" rendering previous studies on the description of the Progressive unsystematic. This was to be remedied by their study. Contrary to previous accounts of changes in the use of the Progressive, which merely relied on introspection and anecdotal evidence, they present a systematic, corpus-based analysis using verified linguistic material in order to obtain statistically significant and comparable results. Another important criterion is the specific description of the period being investigated, which is exactly 30 years.

As far as the results are concerned, the analysis revealed interesting facts. The study showed that the previously suspected changes did not occur. Yet, the frequency of the Progressive has steadily increased. Mair & Hundt (118) present an attempt to explain the rise: Firstly, the gap between the written and spoken norms has narrowed, which explains the increase as a symptom of the 'colloquialisation' of written English. Secondly, in cases where the Simple Form was in free variation with the Progressive Form the latter tends to be chosen more frequently. However, according to the authors these explanations do not appear convincing. In conclusion, while the study did prove the increase in frequency, it failed to present satisfying explanations.

5.5.3 Smith (2005)

Where Mair & Hundt (1995) have failed, Smith continues in his study on the development of the Progressive Form: investigating possible explanations for the present changes of the Progressive in the late twentieth century. He names three major theories in order to account for these changes, namely colloquialisation, grammaticalisation and language contact. What is more, he provides a detailed account of the Progressive Passive, which was only mentioned in passing by Mair & Hundt (1995) and introduces one of the first extensive corpus-based analyses of the *will + be -ing* construction, forestalled only by French linguist Agnès Celle (2001) and himself (2003).

The results of this study confirm the upward tendency of the Progressive that has been pointed out by the previous study. Smith provides an interesting insight: “[W]here it has been practicable to take into account the competition between the progressive and alternative expressions that convey similar meaning, generally it is the progressive that is proportionally gaining ground“. Consequently, both active and passive Progressive as well as *will + be -ing* have increased in relation to the non-Progressive equivalent across all genres.

Three probable contributory factors are outlined:

- **Grammaticalisation:** As an example Smith names the 'matter-of-courseness' of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction that extends its range of meanings beyond its basic meaning of "situation-in-progress".
- **Colloquialisation:** What happens here is that in most instances the development of the Progressive in written texts follows the pattern of spoken language, thereby 'drifting' towards colloquial speech.
- **Language Contact:** Smith lists influences of American English as well as Northern and/or Celtic dialects.

In conclusion, this study not only confirms the increase in frequency of the Progressive but extends the scope to account for additional uses such as the Passive Progressive or the connection with the modals *will/shall*.

5.6 Conclusion

The objective of this section was twofold: First, a complete account of the Progressive Aspect was provided. This included the major uses 'duration', 'limited duration' and 'incompleteness' as well as more uncommon specialised uses such as 'historical present', 'habitual' and 'futate' use. Moreover, the two classes of verbs 'dynamic' and 'stative' were introduced and analysed with regards to their compatibility with the Progressive Form. It is argued that this is important for the discussion of the functional sub-categories of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction, which will be presented in chapter 7. Furthermore, a brief analysis of the historical development showed the constant increase in the use of the Progressive across all types of texts, which was supported by corpus-based studies of Mair & Hundt (1995) and Smith (2005). Especially the latter contributes considerably to the exploration of the connection of modals with the Progressive. In the following chapter one of these constructions is presented and further analysed.

6. The *Will/Shall + be -ing* Construction

Building on previous chapters we are now ready to combine the information and present a unified account of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. Before elaborating on the current status it seems reasonable to look at the origins and the historical development. In the following section, the emergence of *will/shall + be -ing* is investigated with regards to various contributing factors. Additionally, the frequency of *will/shall + be -ing* throughout the history is assessed.

6.1 A Diachronic Perspective

Like the Progressive, the *will/shall + be -ing* construction goes back to the Old English period. However, it seems that the use in texts has not been attested until the 13th century. Mustanoja (1960: 591) reports occurrences of *shall + be -ing* in northern texts and *will + be -ing* in 'Vices and Virtues', the earliest Middle English prose dialogue. The use throughout this period must have increased because according to Strang (1970: 208) "[f]uture-referring *shall* and *will* with periphrastic forms are common in the north in the 14c". However, usage in the Middle English period remains very rare and did not pick up until the Modern era (Smith 2005: 141).

As far as the development of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction up to the 20th century is concerned, Celle & Smith (2010: 257) present an analysis based on a historical corpus and attest that, very much like the Progressive Form, the initial meaning of *will/shall + be -ing* was to convey aspectuality, i.e. construal of an action in progress. Samuels (1972: 57) was the first to introduce the notion of 'colourless' future, meaning that the volitional element inherent to the modal *will* is subdued and states that it is more and more used "irrespective of whether the context demands a marked aspectual form". Celle & Smith (2010: 259) name another contributing factor to the development of aspectual meaning, namely "extension by analogy with the futurate use of the progressive". This particular use of the Progressive has already been discussed in previous chapters. The problem with the *will/shall + be -ing* construction, however, is that it locates the orientation time of the situation in the future. This development is compared to 'grammaticalisation' in that the one meaning, i.e. progressivity is demoted, while the other, i.e. volition-neutral reference to the future is promoted. The new meaning can be seen as reflecting increasing subjective reasoning of the speaker (Celle & Smith 2010: 259). The notion of subjectivity is introduced by Celle (2001) in her account of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. This will be discussed in the following sub-section.

The remaining factors that influenced the meaning of *will/shall + be -ing* are provoked by language contact. Celle & Smith (2010) name social factors and conversational norms as major contributing factors. With regards to social-stylistic factors, it was the prescriptive rule that *shall* was restricted to first person to express a volition-neutral prediction and *will* was reserved for second and third person to express volitional meaning that prevented the spread of *will*. The weakening of this rule during the early 20th century promoted an increase in the use of *will*. This had considerable influence on conversational norms. The essence of Celle & Smith's (2010: 261) analysis is that "[i]n the case of *will be -ing*, registers closer to the vernacular probably provided a trigger for its broader diffusion in the early to mid twentieth century". Consequently, colloquial patterns have decreased in written language.

Celle & Smith (2010) provide a clear overview of the functional development and spread of *will/shall + be -ing* in the 20th century. The next sub-section presents the current state of research in the 21st century.

6.2 The Synchronic Status: Current State of Research

This section provides an outline of the only three accounts of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction that surpass mere description of properties. Two are corpus-based (Celle 2001; Celle & Smith 2010) and assess the frequency and distribution of the construction in different written texts, the third and most recent one (Wada 2013) criticises previous studies and presents a wholly different approach. Subsequently, these accounts are briefly discussed in order to situate and introduce my own study, which is presented in the following chapter.

6.2.1 Celle (2001)

It has been mentioned in the Introduction of this thesis that many works on the English tense system include accounts of the Future Progressive Aspect, and some preliminary remarks were already discussed in chapter 3 of this paper. Celle (2001), however, presents the first study on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction that is based on corpus data. Naturally, she does not refrain from criticism and provides significant adaptations. Especially the notion of 'matter-of-courseness' introduced by Samuels (1972) and spread by Leech (1987) is criticised. She (2001: 24) points out the obvious paradox: "[T]he 'matter-of-course' use does not fit under the general definition of progressiveness". It seems that the concept of progressivity does not apply to the *will/shall + be -ing* construction as exemplified in the following examples:

- (1) You will be seeing the Emperor again tomorrow? (BNC HA0, 4)
- (2) Well, I expect you'll be wanting to go on with your work. (Celle 2001: 24)

The 'stative' verbs in examples (1) and (2) are normally incompatible with the Progressive Aspect, however, they can in fact occur with *will/shall + be -ing*. According to Edgren (1985: 70) the Progressive changes the semantic function of the modal. For example, the sentence '*You will see the Emperor again tomorrow?*' contains a volitional element, as opposed to '*You will be seeing the Emperor again tomorrow?*', which denotes a neutral reference to the future. Therefore, Celle (2001: 24) claims that the combination of *will* with *be -ing* cannot be labelled 'safe discourse' unless *be -ing* has been given a theoretical status and examined in its interaction with modals".

Wright (1994: 470) agrees with Celle in that the modal uses of the Progressive influence the way subjectivity is conveyed by language. This is explained in the following: Celle (2001) applies a so called 'enunciative' approach, which "is centred on the relationship between the speaker and his/her utterance. It is concerned with how and why a given speaker uses a given grammatical form in a given context" (Rotgé 2001: 8). In linguistics, naturally, discourse is simply conceived as an interaction between two or more participants, i.e. an enunciator (speaker) and a co-enunciator (participant). In Celle's model the use of *be -ing* in combination with *will* "modifies the relation to the co-enunciator" because by choosing *will + be -ing* the enunciator does not want the agreement of his audience; he/she is simply informing them about their plans. Hence, the relation to the co-enunciator becomes more neutral.

6.2.2 Celle & Smith (2010)

This is the most extensive corpus study on the frequency of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction so far. It is based on previous work of Celle (2001) and Smith (2003; 2005), however, it presents far more information on frequency and distribution across different genres of written British and American English. Moreover, it provides a qualitative comparison of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction to other constructions referring to the future.

Essentially, the study confirms the upward trend of the construction across different genres. The growth of *will + be -ing* is most significant in British English; *shall + be -ing*, on the other hand, is used very sporadically.

However, the most interesting results offered are the comparison with other future time constructions. It showed a significant increase of *will + be -ing* in relation to all other constructions. Table 3 below illustrates the comparison and states an upward tendency of over 50% for *will + be ing*. In contrast, all other constructions increased only slightly or even showed a significant decrease in frequency. Especially, it seems that future time reference which uses *shall + Infinitive* or *shall + be -ing* is constantly declining.

Table 3: Frequency of Constructions referring to the Future (Celle & Smith 2010: 245)

construction	LOB (1961)		F-LOB (1991)		change in proportion
	raw frequency	proportion of future expressions surveyed	raw frequency	proportion of future expressions surveyed	
<i>will be -ing</i>	63	1.7%	89	2.7%	** +53.7%
<i>shall be -ing</i>	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	−21.3%
<i>will</i> + bare infin.	2,756	75.1%	2,631	79.1%	+5.2%
<i>shall</i> + bare infin.	355	9.7%	200	6.0%	** −37.9%
<i>be going to</i>	174	4.7%	163	4.9%	+3.3%
<i>be to</i>	252	6.9%	187	5.6%	* −18.2%
futurate progressive	61	1.7%	52	1.6%	−6.0%
Total	3,668	100.0%	3,327	100.0%	

Also, table 3 shows some intriguing tendencies. For example, Celle & Smith (2013: 246) point out that the spread of *will be -ing* does not appear to have had much impact on the frequency of *will* + Infinitive, which “still dwarfs all other future referring expressions”.

In short, it seems that the recent growth of *will be -ing* is promoted by the fact that most of the future-time constructions it competes with have either declined in use or have shown only little growth.

6.2.3 Wada (2013)

Wada (2013: 391) presents the most recent account of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction that attempts a systematic temporal-structure analysis in terms of “a general theory of tense”. The theory is systematic in that it describes not only characteristic features of the respective construction but also accounts for modality, aspect and context (Wada 2009: 98). This is important because, as already indicated in previous chapters, modality and aspect have considerable implications on the meaning of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction. In her 2013 paper, Wada (396) explains that her theory tries to construct a unified model of tense interpretation, acknowledging both auxiliary and modal uses of *will* as closely related to tense. The concept is briefly outlined in the following:

The underlying objective of this theory is to show that semantic interpretations of tense forms arise from their temporal structures under the influence of other semantic, pragmatic and syntactic factors (Wada 2009: 98). Consequently, the theory assumes that, like the main verb, an auxiliary verb does express its own situation and thus its own event time. Wada (2009: 98) provides the example '*John may come*' and explains that "the event time of the modal *may* [...] is expressed in addition to the event time of the lexical verb *come*".

Additionally, this tense theory regards English finite and non-finite verbs as absolute and relative tense forms, whereby absolute tense forms have a dual tense structure, consisting of two components A(bsolute) and R(elative), and relative tense forms have a single tense structure consisting of the R-component only (Wada 2009: 99).

The absolute tense form is illustrated in Figure 8 below:

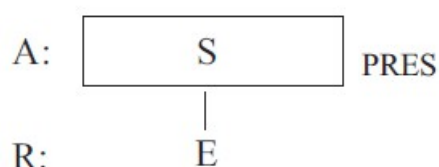


Figure 8: Temporal-structure of Present Tense Form (Wada 2009: 99)

In Wada's model (2009: 99/100) A and R symbolise the A- and the R-component, respectively; the rectangle with subscript PRES represents the present time-sphere; E stands for event time and S for speech time; the vertical line means temporal simultaneity. Note that this model merely represents a simple Present Tense verb and needs further adaptation in order to represent the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. To that end, Wada (2013: 396) presents an enhanced model, which additionally distinguishes between two levels, namely the tense-structure (TS) level and the tense interpretation (TI) level, whereby the TS level is concerned with the schematic semantic structure of a tense form, as outlined above, and the TI level is an interface in which tense structure information interacts with other information from semantic, pragmatic and syntactic factors. Since the *will + be -ing* construction consists of three verbs, its temporal structure includes three event times: the event time of *will* (E1), the event time of *be* (E2), and the event time of the present participle (E3). The temporal-structure of *will + be -ing* according to Wada (2013) is illustrated in Figure 9 below:

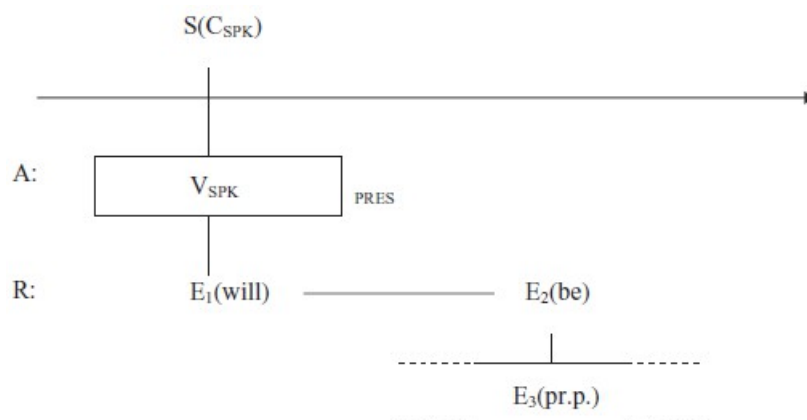


Figure 9: Temporal-structure of *Will + be -ing* Construction (Wada 2013: 406)

The modal *will* in Figure 9 basically expresses predictive modality, thereby combining both uses of *will* outlined in chapter 3. Its event time (E_1) coincides with speech time because although *will* refers to the future, the modal meaning of *will* is expressed at the present moment. Wada (2013: 406) explains that the *be -ing* part describes the ongoing situation (associated with E_3) at the time of orientation (E_2). E_2 is posterior to E_1 because of the temporal structure of the *will*-construction with future time reference.

In conclusion, Wada (2013) presents a complete description of the *will + be -ing* construction to account for the different semantic sub-categories. These will be further discussed in chapter 7 of this paper.

6.3 Conclusion and Outlook on Subsequent Research

This brief section provides a fairly concise overview of the current state of research on the *will/shall + be -ing* construction while still leaving room for further analysis. It has been shown that *will + be -ing* is the only construction referring to the future whose use is constantly increasing opposed to all other uses. However, although *will + be -ing* has increased across all genres, previous studies have marginalised its use in spoken texts. Consequently, the following study will not only provide a basic analysis of the frequency but also go into detail as far as distribution across spoken 'genres' is concerned. Additionally, the three semantic categories, already briefly outlined in the introduction of this paper will be discussed in more detail.

7. Corpus Research

The theoretical implications that have been outlined so far will be put into practice in this chapter. First, an analysis of the frequency of *will/shall + be -ing* usage across six different text types is conducted. Since the increase in frequency has already been pointed out, this analysis provides information about the current status of the construction. What is more, the interrogative use of *will/shall + be -ing* is assessed as well. Subsequently to this analysis, the spoken text section is put to closer examination simply because other studies have not discussed the use of *will/shall + be -ing* in spoken discourse. To that end, 20 sub-categories are defined and examined with regards to distribution and use of the construction.

Moreover, an analysis of the verb classes outlined previously is conducted. Special attention will be paid to 'stative' verbs, which are said to be incompatible with the Progressive. This also paves the way for section 7.3, where functional sub-categories are defined and discussed in more detail. Although some comments on distribution are provided, the main area of interest is that of meaning, since these sub-types show interesting characteristics in terms of aspectuality and progressivity.

7.1 General Distribution of *Will/Shall + be -ing* and Interrogative Form

It has been pointed out that the development of *will/shall + be -ing* was considerably influenced by the steady increase of the Progressive Form. However, unlike the Progressive it did not significantly expand until the 20th century. Nowadays the *will/shall + be -ing* construction is used across a wide array of genres, including spoken as well as written text types. Especially *will + be -ing* is rather popular in news related contexts like magazines and newspaper articles. *Shall + be -ing*, on the other hand, is much less frequent and mainly used in spoken discourse or formal contexts. Hence it is much more frequent in academic texts than *will + be -ing*.

The following section provides a detailed account of the distribution of *will* and *shall* across six different text types, namely spoken, fiction, magazines, newspapers, non-academic and academic texts. By determining the frequency of *will/shall + be -ing* across the different genres and comparing them to one another this analysis attempts to shed some light on the current status of the Future Progressive.

7.1.1 Text Distribution

Table 4: Frequency Comparison of *Will/Shall + be -ing* and Interrogative Form in BNC

	Text Type	raw Frequency	per Million Words
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	Spoken	503	50.3
	Fiction	330	20.7
	Magazine	607	83.1
	Newspaper	1600	152.4
	Non-academic	536	32.4
	Academic	209	13.6
Total		3785	352.5
<i>Will + Person + be -ing</i>	Spoken	41	4.1
	Fiction	75	4.7
	Magazine	10	0.9
	Newspaper	7	0.6
	Non-academic	6	0.3
	Academic	1	0.06
Total		140	10.66
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	Spoken	106	10.6
	Fiction	95	5.9
	Magazine	25	3.4
	Newspaper	60	5.7
	Non-academic	33	2
	Academic	76	4.9
Total		395	32.5
<i>Shall + Person + be -ing</i>	Spoken	0	0
	Fiction	6	0.3
	Magazine	0	0
	Newspaper	0	0
	Non-academic	0	0
	Academic	0	0
Total		6	0.3

Table 4 provides an overview of the distribution across six different text types including the raw frequencies, which have been normalised to one million words in order to properly compare the constructions to each other.

In the following analysis, each construction is presented separately and briefly discussed with regards to frequency and distribution. Additionally, the normalised frequencies per one million words listed in Table 4 are visualised graphically in order to highlight the differences between them.

First, the distribution of *will + be -ing* is illustrated in Figure 10 below:

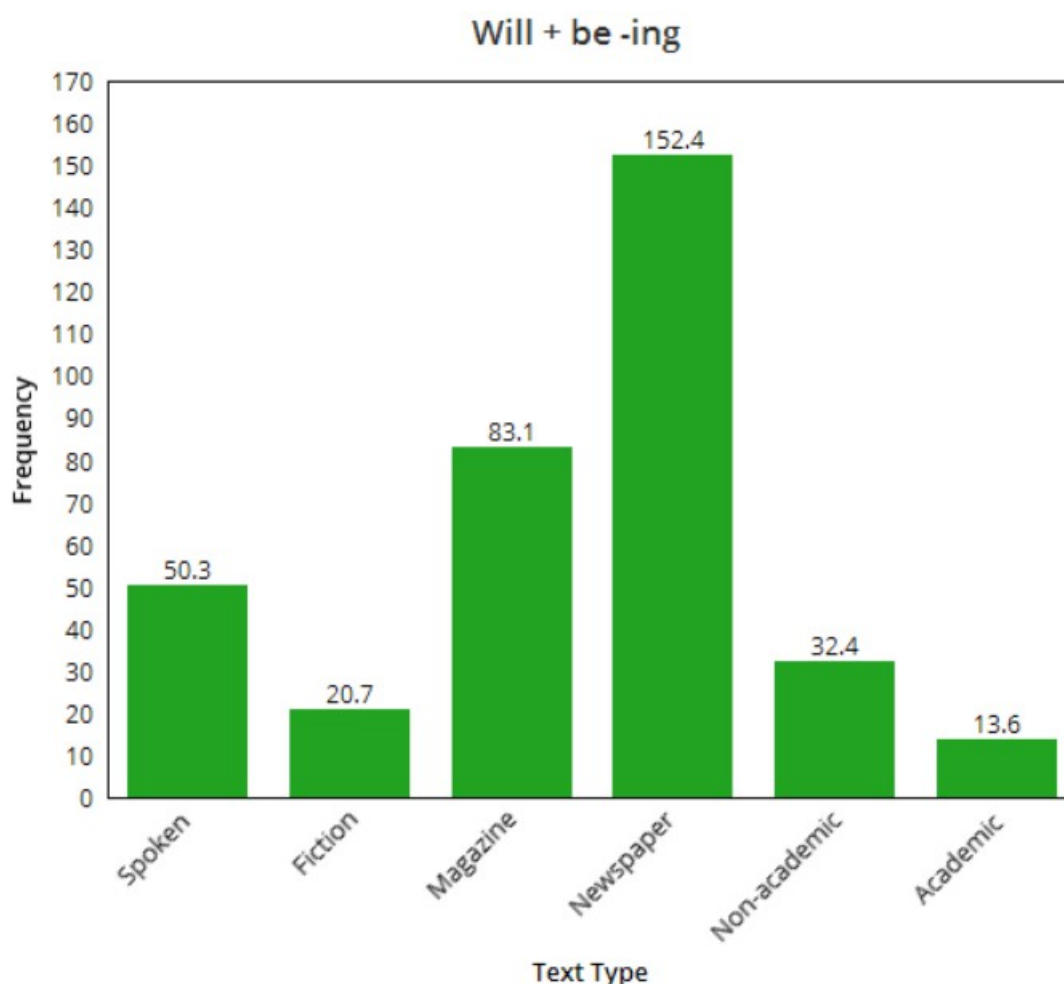


Figure 10: Distribution of *Will + be -ing* in BNC: Frequencies per Million Words

The graph shows a clear tendency of *will* to occur in news-related texts like magazines and newspaper articles. A possible explanation might be the fact that the combination of *will* with a Progressive Form renders the statement more neutral, providing an unbiased air and thus ensuring the credibility of the article. Smith (2005: 147) speculates that the increase might be due to the fact that newspapers need to make frequent references to the future. Conversely, in academic and fictional texts the use of *will + be -ing* is lowest because it is fairly uncommon to make predictions or refer to future arrangements.

Another interesting theory is put forward by Leech (2004: 68), who states that the *will + be -ing* construction is largely restricted to clauses with human subjects which entails some sort of agency and volition from the speaker. This might be another explanation for the rare usage in academic texts.

With 50 occurrences per one million words the use of *will + be -ing* in spoken texts occupies the third position in comparison with the other genres. A possible reason for the increased use in spoken texts is that *will + be -ing* is considered more polite than the non-Progressive Form (Leech 2004: 68). Also, the increase in everyday speech correlates to the development of the Progressive Form outlined in the previous chapter. This will be further elaborated on in the subsequent section where the distribution of *will/shall + be -ing* in spoken texts is put to closer examination.

But first, the distribution of the Interrogative Form *will + Person + be -ing* is considered in more detail. The normalised frequencies are illustrated in Figure 11 :

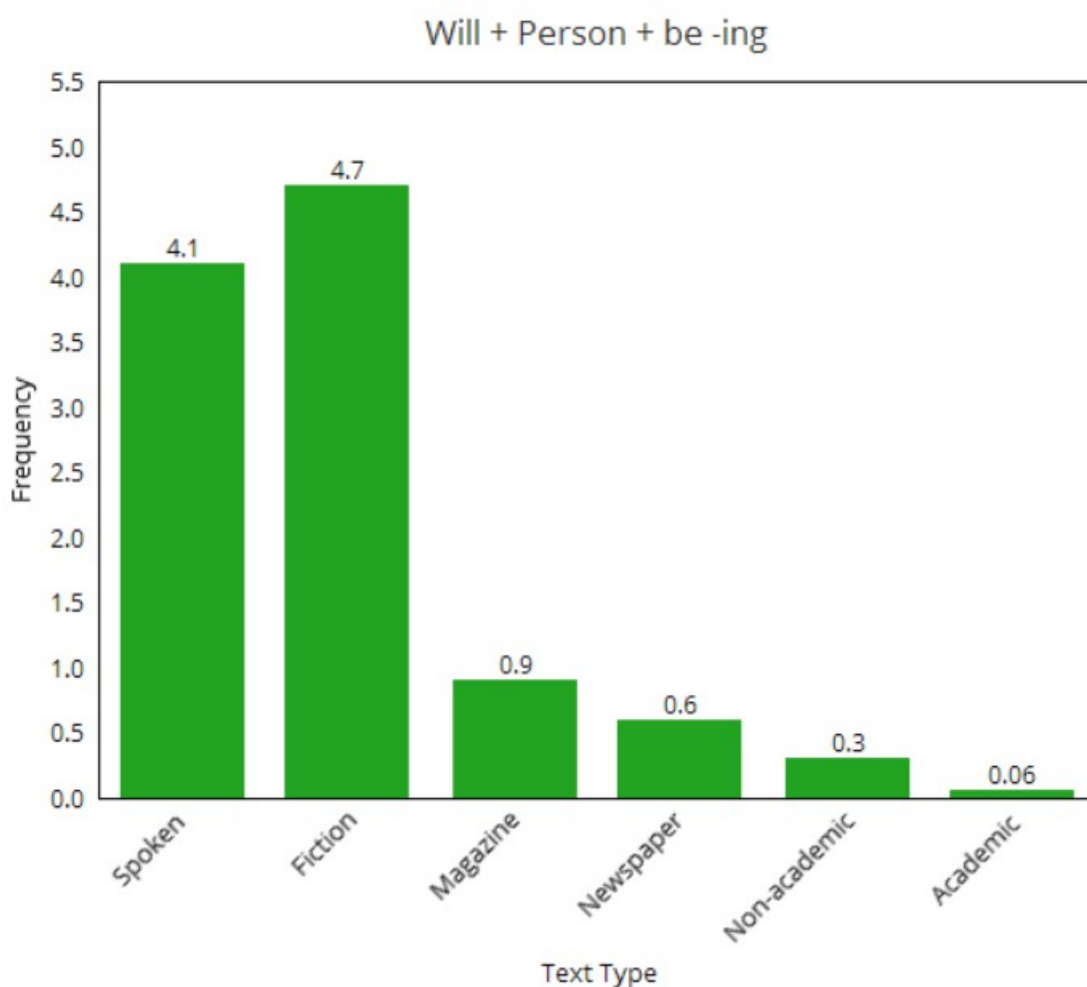


Figure 11: Distribution of *Will + Person + be -ing* in BNC: Frequencies per Million Words

Figure 11 shows the rare usage of the interrogative construction across all text types. With roughly four and five occurrences per one million words spoken and fictional texts seem to be most conducive to the use of *will + Person + be -ing*. This might be due to reasons mentioned above. Usage across the remaining four genres is virtually non-existent.

Turning to *shall + be -ing* the numbers are significantly higher than in the *will + Person + be -ing* construction. However, when compared to *will + be -ing* it is obvious that *shall + be -ing* is much less popular. Celle & Smith (2010: 244) report only one occurrence per century prior to the 20th century. These statistics have increased significantly in the 20th century as the data above in Table 4 clearly shows. According to the BNC the total of the raw frequencies across all text types of *shall + be -ing* is 395 which represents a massive increase compared to the low numbers provided by Celle & Smith (2010). Figure 13 below illustrates the normalised frequencies of *shall + be -ing* across the genres:

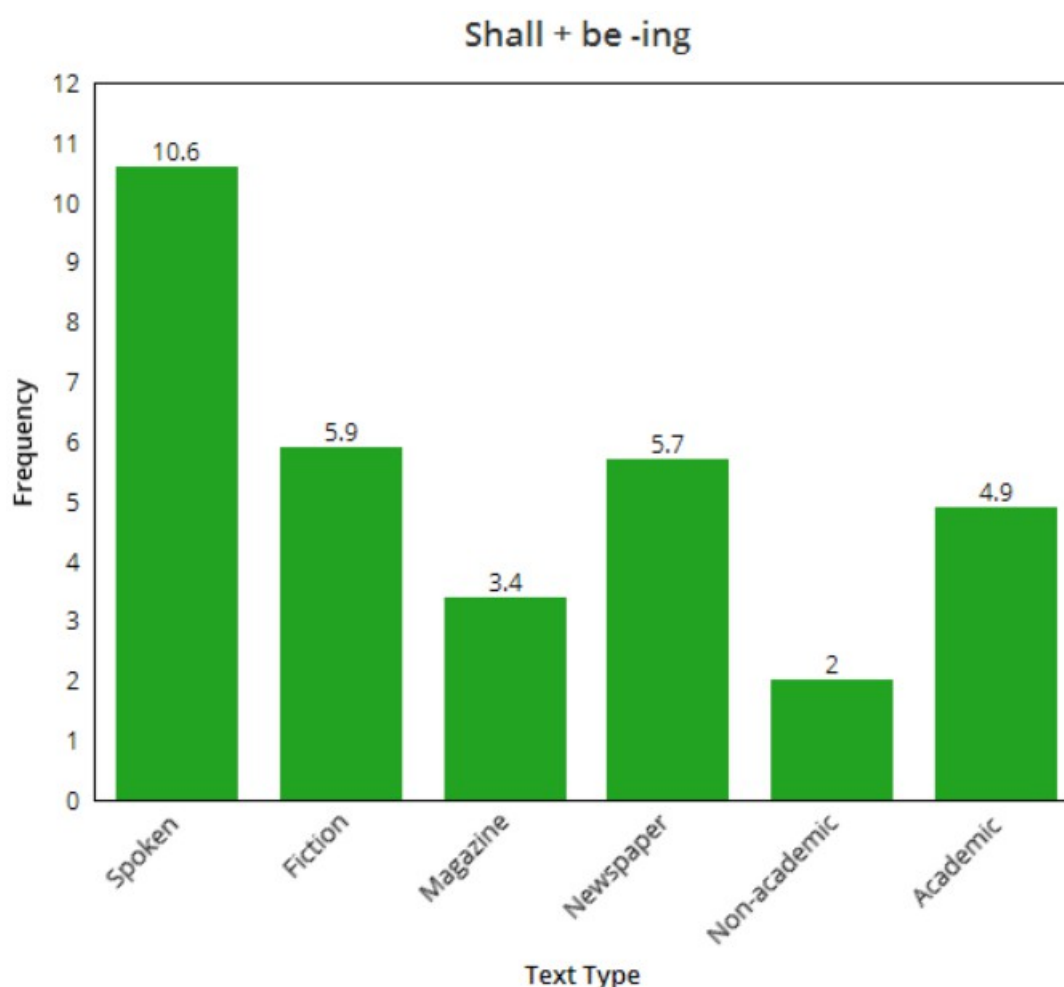


Figure 12: Distribution of *Shall + be -ing* in BNC: Frequencies per Million Words

The graph in Figure 12 shows that *shall + be -ing* occurs mainly in spoken texts. This seems to confirm Palmer's (1974) notion of 'discourse orientation' mentioned in section 4.2.

In contrast to *will + be -ing* its use is significantly lower in information based genres like magazines and newspapers. However, relative to the other five genres the frequency in academic texts is rather high with almost 5 occurrences per one million words. It has been pointed out earlier that *shall* is interchangeable with *will* in formal style, which might explain the increase of *shall + be -ing* in academic texts. Another possible reason is the fact that in contrast to *will*, *shall* overrides volitional interpretations as outlined in section 4.2.

With regards to the Interrogative *shall + Person + be -ing*, the corpus research reveals modest results. However, considering the low frequency of the *shall + be -ing* construction it is no surprise that the Interrogative form only occurs six times in fictional texts, with 3 instances having a first person plural subject and the remaining 3 a second person singular subject. All other text types do not show a single case of the Interrogative construction. These frequencies are too few to draw any significant conclusions from.

In conclusion, the frequencies and distribution of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction and the respective Interrogative Form have been determined and analysed across six different text types. It has been shown that *will + be -ing* with a raw frequency of 3785 is by far the most used construction across all genres. This confirms the steady growth of *will + be -ing* in contrast to other constructions referring to the future pointed out in the previous section.

In the following brief section, the spoken genre is analysed with regards to distribution across a vast range of formal and informal conversational situations. The main objective is to provide an account of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction in spoken discourse and prepare for the discussion of functional sub-categories which will be extracted from the category 'conversation' and presented in section 7.3.

7.1.2 Spoken Texts: Genre Distribution

Table 5: Frequency of *Will/Shall + be -ing* across Spoken Texts in BNC

	Genre	raw Frequency	per Million Words
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	S_meeting	156	116.9
	S_brdcst_doc	3	73.9
	S_courtroom	9	71.7
	S_interv_oral	6	7.5
	S_consult	3	22.8
	S_lect_law	5	100.4
	S_classroom	12	29.1
	S_brdcst_news	54	212.2
	S_lect_socsci	2	12.9
	S_sportslive	2	62.3
	S_parliament	17	178.9
	S_conv	75	18.6
	S_interview	5	41.9
	S_pub_debate	21	75.4
	S_lect_arts	4	80.3
	S_spch-script	27	60.1
	S_unclass	15	36.8
	S_brdcst_disc	68	92.3
	S_tutorial	2	14.4
	S_spch+script	17	86.4
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	S_interv_oral	2	2.5
	S_brdcst_news	2	7.8
	S_parliament	1	10.5
	S_conv	14	3.4
	S_interview	1	8.4
	S_pub_debate	3	10.7
	S_lect_arts	1	20.1
	S_spch-script	2	4.4
	S_unclass	6	14.7
	S_brdcst_disc	47	63.8
	S_spch+script	3	15.2

The data presented in Table 5 outlines the frequencies of *will/shall + be -ing* across 20 sub-categories of spoken English. Not surprisingly, *shall + be -ing* only occurs across 11 categories and is significantly lower in frequency across genres where both constructions occur. However, Table 5 reveals some interesting tendencies:

- It seems that the trends regarding distribution of *will/shall + be -ing* outlined in the previous analysis can be directly transferred to spoken texts.
- *Will + be -ing* seems to be more informal, whereas the frequency of *shall + be -ing* seems to be higher across formal registers.

The distribution of *will/shall + be -ing* across spoken texts is visualised in Figure 13 below:

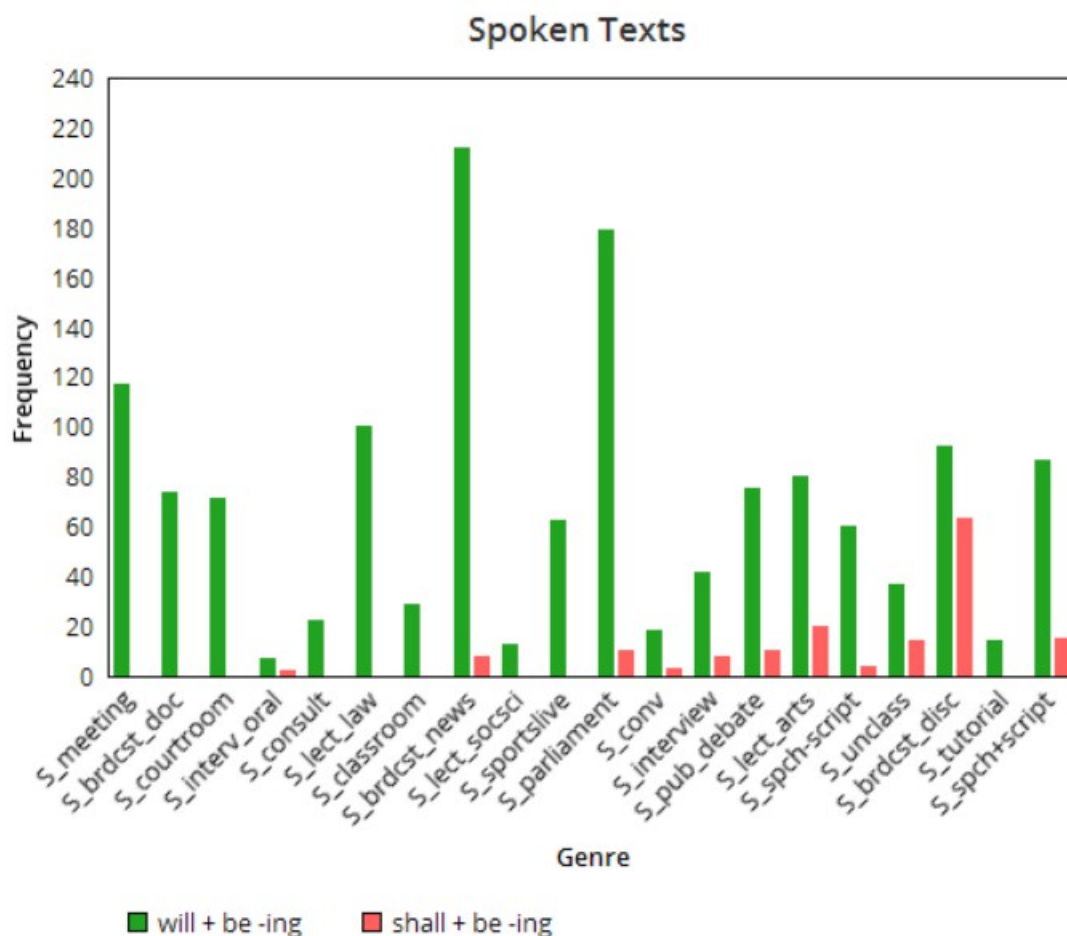


Figure 13: Genre Distribution of *Will/Shall + be -ing* across Spoken Texts in BNC: Frequencies per Million Words

The graph shows a clear tendency of *will + be -ing* to occur in news-related genres like 'broadcasts' or 'sports commentaries'. Significant runaway values in both directions are 'broadcast news' with 212 occurrences per million words and 'oral interviews' with only 7.5 occurrences. Leech (2004: 68) claims that *will + be -ing* has become quite common in everyday conversation, which seems to be confirmed by the rather frequent usage in genres like 'meeting', 'classroom', 'interview' and 'conversation'. A possible reason is the fact that *will + be -ing* is considered more polite. As far as *shall + be -ing* is concerned it is highest in 'broadcast discussions', followed by other formal genres like 'lectures in humanities and arts' and 'scripted speeches'. Interestingly, in 'unscripted speeches' *shall + be -ing* is significantly lower, which confirms the hypothesis that *shall* usage is of more formal nature.

7.2 Analysis of Verb Classes

Building on the information provided in chapter 5, this section examines the two groups of verbs, namely 'stative' and 'dynamic' verbs with regards to their frequency across the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. The BNC provides a list of 100 verbs for each construction. For reasons of space, the 10 most frequent 'dynamic' verbs that occur with *will* and *shall + be -ing*, respectively, are extracted and contrasted with the few 'stative' verbs that occur with the Progressive Form.

7.2.1 Dynamic Verbs with *Will/Shall + be -ing*

The analysis of 'dynamic' verbs is rather straightforward. It has been outlined in chapter 5 that these verbs are temporally located in time, thus indicating that they have an inherent duration, which means 'dynamic' verbs are predestined to express progressivity and temporariness. Consequently, they can be combined with the Present Progressive and the Future Progressive alike. The raw frequencies of the 10 most common 'dynamic' verbs with *will/shall + be -ing* are illustrated in Figure 14:

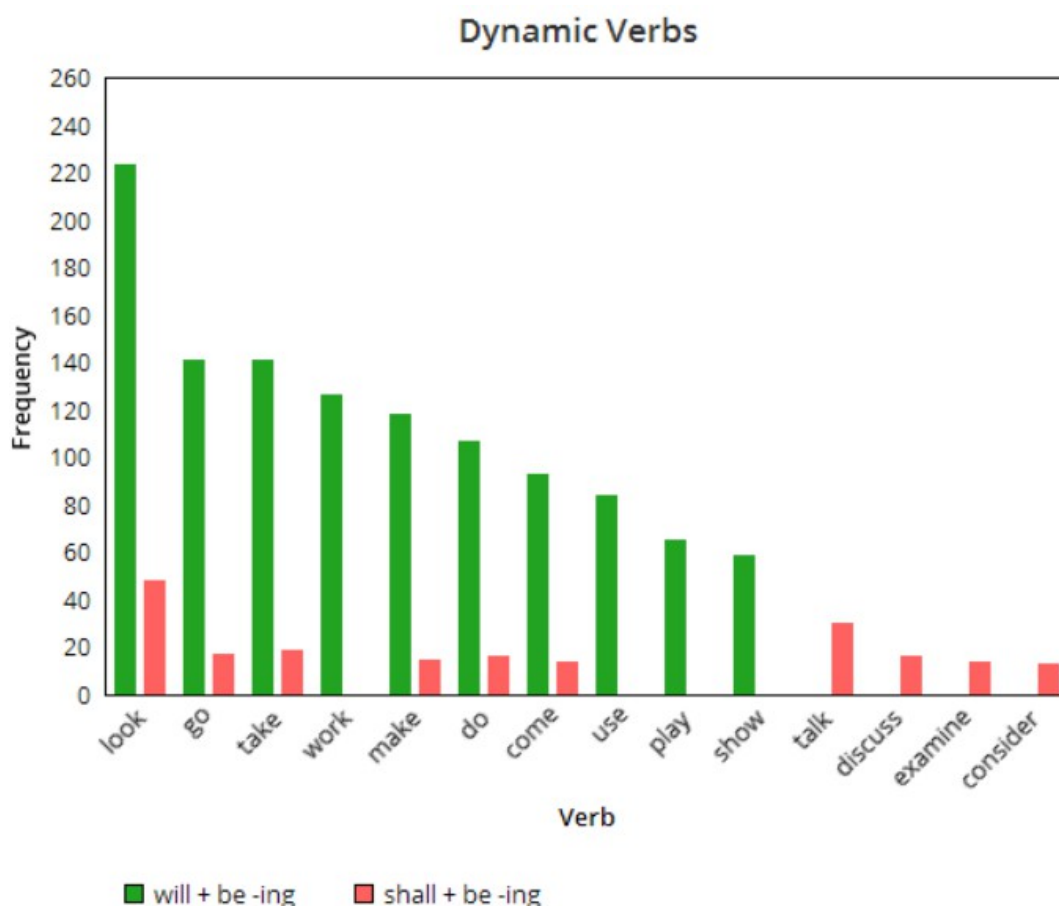


Figure 14: Most frequent Dynamic Verbs with *Will/Shall + be -ing* in BNC

As has been the trend so far, verbs in *will + be -ing* constructions are significantly more used than verbs in *shall + be -ing* constructions. The most frequent 'dynamic' verb is *look* with a raw frequency of 223 occurrences with *will + be -ing* and 48 occurrences with *shall + be -ing*. Additionally, the graph lists the verbs *go* and *take* in second and third place, respectively, rendering the top three 'dynamic' verbs that occur most frequently with *will/shall + be -ing* identical. However, outside the top three we can observe intriguing differences: the verbs *work*, *use*, *play* and *show* occur with *will + be -ing* exclusively; the verbs *talk*, *discuss*, *examine* and *consider* occur only in combination with *shall + be -ing*. This distribution is rather interesting because it points to the formal nature of the genre where the verbs occur. For illustration, the Table below lists the four verbs and the genres they occur in:

Table 6: Genre Distribution of selected Dynamic Verbs in BNC

	Verb	Genre
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	work	W_fict_prose
		W_newsp_other_report
		W_non_ac_soc_science
		W_non_ac_tech_engin
	use	W_newsp_other_social
		W_pop_lore
		W_non_ac_tech_engin
	play	W_newsp_other_sports
		W_pop_lore
	show	W_newsp_other_sports
		W_pop_lore
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	talk	S_brdcast_discussn
	discuss	W_ac_polit_law_edu
		W_ac_soc_science
	examine	W_ac_polit_law_edu
		W_ac_soc_science
	consider	W_ac_humanities_arts
		W_ac_soc_science

The data in Table 6 is by no means complete, but rather lists a selection of the most frequent genres in order to provide an overview of the distribution of the verbs.

Table 6 seems to confirm that the four verbs that are restricted to *will + be -ing* mainly occur in written, informal genres such as 'fiction' and 'popular lore' and of course news-related genres like 'broadcasts' and 'reports'. The verbs *talk*, *discuss*, *examine* and *consider* point to a formal context, which is indeed supported by the data in Table 6. The most common genres are 'political debates' and 'discussions', which, with the only exception of *talk*, all occur in written, academic texts.

7.2.2 Stative Verbs with *Will/Shall + be -ing*

In contrast to 'dynamic' verbs, the analysis of 'stative' verbs is more significant because, as was pointed out in previous chapters, these verbs traditionally tend to avoid the Progressive Form. Since 'stative' verbs are “constant through time”, the Progressive, which denotes an ongoing situation, cannot be used in static situations (De Wit & Brisard 2009: 8). However, as was already asserted in the discussion of 'stative' verbs in chapter 5, “the distinction between static and dynamic situations is not sharply delimited” (Smith 2005: 93). Basically, one verb can belong to more than one of the classes. Leech (2004: 28) calls this phenomenon 'multiple membership', which means that “verbs that express states in the non-progressive form may be used with the progressive” in order to show that they no longer express purely static situations (Smith 2005: 93).

This will be further elaborated on and explained in the following paragraphs, where the 'stative' verbs that occur with *will/shall + be -ing* will be analysed with regard to their impact on the meaning of an utterance. For convenience, the verbs and the respective raw frequencies are listed in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Raw Frequencies of Stative Verbs with *Will/Shall + be -ing* in BNC

	Verbs	raw Frequency
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	hope	82
	have	31
	see	23
	think	20
	feel	16
	hear	12
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	have	31
	see	8
	hope	2
	think	2

According to the BNC, *hope* is the most frequent 'stative' verb in the *will + be -ing* construction with 82 occurrences. This is followed by the verb *have*, which, in turn, is the most frequent in *shall + be -ing* constructions. Other verbs which occur in both constructions alike are *see* and *think*, verbs that occur in *will + be -ing* only are *feel* and *hear*. For illustration, these are visualised in Figure 15 below:

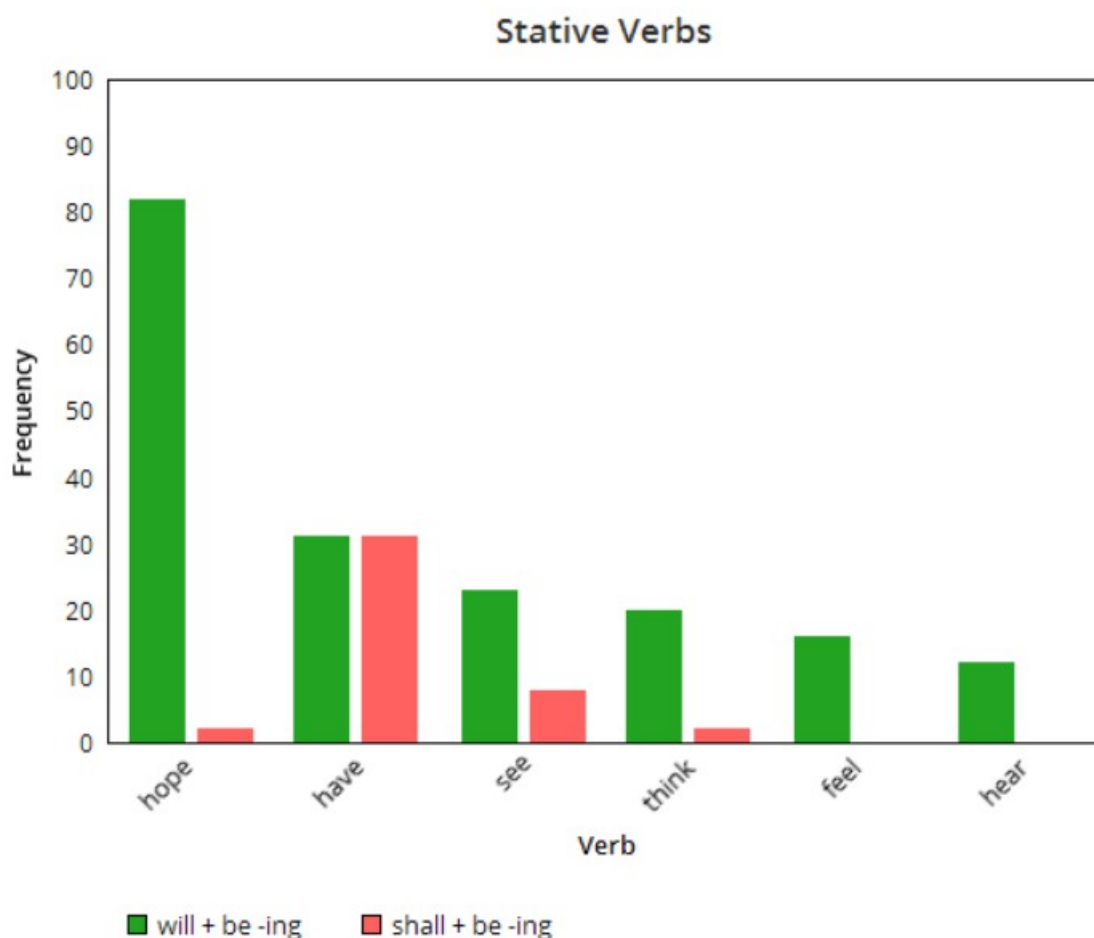


Figure 15: Stative Verbs with *Will/Shall + be -ing* in BNC

The verb *hope* is by far the most frequently used of all the 'stative' verbs listed in Figure 15. A closer examination of the corpus reveals that approximately 65 instances, i.e. almost 80%, occur in news-related genres. Especially 'sports broadcasts' seem to make regular references to the future using the verb *hope*. Leech (2004: 26) explains that 'statives' such as *hope* may indeed occur in the Progressive if the aim is to convey an idea of temporariness, as exemplified in the sentences taken from the written section of the BNC below:

(1) Hollywood got through to the final last year so they **will be hoping** for another good run this year.

(2) Thornaby skipper Mike Priestley **will be hoping** he can repeat that feat for him a few times this season.

(BNC K32, 58 / K4T, 62)

The Progressive in (1) and (2) indicates the temporariness of the *hoping*, denoting a process that is eventually about to cease.

A similar interpretation can be applied to the verb *have*, which is, with 31 occurrences, the second most frequent in the *will + be -ing* construction and by far the most frequent in *shall + be -ing* constructions. Like the verb *hope*, it mainly occurs in 'sports broadcasts' and a few other news-related genres. In order for the 'stative' verb *have* to be combined with the Progressive Aspect, an 'activity' meaning needs to be supplied to equip the sentence with the notion of 'temporariness' (Leech 2004: 30). Note that not every 'state' of *have* can be transformed into an 'activity'. For example '*She has several sisters*' is incompatible with the Progressive Form (Leech 2004: 27). However, wherever an 'activity' reading can be applied, the Progressive is a suitable option to denote 'ongoingness'. This is also possible with the Future Progressive as illustrated in example (3) below:

(3) [...] primary schools, so that is an area that we **shall be having** a look at.

(BNC KRH, 3)

The sentence in (3) could for example succeed the question '*What shall we be doing?*' thereby giving it the 'activity' reading necessary to warrant the use of the Progressive Form. Moreover, the example in (3) clearly illustrates that, depending on the use, the 'stative' verb *have* can in fact be interpreted as 'dynamic'.

The 'stative' *see* is another verb that occurs with *will* and *shall + be -ing* alike. As per usual, with 23 occurrences in *will + be -ing* constructions, it is significantly higher and tripling the frequency in *shall + be -ing*. It has been mentioned that *see* belongs to the group of verbs of 'inert perception', which usually take the Simple Form to refer to an event. Some of these can be used in an active sense and combine with the Progressive as in (4):

(4) I am smelling the perfume. It's splendid. (adapted from Leech 2004: 28)

However, since *see* is not used in the active sense, it does not combine with the Progressive Form, which means we are in need of another explanation for sentences such as (5) and (6) below:

(5) Kevin **will be seeing** Gavin and his father in London next Monday [...].

(6) We **shall be seeing** some comparisons of developments [...].

(BNC J12, 8 / K4T, 14)

The examples in (5) and (6) are somewhat special because they do not display the prototypical interpretation inherent to the Progressive. Instead the Progressive Form of the 'stative' verb *see* in combination with the modals *will* and *shall*, respectively, denotes that the action will happen in the natural course of events. This will be further discussed in the following section.

The last 'stative' that occurs in *will* and *shall + be -ing* constructions is the verb *think*. Contrary to *see* it can be combined with the Progressive in order to denote the limited duration of an activity as exemplified in (7):

(7) I **will be thinking** about this film all night.

(BNC CBC, 6)

Leech (2004: 29) suggests that the Progressive in sentences such as (7) leads to some kind of mental activity, i.e. the conscious activation of a thought process, thus changing the meaning of *think* from 'stative' to 'dynamic'.

Lastly, the two remaining verbs *feel* and *hear* are briefly considered. These do not occur in *shall + be -ing* constructions. In the *will + be -ing* construction, *feel* occurs mainly in 'fictional prose' and 'news broadcasts'; *hear* is the rarest of the 'stative' verbs in *will + be -ing* and, like *feel*, is most frequent in 'prose'. Both verbs were referred to in chapter 5 as verbs of 'inert perception' and can only occur with the Progressive if they are used to denote 'active perception'. However, in combination with the Future Progressive a sentence such as '*I am sure that you will be feeling more confident*' (BNC C9Y, 13) is used to talk about a future action that is happening as a matter of course. This rather special characteristic of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction will be discussed in the subsequent section.

7.3 Analysis of Functional Sub-categories

So far, the frequency and distribution of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction have been analysed in great detail. Moreover, the verb classes and their implications on the meaning of the Future Progressive have been presented. Tying those in with the analysis, it is now time to continue with the semantic description of *will/shall* + *be -ing* and provide a fully-fledged account of the different uses. Therefore, the genres 'broadcast news', 'public debate' and 'parliament' taken from the spoken section of the BNC will be examined with regards to the three different semantic sub-categories, which were already briefly mentioned in the introduction of this thesis and roughly outlined in chapter 3. First, the semantic characteristics of the three types will be discussed. This is followed by the corpus-based analysis assessing their distribution across the aforementioned spoken genres and a discussion of exceptions and borderline cases.

7.3.1 Classification of 3 Types

The combination of the modals *will* and *shall* with the Progressive Form has been deemed 'quirky' by Smith (2003, 2005) because in certain uses, it defies the prototypical meanings of the respective constituents.

In the following sections, it will be shown that in certain cases the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction dampens the volitional element of the modal *will* and even undoes the notion of 'ongoingness' inherent to the Progressive. This means that the basic aspectual meanings outlined in chapters 2 and 5 are absent in these constructions. Wekker (1976: 116), for example, describes it as "progressive in form but non-progressive in meaning" as illustrated in the following sentence:

(8) [...] as you will know, there is a new Criminal Justice Act
which **will be coming** through, there are new steps that
are going to be taken about [...].

(BNC J3P, 61)

Here the regular use of the Progressive is not intact since the sentence in (8) does not entail the notion of an action in progress nor does it imply any other of the uses of the Progressive Aspect. Moreover, the volitional interpretation of the modal *will* is undone rendering the utterance in (8) 'colourless' or 'pure'.

Another type that shows – to use Smith's (2005) words – 'quirky' characteristics is the 'epistemic' use, which is used to denote present happenings. Interestingly, this type was not treated in Wekker's (1976) study of future time expression, which points to the recent nature of this particular use.

Lastly, there is in fact a use which does combine all the prototypical meanings discussed in previous chapters, thereby denoting not only progressivity but also future time reference. This type is simply used to refer to temporary situations in the future and is presented in more detail in the first of the three sub-sections below.

7.3.1.1 Temporary Situations in the Future

This use combines the prototypical characteristics of the modals *will/shall* and the Progressive Form to denote an ongoing, temporary situation in the future as exemplified in (9) and (10):

(9) And that's an arrangement which **will be carrying** on over the next few years.

(10) Next week, Michael Hall **will be talking** about music. Until next week then, goodnight.

(BNC HYE, 52 / KRS, 349)

As the examples show, the Progressive Aspect is used to imply that the action has a limited duration and is perceived as 'in progress' by the listener. Moreover, the Progressive causes a so-called 'framing effect', which indicates that the situation referred to by *will/shall + be -ing* "will begin before and continue after some point of reference in the future" (Wekker 1976: 116). Joos (1964: 113) calls this "a framing of his [i.e. the speaker's] predication's validity" and explains that the meaning of the Progressive Aspect in (9) and (10) is "limitation of duration". The notion of the 'temporal frame' was picked up by Leech (2004: 67), who draws a comparison between the Future Progressive and the Past Progressive. For illustration, consider the examples below:

(11a) This time next week they will be sailing [...].

(11b) This time last week they were sailing [...].

(adapted from Leech 2004: 67)

Basically, the function of the Progressive in the examples in (11) is one of time-inclusion, as was briefly discussed in section 5.2 of this paper. The 'temporal frame' is seen as a consequence of the inherent duration implied by the Progressive Aspect.

Another concept that needs to be considered here is the idea of extended notion of 'situation in progress', that accounts for situations which do not appear to fit the description of 'future event in progress' as outlined above (Smith 2005: 143). Although such a type (i.e. a type that makes references to the future without the implications of the prototypical meanings of the Progressive Aspect) of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction will be examined in the following section ('future as matter-of-course'), the extended notion of 'situation in progress' is treated here as a sub-category of the temporal use of *will/shall + be -ing* because it does not display all the relevant properties necessary to fit the 'future as a matter-of-course' category.

In the discussion on the futurate use of the Progressive in section 5.4.3 it was stated that in sentences such as '*John is leaving town tomorrow*' the speaker tends to extend the temporal duration backward in time to include the preparations for the action. Conversely, the speaker is saying it as if the situation of leaving the town tomorrow has already begun and is ongoing at speech time (Smith 2003: 719). Smith (2005: 144) argues that, like the Progressive, the *will/shall + be -ing* construction can "convey a sense that the future actualization of an event is part of a wider situation, consisting of implicit arrangements already begun, or states of affairs already in existence in the present" resulting in a sentence such as (12):

(12) John will be leaving town tomorrow.

In contrast to '*John is leaving town tomorrow*', the example in (12) focusses on the future actualisation of the action rather than the present or even past circumstances.

In conclusion, *will/shall + be -ing* is used to denote both prototypical 'progressive situations' indicating 'temporariness' and 'ongoingness' in the future as well as the extended notion of 'situation in progress'. In the following sub-section another use of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction, that completely neglects the meaning of the Progressive, is presented.

7.3.1.2 'Future as Matter-of-Course'

This particular use of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction is considered 'special' by some scholars (e.g. Leech 1987) because it does not have the prototypical meaning of the Progressive Aspect but rather makes reference to the future without the notion of 'temporariness' and 'ongoingness'. Since it applies to a single happening viewed in its entirety without combining the future meaning of *will/shall* and the 'in progress' meaning of the Progressive Aspect, the characteristic 'framing effect' inherent to the Progressive does not exist with this use (Leech 2004: 67). Hence, Leech (1987: 68) sums it up in the phrase 'future as a matter-of-course'. The examples below illustrate the 'matter-of-courseness' of the construction:

(13) Voters in the City of Oxford, Cherwell and West Oxfordshire
will be going to the Polls on Thursday to elect 50 District Councillors.

(14) One of the things I **will be doing** is [...].

(BNC KRT 275 / JJ7, 491)

The sentences in (13) and (14) indicate that the action is going to happen in the natural course of events, or as Leech (2004: 67) states, "the predicted happening will come to pass without the interference of the volition or intention of anyone concerned". Another way of referring to this use was proposed by Huddleston & Pullum (2002: 172) who emphasise the notion of 'already decided future', which essentially states that the "progressive indicates that the matter has already been settled rather than being subject to decision now". This use is best exemplified by contrasting the *will/shall + be -ing* construction to a sentence containing *will + Infinitive* as in (15) below:

(15a) 'Will you come too, Mr. Hanakar?'

(15b) 'Will you be coming too, Mr Hanakar?'

(Wekker 1976: 117)

Wekker (1976: 117) explains that the sentence in (15a) is a request or an invitation to come, whereas the example in (15b) simply states a question about what will happen anyway. Consequently, it would be normal to add 'Please' to the request in (15a) but not to (15b). Moreover, in (15b) a prior arrangement is assumed, supporting the notion of 'already decided future'. In (15a), on the other hand, a decision has to be made on the spot whether or not to come (Smith 2003: 718).

The distinction in meaning between the aforementioned temporal use, indicating progressivity and the 'matter-of-course' or 'already decided future', respectively, is best illustrated with an ambiguous example such as (16) below:

(16) When the meeting ends we'll be flying to Bonn.

(Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 171)

The first interpretation, i.e. the Progressive reading indicating a temporary situation in the future, denotes that the flying to Bonn is already in progress when the meeting ends, thus denoting imperfectivity. With the 'already decided future' interpretation, however, the adjunct *when* determines when the leaving will start (Huddleston & Pullum 2002: 172). Wada (2013: 393) provides a more technical explanation and states that with the first use “the temporal adverbial specifies a future time included in the time span of an ongoing situation, whereas with use B [i.e. 'already decided future'], it specifies the very time when a future situation occurs”.

This ambiguity is of particular importance for the subsequent corpus analysis of the three genres of spoken texts, since a vast number of sentences analysed can be interpreted either way.

Before moving on to the last use, another possible interpretation is briefly discussed, namely the use of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction “to refer to the future without implying volition, intention or promise”, hence termed 'colourless future' (Smith 2003: 718). Although it is treated as a separate use by some authors (e.g. Smith 2005; Celle & Smith 2010), the notion 'colourless future' is allocated to the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation in this thesis due to the following reasons:

Firstly, like the 'future as a matter-of-course' use it provides a means of referring to the future without the volition or intention of anyone concerned, and secondly, it does not denote 'ongoingness' nor 'temporariness'. What distinguishes it from the 'future as a matter-of-course' use, however, is that the predicted happening is by no means represented as predetermined. It merely refers to the future in a neutral and objective fashion, i.e. 'colourlessly'.

However, although this particular usage of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction provides neutral information, it is, according to Leech (2004: 68) “restricted to clauses with human subjects and with implications of agency”. He provides the following example to illustrate his point:

(17) The lights will be coming on in a minute. (Leech 2004: 68)

Leech (2004: 68) concedes that the sentence in (17) might be acceptable, though rather unlikely since there is no personal involvement, rendering a disclaimer of volition irrelevant. The combination of the Progressive Aspect with the modals *will* and *shall* “signals that the prediction is based on the speaker's representation [...] of a predetermined situation, but not on the role of the grammatical subject” (Celle & Smith 2010: 252). Consequently, Smith (2005: 145) suggests a *will* + bare Infinitive construction as in (18), which is more likely “when the speaker wishes to convey the sense of judgement based on knowledge, rather than a bald or 'on the spot' prediction”.

(18) The lights will come on in a minute. (Smith 2005: 145)

In conclusion, the two major uses of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* constructions, namely referring to temporary situations in the future and 'future as a matter-of-course', respectively, were discussed with regards to their internal characteristics and compatibility with the Progressive Aspect. In the following sub-section the rarest use of the *will/shall* + *be -ing* construction is presented.

7.3.1.3 Epistemic Use

The last use under consideration refers to current, ongoing situations and, like the first one, also involves the Progressive Aspect (Wada 2013: 394). Celle (2001: 32) explains that “the temporal locator is no longer anchored in the future” as exemplified in (19):

(19) 'Let's go down', I said. 'What the hell **will Vern be doing?**'
Eating his way through our kitchen cupboards, probably.

(BNC BMS, 23)

According to Celle & Smith (2010: 256) the Progressive Form in (19) provides the link between the state of affairs that the speaker intends to explain and his/her mental representation. Consequently, the Progressive in (19) marks a relation of temporal coincidence between the situation referred to by the verb *do* and the current situation. Hence, the action is viewed as ongoing.

This is picked up by Leech (2004: 99), who provides another example and elaborates on the basic epistemic uses of the modals: “[T]hey concern the likelihood of truth and falsehood, expressed through such notions as possibility, necessity and predictability”. Since the relevant modal in the *will/shall + be -ing* construction refers to the future, the most important notion is that of predictability as illustrated in the sentence below:

(20) Don't phone him yet – he will still be eating his breakfast.

(Leech 2004: 100)

Interestingly, though, the *will* in (20) expresses a current situation, while the verb describes an event which has variable time and aspect (Leech 2004: 100).

Celle (2001: 33/34) stresses the fact that verbs which are usually incompatible with the Progressive are extensively used with epistemic *will/shall + be -ing*, especially with second person utterances. This is due to the notion of subjectivity addressed in section 6.2.1 and the fact that the speaker has no access to this subjectivity of *you*. However, according to Celle (2001: 34) 'stative' verbs such as *want* and *think* will be found in assessments in which the speaker gives his/her opinion about what the subject is likely to think or want as illustrated in (21) below:

(21) 'Well, I expect you'll be wanting to go on with your work.'

(Celle 2001: 34)

In this example the speaker is simply informing the audience about his/her opinion. As was already mentioned in section 6.2.1, the speaker is not looking for agreement.

This concludes the classification of the three functional sub-categories of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. In the following section, their frequency and distribution across the spoken genres 'broadcast news', 'public debate' and 'parliament' is assessed.

7.3.2 Distribution across selected Spoken Genres

Based on the description of the functional sub-categories of the Future Progressive presented above, this section categorises the three uses and assesses their frequency across three distinct genres of spoken texts. The basic distinction is as follows:

- **Use A:** Temporary situation in the future, including the extended notion of 'situation in progress'. Particular attention will be paid to the 'ongoingness' of the event and the 'framing effect'.
- **Use B:** This type contains the 'future as a 'matter-of-course' use as well as the notion of 'already decided future' and 'colourless future'. The most important criteria is the omission of the speaker's volition.
- **Use C:** Although this type is rather rare, it is included for the sake of completeness. This use refers to the 'epistemic' usage, i.e. the use of *will/shall + be -ing* to refer to ongoing situations.

As far as the genres 'broadcast news', 'public debate' and 'parliament' are concerned, they were chosen for the following reasons:

- As illustrated in Figure 13, 'broadcast news' displays the highest normalised frequency of *will + be -ing*. It has been argued above that the construction is used to refer to the future 'colourlessly', hence I hypothesise that use B is significantly higher than use A. It remains to be seen whether use B occurs at all. *Shall + be -ing* only occurs twice and is to be marginalised (cf. Table 5).
- The genre 'public debate' is included because it displays a reasonable amount of examples including *will + be -ing* and thus adds to the data under analysis. Furthermore, it provides a contrast to news-related genres such as 'broadcast news' treated previously.
- Although 'parliament' is a formal genre, the *will + be -ing* construction occurs 17 times. Consequently, this genre is supposed to provide a counterbalance to the other two in order to assess the distribution of the different uses in a formal context. Accordingly, the usage of *shall + be ing* is rather high with a normalised frequency of 10.5 (cf. Table 5).

7.3.2.1 'Broadcast News'

Table 8: Uses of *Will/Shall + be -ing* across 'Broadcast News'

		Use A	Use B
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	clear	4	32
	ambiguous	18	
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	clear	-	2
	ambiguous	-	

Table 8 presents the results of the analysis of the genre 'broadcast news'. Note that the 'epistemic use' is not included in the table because it is rather rare and not likely to occur at all. This is confirmed by the analysis, which does not report a single occurrence of use C across a total of 54 *will +be -ing* constructions and two *shall + be -ing* constructions. It is apparent from the data in Table 8 that use B is indeed more frequent. However, although the genre is news-related and thus likely to make extensive use of the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation, four clear cases of use A occur. Interestingly, all four occurrences of use A are specified by a time adverb as exemplified below:

(22) On Saturday lunchtime people **will be standing** six and seven deep [...].

(23) Three drivers **will be burning** their L-plates tonight after [...].

(24) Bungle and George **will be doing** their stage show every afternoon this week.

(BNC KRM, 17 / KRM, 20 / KRT, 31)

The time adverb in each example clearly indicates the temporariness of the situation. The sentence in (24) might even be interpreted 'iteratively' as indicated by the Progressive and the notion of repetition denoted by *every afternoon*.

However, the majority of uses are obvious cases of 'future as a matter-of-course'. 32 clear cases occurred where the main objective was to refer to the future without implying volition or subjective interpretation. This is illustrated in a representative example stating a simple fact as if it was going to happen in the natural course of events:

(25) The Heritage Secretary Peter Brooke says Britain **will be creating** millionaires every week [...].

(BNC K6H, 10)

The data in Table 8 reports 18 instances of ambiguous cases. Naturally, the ambiguity refers to the blurry boundaries between use A and use B. The example in (26) illustrates such an ambiguous use:

(26) Tomorrow, Princes Risborough in Buckinghamshire **will be travelling**
back to the summer [...].

(BNC KRT, 36)

This sentence can be interpreted either way: Use A denotes a Progressive reading and the 'temporariness' of the travelling, whereas with use B the time adverb *tomorrow* indicates exactly when the travelling will start regardless of the willingness of anyone involved.

The analysis yielded 17 more instances of ambiguous cases, which are, due to reasons of space, not further treated here. Note, however, that the ambiguous nature of the different uses is intensified by the interpretation of the rater, thus rendering my analysis rather subjective. Some further comments on the ambiguity of the uses are provided in section 7.3.3 below. But first, the usage of *will/shall + be -ing* across the genre 'public debate' is assessed.

7.3.2.2 'Public Debate'

Table 9: Uses of *Will/Shall + be -ing* across 'Public Debate'

		Use A	Use B
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	clear	1	15
	ambiguous	5	
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	clear	-	2
	ambiguous	1	

Table 9 shows the distribution of different uses across a genre of spoken English that is not news-related and thus was included to provide a counterbalance to the genre 'broadcast news', that, by definition, demands a neutral coverage of information. However, the data clearly shows that not only does use B outweigh use A, it is even more significant than across 'broadcast news'. 15 obvious cases of 'future as a matter-of-course' usage compared to one single instance of a temporary reference to the future is a clear result. Use C does not occur at all.

Interestingly, the one clear case of use A is again accompanied by a time adverbial as illustrated in (27) below:

(27) [...] simply concerned with those issues which we **will be discussing** over the next erm eight days or so.

(BNC HVF, 7)

The Progressive in (27) clearly indicates the temporariness of the discussion, which is limited to a period of eight days, thus rendering the sentence a prototypical example of use A.

The 15 instances of use B are clear cases of 'colourless' future and report about future happenings in a neutral way. In many examples it is not feasible to distinguish further between 'future as a matter-of-course' or 'already decided future'. For example, the sentence in (28) can be interpreted either way:

(28) We **will be making** provision within our local plan for a number of [...].

(BNC JAC, 18)

It is not clear whether the speaker feels that the 'provision making' has already been decided at the moment of speaking, or whether the predicted event is perceived as part of a natural course of events or some flow of expectation. Either way, the example in (28) is a prototypical instance of use B and a similar discussion could be conducted about the remaining 14 cases of use B.

Before moving on to the last genre, some comments about the 5 ambiguous cases are in order. They show interesting characteristics as far as the verb is concerned. For illustration, two representative examples are provided below:

(29) I think you **will be talking** about that sort of order.

(30) [...] to meet the needs of people who **will be living** in our district.

(BNC HVH, 7 / JAD, 20)

Both examples could be interpreted with the 'temporal situation in the future' use. In (29) the Progressive would simply denote the 'ongoingness' of the talking and in the sentence in (30) the Progressive would denote the limited duration of the living in their district.

However, both sentences could also be interpreted as future events that have already been arranged in some way to follow some kind of plan or schedule. Moreover, in (29) a 'matter-of-course' interpretation seems possible, denoting that the addressee will be doing the talking anyway, regardless of the intentions of anyone involved. With regards to the verbs in examples (29) and (30) and the remaining three instances of ambiguous uses, it is interesting that they classify as 'activities' in Vendlerian terms. It seems that these verbs are particularly susceptible to the Progressive and thus a 'temporal situation in the future' interpretation, "as they refer to a continuing, though time-limited, activity" (Leech 2004: 24).

7.3.2.3 'Parliament'

Table 10: Uses of *Will/Shall + be -ing* across 'Parliament'

		Use A	Use B	Use C
<i>Will + be -ing</i>	clear	1	12	1
	ambiguous	3		-
<i>Shall + be -ing</i>	clear	1	-	
	ambiguous	-		

This genre was included in the analysis in order to provide a formal counterpart to the above discussed news-related genre 'broadcast news' and the not necessarily formal genre 'public debate'. Regardless of the formal nature of the genre 'parliament' the analysis yields similar results to the other genres. Again, as illustrated in Table 10, use B is significantly more frequent than use A. In contrast to 'broadcast news' and 'public debate', the genre 'parliament' reports the first occurrence of use C. *Shall + be -ing* is, similar to the other genres, rather low with only one occurrence.

The clear example of use A is again marked by a time adverbial as illustrated in (31) below:

- (31) [...] during the course of this year we **will be considering** prototypes [...].
(BNC JSH, 12)

This seems to continue the trend as observed in previous examples. The indication of a temporal frame with a time adverb points to a clear instance of the 'temporal situation in the future' use.

The examples of use B are all clear representatives of the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation or make reference to the future 'colourlessly'. The three ambiguous uses display characteristics that have already been outlined in the previous discussion of 'broadcast news' and 'public debate' and are therefore not further treated here. Instead the one case of the 'epistemic' use is briefly analysed. For illustration, the example is provided below:

- (32) They're quite separate. But I **will be getting** on to these regulations now.
Because erm (pause) the er the purpose of these regulations [...].
(BNC JSF, 3)

In (32) "the temporal locator is no longer anchored in the future" but rather in the present (Celle 2001: 32). Here the speaker is simply announcing his/her plans to talk about the regulations, which is done in the sentence that follows.

In conclusion, the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation outweighs the 'temporal situation in the future' use in every context discussed, regardless of the degree of formality of the genres. Use C is rather rare with only one occurrence across the 97 samples analysed.

7.3.3 Closing Remarks

It has been shown that across all three genres of spoken English the 'future as a matter-of-course' use outweighs the use to refer to temporary situations in the future. An explanation is provided by Leech (2004: 67), who hypothesises that the 'future as a matter-of-course' usage "has grown up through the need to have a way of referring to the future uncontaminated by factors of volition, plan or intention" which consistently enter into the meanings of other constructions used to refer to the future as outlined in chapter 3. This is of particular importance for news-related genres as has been indicated not only in the discussion of the uses of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction but also throughout the frequency analysis at the beginning of this section. Although the need to refer to the future 'colourlessly' has increased, however, many ambiguous cases were reported across all three genres analysed. It has been outlined in the discussion of the sub-categories that this ambiguousness might be the result of different interpretations of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. Smith (2003: 722) confirms that the distinctions between the uses are rather subtle and names two major reasons for this:

- **Difficulties in aspectual categorisation:** The three sub-categories of the Future Progressive have been identified with regards to their aspectual characteristics. Use A and use C denote the aspectual properties of the Progressive, whereas use B is marked by the absence of such characteristics like 'temporariness' or 'ongoingness'. However, Smith (2003: 722) urges to refrain from treating use A as 'the' prototypical usage of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction and labelling uses B and C, respectively, as 'special' cases. He proposes to treat the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation as a metaphorical or virtual extension of use A and not as an opposite category (Smith 2003: 722). However reasonable this proposal is, it was not adhered to in this thesis because it is not feasible to conduct a corpus research of sub-categories and not allocate them to clearly defined slots. The fact that each of the three genres contains a substantial amount of ambiguous cases, however, supports the validity of Smith's (2003) claim and attests for the subjectivity involved in assessing the different uses of the Future Progressive.
- **Overlapping of other semantic categories:** Smith (2003: 722) quotes Samules (1972), who ascribed the 'colourlessness' inherent to use B to the properties of use A, before it was extended to form an independent category. Consequently, this leads to traces of 'colourlessness' across ALL types of *will/shall + be -ing*, which renders a clear distinction between the uses virtually impossible. Celle (2001: 24) seems to agree with Smith in that she questions the notion of 'matter-of-courseness' inherent to use B because it "does not fit under the general definition of progressiveness". This is confirmed by Smith (2003: 721), who explains that use B does indeed "apply in a new or unexpected situation to which the speaker can adjust" and is not necessarily only restricted to situations perceived as developing in a natural course of events. This hypothesis needs further investigation, though, and is, due to reasons of space, not further discussed here.

In conclusion, the different uses of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction - though independent - are closely interrelated, as was also confirmed by the analysis of the functional sub-categories above.

8. Conclusion

This thesis has attempted to provide a unified account of the Future Progressive in contemporary British English, thereby enhancing the current state of research by including spoken 'genres' of English. The main objective was to assess the frequency and distribution of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction across a variety of text types in order to account for relevant semantic and discourse-functional characteristics.

With regards to the frequency across written and spoken texts it has been shown that *will + be -ing* outweighs *shall + be -ing* in every context. *Will + be -ing* is most frequent in news-related texts such as magazines and newspapers. *Shall + be -ing*, on the other hand, occurs mainly in academic contexts as well as fictional and spoken texts. Possible reasons for this distribution were provided by Leech (1987) and Samuels (1972) who point out the need for speakers to refer to the future without implying volition or willingness. Samuels (1972: 57) introduced the notion of 'colourless future' and explains that the combination of the modals *will* and *shall* with the Progressive Form renders the construction more neutral, i.e. 'colourless'. Another reason was provided by Leech (2004: 68), who states that the *will/shall + be -ing* construction is more polite due to the assumed inherent plan or arrangement, thereby forestalling "any awkward feeling of indebtedness on the listener's part".

These hypotheses were supported by the analysis of the spoken text section. *Will + be -ing* was most frequent in news-related genres, thus confirming the need to make references to the future without implying volition or intention from the speaker, which consequently adds credibility to the content of the news. Not surprisingly, the use of *shall + be -ing* across spoken texts was mostly restricted to formal genres like 'broadcast discussions', 'scripted speeches' and 'lectures in humanities and arts'.

The frequency analysis across the different text types was followed by a discussion of the two verb classes 'stative' and 'dynamic' verbs. It has been argued that 'dynamic' verbs are temporally located in time, which indicates that they have an inherent duration. Therefore, 'dynamic' verbs can be combined with the Progressive Form in order to denote 'temporariness' and 'ongoingness' of an event. Consequently, 'dynamic' verbs are significantly more frequent across the *will/shall + be -ing* construction than 'stative' verbs, which tend to avoid the Progressive Form.

In fact, only six 'stative' verbs occurred in *will/shall + be -ing* constructions across all the text types discussed. The analysis revealed that the verb *hope* is by far the most frequently used 'stative' verb, followed by *have* and *see*. It has been shown that in order for such a verb to occur with the Progressive, a change of meaning from 'stative' to 'active' is necessary to denote the notion of 'temporariness' and 'ongoingness'. The progressive meaning, however, is not the only property inherent to the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. The combination of the modals *will* and *shall* with a Progressive Form has further implications, which were specified in the discussion on the three functional sub-categories of the Future Progressive.

Following Wada (2013) the three uses outlined were termed 'temporary situation in the future', 'future as a matter-of-course' and the 'epistemic use'. It was pointed out that only the former displays all the prototypical characteristics not only of the modals *will* and *shall* but also of the Progressive Form, i.e reference to the future, denoting an ongoing and temporary situation. The 'future as a matter-of-course' use, however, subdues the volitional element inherent to the modals and neglects the prototypical meanings of the Progressive Form, thus introducing a completely new and different interpretation of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. Although Smith (2003: 722) promotes treating the 'future as a matter-of-course' interpretation as a metaphorical or virtual extension of the 'future as a temporary situation' use, the two uses were treated separately in this thesis due to reasons already outlined previously.

The results of the analysis of the three sub-categories were significant nonetheless. Their distribution was assessed across three different 'genres' of spoken texts, namely 'broadcast news', 'public debate' and 'parliament'. The analysis showed a clear dominance of the 'future as a matter-of-course' use across all texts, which confirms the hypotheses put forward by Leech (1987) and Samules (1972) regarding the increase in frequency of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction due to the need to refer to the future 'colourlessly'. The 'temporary situation in the future' use, on the other hand, was rather rare and the 'epistemic use' only occurred once. Numerous ambiguous cases, however, highlighted the subjectivity involved in allocating the constructions to their respective categories. This is supported by Smith (2003: 722) who attests traces of 'colourlessness' across ALL types of *will/shall + be -ing*, which, in turn, substantially complicates a clear classification.

In conclusion, the *will/shall + be -ing* construction has been around since the Old English Period and it has become a staple among the future time constructions since the 20th century. This development was triggered by the rise in frequency of the Progressive Form, which lead to a significant increase of additional uses such as the Passive Progressive and the *will/shall + be -ing* construction. The corpus data presented in this thesis attests for the continuous use of the Future Progressive across a variety of written and spoken genres of contemporary English. The findings, however, merely cover a fraction of the vastness of the *will/shall + be -ing* construction and leave room for further analysis and interpretation.

Nonetheless, this thesis accomplished what it set out to do, namely providing a concise semantic and discourse-functional description of the Future Progressive based on frequency patterns across a variety of different text types, including spoken 'genres' of British English.

9. References

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Corpus:

The British National Corpus, version 3 (BNC XML Edition). 2007. Distributed by Oxford University Computing Services on behalf of the BNC Consortium. URL: <http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/> (10.06.2017).

10. Appendices

Appendix A: *Will + be -ing* across Spoken Texts

- 1 [D95 S_meeting](#) in Milton Keynes with his family at the moment, on holiday, and he **will be missing** this meeting (unclear) action tomorrow and unfortunately the
2 [D95 S_meeting](#) thirtieth September, with the Chief Execu-- Executive Kath-- Kathy (-----), er, who **will be speaking**. Now with regard to that I'd rather feel that were
3 [D95 S_meeting](#) Tory Government, so a lot of people are in the same position, they **will be putting** in eh, I think they just call it best of interest,
4 [D95 S_meeting](#) this pensioner's rally there short of funds, erm, I think the executive **will be discussing** this and as, as before we did give them quite a considerable
5 [D95 S_meeting](#) can only have this room not the canteen this year. (SP:D95PS000) (unclear)2. (SP:D95PS001) I **will be writing** to the normal firms as usual, to get
6 [D97 S_meeting](#) concert and they're gon na have this concert in there as well and people **will be buying** tickets to go to. (SP:D97PS001) Yeah. (SP:D97PS000) And I don't
7 [DCH S_meeting](#) as a volunteer at the Medical Foundation for the Care and Victims of Torture who **will be speaking** at St. Mary's and St. Edmunds group, and that, that
8 [F7A S_meeting](#) that for the next meeting. (pause) Yeah (unclear) (pause) Erm sixteen two (pause) we **will be discussing** that (pause) (unclear) draft. Sixteen three (pause)
9 [F7A S_meeting](#) (pause) er (pause) this is the route that I'm currently taking and erm I **will be reporting** to them when there are specific developments and that I hope that
10 [F7C S_meeting](#) to getting on commission from the cast and director (SP:PS1LH) Mhm (SP:PS1LG) and all we **will be talking** about when my father-in-law will be coming
11 [F7C S_meeting](#) and director (SP:PS1LH) Mhm (SP:PS1LG) and all we will be talking about when my father-in-law **will be coming** along, he's got a tripod, he's got all the
12 [F7C S_meeting](#) becomes the audio description project as opposed to this group, and you know we **will be widening** out a little bit, I wonder if we should actually have a
13 [F7J S_meeting](#) the cases of er, Lisa mentioned there, because quite honestly some of them **will be paying** less especially (unclear) (SP:F7JPSUNK) Some will yeah but
14 [F7J S_meeting](#) (pause) I should imagine. Can't imagine somebody on a hundred and ten that **will be paying** more than a hundred and twenty one pence. (SP:F7JPSUNK)
15 [F7V S_meeting](#) need (pause) two million pounds more from the corporation (pause) er, and obviously we **will be making** that our first priority for investing into Essex
16 [F7V S_meeting](#) for that (pause) you're providing a (unclear) to, to the society. We **will be entering** into a legal agreement with the (pause) er, the council to (pause)
17 [F7V S_meeting](#) the scheme (pause) er (pause) straight away er (pause) as Paul said (pause) the council **will be agreeing** to, to make us priority for handling corporation
18 [F7V S_meeting](#) will be (pause) er (pause) this phase, site three (pause) er, which we **will be providing** (pause) twenty one (pause) er, flats to rent as your nominees (pause)
19 [F7V S_meeting](#) at this stage is that we have another meeting scheduled for next week, we **will be meeting** with the Resident's Associations keeping them fully informed
20 [F7V S_meeting](#) (pause) and the other Resident's Associations who expressed concern there (pause) and that we **will be taking**, I hope, I hope because I'm gon na have to
21 [F7V S_meeting](#) an honest indication of where we've got to so far (pause) and what proposals **will be taking** place, and what we will be proposing (pause) erm (pause) for
22 [F7V S_meeting](#) to so far (pause) and what proposals will be taking place, and what we **will be proposing** (pause) erm (pause) for the future. But, I mean the concern

23 F7V S_meeting I expect to get tomorrow (pause) erm, if they are backing out then I **will be getting** a full structural, engineers structural survey (pause) within a couple of
 24 F7V S_meeting very interested as to how (pause) or what kind of (pause) input erm (pause) we **will be looking** to (pause) on that? (SP:F7VPSUNK) Thank you, er Simon.
 25 F7V S_meeting (SP:F7VPSUNK) Now personally I understand that the benefit shop is o-- er er er **will be moving** to the advice (pause) dispensing of (unclear) centre
 26 F7V S_meeting and na-- are happy with (unclear) agreed to. Though I think that that **will be happening** in the next cycle. (SP:F7VPSUNK) Yeah. Thank you. Yeah,
 27 F86 S_meeting it's inclusive language for the sake of er well of certain persons who **will be picking** me up (SP:PS1NE) (laugh) (SP:F86PS000) (laugh) And that is why
 28 F8U S_meeting as long as they do go out because erm Oh I've got one that **will be coming** back from the careers service soon, erm he's supposed to be
 29 FLS S_meeting (SP:PS1PU) Right! (SP:PS1PU) And that's the sort of thing that we **will be identifying** as from tomorrow. (SP:PS1PU) Tomorrow. (SP:PS1PU) Then
 30 FUJ S_meeting if you look, when we come to look at the financial commentary, we **will be going** down the erm er what we spent our training budget on (SP:PS1UM)
 31 FUJ S_meeting Erm the, there is an annex to the hotel, so some of us **will be sleeping** in the annex but taking all our meals in the, and it
 32 FUJ S_meeting is (unclear)? (SP:FUJPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS1UK) Er and we will be (SP:FUJPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS1UK) we **will be having** dinner there on the
 33 FUJ S_meeting (SP:PS1UK) Erm (SP:PS1UL) Good. (SP:PS1UK) well I'm not but Jane'll Jane **will be giving** us erm (SP:PS1UM) (unclear) (SP:PS1UR) Got two Rs
 34 FUK S_meeting (unclear)2. (unclear)? (SP:PS1UW) Yeah. I-- I, what I would say cos we **will be competing** against Birmingham and Glasgow. Right? We retain the work
 35 FUK S_meeting and then give you a day or so to look at it. And I **will be sending** it out by next Friday. So the staff reps will have it
 36 FUK S_meeting chartered engineer. I mean he's no nugget he's er (SP:PS1UU) And he **will be carrying** out the dut-- (SP:PS1UT) (unclear) (SP:PS1UU) he will be carrying
 37 FUK S_meeting 's er (SP:PS1UU) And he will be carrying out the dut-- (SP:PS1UT) (unclear) (SP:PS1UU) he **will be carrying** out the duties (SP:PS1UW) Well (unclear)
 38 FUL S_meeting and you are identified on the project quality plan check list as to what you **will be doing** and what other members of the team will be doing. (pause)
 39 FUL S_meeting list as to what you will be doing and what other members of the team **will be doing**. (pause) (SP:PS1V4) He couldn't live, live by it. You
 40 FXR S_meeting but still, (SP:FXRPSUNK) (laugh)2. (SP:PS23B) Er (reading) Our local reporter Caroline (-----) er **will be contacting** me with regard to any suggestions
 41 G59 S_meeting But tomorrow we'll be on the the green. (SP:G59PSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS27R) And we **will be playing** from the tee which is at the front left hand corner.
 42 H49 S_meeting , (unclear) are thick documents, which Steve circulated. This is the document which **will be going** for audit, and er that's on the agenda a little bit
 43 H49 S_meeting Council (pause) erm we have, we have had erm erm a reply, they **will be doing** er a survey on (-----) Road to see if it i-- wants inclusion
 44 H4A S_meeting Er we are hoping that erm Graham (-----) who's the (-----) MP er **will be attending** and speaking er (SP:H4APSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS1XR) Unless that's
 45 H4A S_meeting the, the moves towards a form of credit card care, where ambulance workers **will be asking** you the, the number of your credit card before erm treatment
 46 HDD S_meeting it won't be, okay I'm on the boat now, it **will be making** use of those gifts, whatever they may be, and they'll
 47 HDD S_meeting eleven o'clock. (unclear) starts at half eleven, alright Fay? And then you **will be coming** to evening mass won't you? Because we'll need you to
 48 HUP S_meeting working particularly hard on er for the past couple of years er and which we **will be talking** about further in a minute has come through extremely well

49 [HUP](#) [S_meeting](#) 're not er we're not (unclear) the erm the interest and dividend (unclear) we **will be making** cash amounts cash payments to read equal to the amounts we
 50 [HUT](#) [S_meeting](#) I'm trying to make arrangements for (-----) to stay locally and most likely (-----) **will be leaving** round about Easter, so when it comes to the departure it
 51 [HYE](#) [S_meeting](#) in the U S er, put in a very strong performance. Frank (-----) **will be going** into more detail on these and our other businesses, which are all
 52 [HYE](#) [S_meeting](#) in other areas behind the old iron curtain. And that's an arrangement which **will be carrying** on over the next few years. (SP:HYEPSUNK) Could you tell
 53 [HYE](#) [S_meeting](#) the major contribution from one transaction in relation to West Thurrock er, which **will be coming** to an end er, James would you like to comment on that
 54 [HYG](#) [S_meeting](#) be thanked for organizing it on behalf of the Council. (SP:HYGPSUNK) Well, he **will be sending** us a bill, I can pop it in when we get the
 55 [HYJ](#) [S_meeting](#) we go along. (SP:HYJPSUNK) Right oh. (SP:PS3C0) Okay, and, and we **will be asking** you back at regular intervals. (SP:HYJPSUNK) Thank you very
 56 [HYK](#) [S_meeting](#) it, but it is obviously erm, changing to the way in which they **will be looking** at certain items in the countryside. Okay. (SP:PS3CH) Fine. Tha--
 57 [HYX](#) [S_meeting](#) another event like Ludlow, to involve all the organizations that, that, that **will be participating** in the programme, to give them a, so that they feel
 58 [HYX](#) [S_meeting](#) to that course working out successfully, erm, the employment service in the army **will be working** on this, the employment service department asked to
 59 [HYX](#) [S_meeting](#) Panel will be the next move surely, Dave, yourself and the chief officers **will be doing** some formal presentation there and that clearly we need to take
 60 [J3P](#) [S_meeting](#) community care situation, and you have a separate paper on that which Mr (-----) **will be going** through you, going through with you in detail. It is important
 61 [J3P](#) [S_meeting](#) finally, as you will know, there is a new Criminal Justice Act which **will be coming** through, there are new steps that are going to be taken about
 62 [J3P](#) [S_meeting](#) and that's shown in the chart in appendix two below the diagram. We **will be dealing** with all of those existing clients in terms of reassessing both their
 63 [J3P](#) [S_meeting](#) Erm, Chair, I think when we come to the capital programme you **will be proposing** that the P A G advise you and the Director in terms of
 64 [J3P](#) [S_meeting](#) now that these papers have been published, er, is that we, we **will be receiving** er, erm, information, consultation from user groups about user groups
 65 [J3R](#) [S_meeting](#) 's in the river area, isn't it? (SP:PS3N8) Yes, the (unclear) **will be floating** in the river when we went down to do the foundations, so
 66 [J3S](#) [S_meeting](#) hear. (SP:PS3NG) I've no doubt in time, that that report **will be coming** before the Committee regarding that. (SP:PS3NP) I also intend to recommend
 67 [J41](#) [S_meeting](#) will agree that erm we can pass this on to the Chief Executive who obviously **will be doing** this in any case, but it would give er a-- a-- an
 68 [J41](#) [S_meeting](#) of Chief Officers, a number of departments and I suspect a number of committees **will be looking** at what has happened and er seeking in both to find out
 69 [J41](#) [S_meeting](#) think it is an area where (unclear) and I think it needs to be (unclear) **will be doing** that. (pause) And the final thing on three two er the question
 70 [J44](#) [S_meeting](#) this is on the question of the absence of an agricultural appraisal so we **will be carrying** that out prior to the decision of the Planning Committee. That's
 71 [J44](#) [S_meeting](#) mentioning receipts of things, the report does say that (-----) er Environmental Services Committee **will be considering** this and I have er yesterday received
 72 [J8D](#) [S_meeting](#) weeks and repeat the same process, at the same time the other two groups **will be doing** personal statements. (SP:PS3S7) Right. (SP:J8DPS004) I've yet
 73 [J8D](#) [S_meeting](#) year ten, it's year nine (unclear) (SP:J8DPS004) (laughing) Oh well (SP:J8DPS001) Year nine **will be doing** something different. (SP:J8DPSUNK) I'm
 74 [J8D](#) [S_meeting](#) a form teacher or whatever, probably. When they're doing that (pause) others **will be collating** the information and hopefully er, the television cameras,

75 J8D S_meeting perhaps a way forward is (pause) to confirm with heads of departments that they **will be giving** homework (SP:J8DPS002) Yep. I've actually (pause)

76 J97 S_meeting date for your system, which was basically when N1 was, and what they **will be looking** for is that everything from that date forward is complying right

77 J9B S_meeting Councillor Warby, that you would build various by-passes and no doubt you **will be putting**, I haven't yet heard any amendments to the capital goal.

78 J9C S_meeting the people of Lincolnshire, who benefit through those projects for years to come, **will be paying** modestly for years to come. That way, we are providing

79 J9D S_meeting (SP:PS3VE) Have you thought of (unclear) sorry, (unclear) chair. (SP:PS3V9) Mm. (SP:PS3VE) Er **will be spreading** to the er, other parts of county, as

80 J9D S_meeting least two relevant considerations. One is that that registered disabled employees and we **will be bringing** forward further proposals on initiatives to you

81 J9D S_meeting because in the end we will not just be competing against other European countries we **will be competing** against the third world and some producers that

82 J9F S_meeting wasn't. Ah, thank you very much, yes. Now, shortly **will be donning** the mantle of a very demanding office and I'm sure er (-----)

83 J9M S_meeting to decide (pause) what to do about. (pause) So (pause) although the Labour group **will be moving** a reference back of this matter (pause) as an amendment.

84 J9M S_meeting that (SP:J9MPSUNK) (laugh) (SP:PS3WM) that's confidence. (SP:PS3WK) This evening Bob (-----) **will be changing** his amendment to read the funds

85 J9M S_meeting the one's that the old dears will remember that because that's what they **will be getting**. (pause) That's what they will be getting (pause) because I can

86 J9M S_meeting that because that's what they will be getting. (pause) That's what they **will be getting** (pause) because I can tell this (pause) to the Tories, let's

87 JA5 S_meeting John (-----), Mr Peter (-----) and Mrs (-----) and David (-----) apologize, they **will be attending** but they'll be a few minutes late. (SP:PS40X) Alright.

88 JA5 S_meeting spaces available for people who need to get to the surgery (unclear) and the subcommittee **will be reporting** back to the council. Erm the cost of capital

89 JA5 S_meeting move on madam chairman may I make a suggestion (unclear) general approval, presumably we **will be erecting** a notice board er at the ground er and I

90 JA9 S_meeting erm, which takes the food up, er a lot of those know **will be going**, I imagine, be going through investigators rather than (SP:PS421) Well (unclear)

91 JA9 S_meeting going, I imagine, be going through investigators rather than (SP:PS421) Well (unclear) they **will be going** through P as if everything goes (SP:PS420)

92 JA9 S_meeting But the reality is of course that those, that my investigators and Chris's **will be doing** work that strictly speaking they shouldn't be, and I think that

93 JA9 S_meeting we were or were not appointing. (SP:PS424) Mm. Right. (SP:PS425) So they **will be expecting** to hear either they've got a second interview or they haven't.

94 JA9 S_meeting how somebody else says that the number of twenty six five termination suggests that peers **will be dealing** with more than one file each day, well, but that's

95 JJ9 S_meeting er major service committee to consider its budget for next year and I think everyone **will be looking** at us to to set a pattern for the rest of this week

96 JJ9 S_meeting er, we have to take er the money from that source er and I **will be hoping** that perhaps in this (unclear) we may find that we do not need

97 JJ9 S_meeting included every Home Office, Home Office standards by staking money on (unclear) offices we **will be doing** so. On Rights of Way we want to we want

98 JJA S_meeting on average twenty times the current legal limits within a year to two years we **will be looking** at (unclear) receiving it which is ten times (unclear) plant

99 JJA S_meeting reassuring everyone who has written to us in the (unclear) that all of the (unclear) **will be taking** it fully into consideration when the money application

100 JJD S_meeting Virginia Bottomley next Monday afternoon at central office and I'll be putting the I **will be putting** whow I will b-- I will be putting the very question to

101 FYM [S_interview_oral_history](#) (SP:PS26F) Yeah. (SP:PS26G) It'd be nice er but I shouldn't think he **will be having** a family now. So after he, there isn't anyone (SP:PS26F)
 102 GYK [S_interview_oral_history](#) you explain that? I know that the tenants are getting s-- get so, **will be getting** so much money, (SP:PS29F) Er when they leave. (SP:PS29G)
 103 GYU [S_interview_oral_history](#) er and rally in the end of March, of next year. When we **will be marching** off probably from Regents Street, proceeding along Queens er
 104 HMM [S_interview_oral_history](#) scabs then and they'll scabs they will be all their lives now. Everybody **will be looking** at them as scabs, wherever they go. No matter what
 105 HUY [S_interview_oral_history](#) we are still on strike and keep, you know everyone who drives past us **will be saying**, ah hello what's up with them? They'll be reading
 106 K61 [S_interview_oral_history](#) he, he's been invited to attend as well and Gilbert (----) I believe **will be going** and erm (pause) (SP:PS5AY) It should be a good day.
 107 JJD [S_meeting](#) and I'll be putting the I will be putting whow I will b-- I **will be putting** the very question to her as to we've had a lot of
 108 JJD [S_meeting](#) won't be won't be bothered with decisions, Councillor (----) because the accountants **will be making** them for them. The fact is that it
 109 JJG [S_meeting](#) and it's also a considerable reduction in the standard of our roads. I **will be reminding** you as the year goes on, and the other items of pain
 110 JJG [S_meeting](#) that with no problems. We will continue here reminding you Mr Chairman, we **will be opposing** the budget that you have presented.
 111 JJG [S_meeting](#) and therefore the precept and their council tax next year, and something that people **will be looking** at is their council tax bills, and noting
 112 JJG [S_meeting](#) tranche of the erm, the F M arrangement, and, and your members **will be getting** a report in February on that. (SP:PS45S) Mr (----)
 113 JJG [S_meeting](#) to members the district auditor er, makes suggestions and, and indicates that he **will be monitoring** our progress on a number of actions.
 114 JNB [S_meeting](#) small corner of this county. (SP:PS4C4) Mr (----) (SP:PS4CA) Thank you Chair. I **will be voting** for the motion and I will be voting against
 115 JNB [S_meeting](#) (----) (SP:PS4CA) Thank you Chair. I will be voting for the motion and I **will be voting** against the amendment. (pause) I'd like to start
 116 JNB [S_meeting](#) in in that approach. (pause) I'd like to address the reasons why I **will be voting** for this motion today. (pause) It's often put that hunting
 117 JNF [S_meeting](#) successes and that together we can (pause) and probably will, do it. I **will be launching** the birthday year in January when I hope that among
 118 JNF [S_meeting](#) fundraising. This is a first (pause) for The Save The Children (pause) and we **will be approaching** wealthy individuals, foundations and trusts
 119 JNF [S_meeting](#) a range of exciting events based on the birthday in addition to the events that **will be happening** nationwide. Like the thousands of birthday
 120 JNG [S_meeting](#) sheet music and the pack of the fund raising ideas. To this end we **will be working** closely with Music Aid, a group of volunteers from
 121 JNH [S_meeting](#) and to respond effectively to the outcome of the government's efficiency scrutiny. We **will be promoting** debate on Charity Law issues,
 122 JNH [S_meeting](#) say that the rate of turnover of staff has reduced even further and so we **will be spending** more on staff for that reason than we had planned.
 123 JNJ [S_meeting](#) thoughts, they will make a most enormous contribution to the discussions which we all **will be having**, and I think, not only ourselves in
 124 JNK [S_meeting](#) Many voluntary organisations including numbers of our members, many present here today, **will be speaking** forcefully in the interests
 125 JNK [S_meeting](#) that the N C V O's policy development work is intending to cover and **will be concentrating** on, in the year ahead. If we're to do this
 126 JNK [S_meeting](#) future, and the outcome will be a five year advice development strategy, which **will be publishing** to guide both N C V O and other

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 136 JS8 [S_meeting](#)
 137 JS9 [S_meeting](#)
 138 JT7 [S_meeting](#)
 139 JT8 [S_meeting](#)
 140 JTD [S_meeting](#)
 141 JWA [S_meeting](#)
 142 K6W [S_meeting](#)
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 145 K6X [S_meeting](#)
 146 KGM [S_meeting](#)
 147 KGX [S_meeting](#)
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 149 KGX [S_meeting](#)
 150 KGX [S_meeting](#)
 151 KGX [S_meeting](#)
 152 KLV [S_meeting](#)

very considerable responsibilities, and well equipped to take them on. The working party **will be publishing** its report next April. Department of Health, the Nuffield Foundation, Bearing Trust, Allied Dunbar (pause) and **will be launching** that early next year. Finally, interesting to hear that as a, as a new example. Er, I **will be fitting** that in our own planning process. There is, erm, within Marvellous (SP:PS4GR) To towards their silver award. (SP:PS4GM) Towards the (unclear) (SP:PS4GR) So we **will be flying** the flag (unclear) (SP:PS4GR) So we will be flying the flag there. Because of course they **will be wearing** our (unclear) (SP:PS4GM) Very draft of the, it must be a twenty page (unclear) Officer Report, that **will be going** next week to the Economic Development Council County Council (SP:JS8PSUNK) (cough) (SP:JS8PS000) at that appointed meeting with officers **will be considering** the outcome of the commissioners (unclear) route, further a funding group as for future years, so they **will be accepting** er the second Labour amendment. all this er th-- th-- th-- the customer still favour and that is why we **will be supporting** the Labour resolution because it is about the state I hope that, that er the, will support and I believe that we **will be doing** erm so there's a lot more complex work to be done without n't deserve the answer it got. (SP:JS9PS000) We are looking at or, we **will be looking** at all grants that are made by all committees, to and evidence of income now (pause) and one dreads to think of the burden that **will be putting** on the letting section (pause) by erm at the times it's meeting people's needs and I'm sure that we **will be hearing** from members if it wasn't, and we're not I mean any matters arising, from these minutes? Er I should say that er we **will be discussing** Four Lane, er and any planning appli-- erm, things. in other places. I would hope that they will, people will not, **will be speaking** primarily on the variations of the previous speeches that mind the recent developments with the C P O's it's unlikely that they **will be coming** back to the fold. (SP:PS5MC) Can I chip in there. to get sixty four P Cs back on the street, and our problems they **will be looking** to us for imaginative solutions (SP:PS5MF) But I don't but they are able now to say they are (unclear) approved installers so they **will be getting** all the stuff, everything in relation to it, I've to twelve (SP:PS5MJ) Good idea, any items of agenda for Sergeant (-----), who **will be organising** the next meeting in S thirty one and supporting this particular amendment. Can I say finally Chairman, that (pause) I **will be instigating** a (pause) er a request (pause) er sort of policies that this government has pursued over time of a (unclear) (pause) we **will be running** a risk there, we don't know what amend that so that it does refer to the council tax which is what we **will be debating**. (SP:KGXPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:KGXPSUNK) (pause) But this does not go far enough for us (pause) and er shortly we **will be moving** another amendment which will take the council's So Mr Mayor, for completely different reasons than the council have er I **will be urging** my group to vote against this amendment and to for inflations, no underlying trends (pause) under the labour proposals (pause) people in Cambridge **will be paying** less hard cash now takes budget with it so (pause) (SP:PS3SG) So they are going? (SP:PS3SF) Yes they **will be going**. Ah I mean (sigh) right (pause)

153 [KLV](#) [S_meeting](#)
 154 [KLV](#) [S_meeting](#)
 155 [KM4](#) [S_meeting](#)
 156 [KRY](#) [S_meeting](#)
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 158 [KS0](#) [S_meeting](#)
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 160 [KS0](#) [S_meeting](#)
 161 [KS1](#) [S_meeting](#)
 162 [KS1](#) [S_meeting](#)
 163 [F74](#) [S_classroom](#)
 164 [F7L](#) [S_classroom](#)
 165 [F7U](#) [S_classroom](#)
 166 [FM5](#) [S_classroom](#)
 167 [FMR](#) [S_classroom](#)
 168 [FYA](#) [S_classroom](#)
 169 [JK5](#) [S_classroom](#)
 170 [JP4](#) [S_classroom](#)
 171 [JT2](#) [S_classroom](#)
 172 [K7F](#) [S_classroom](#)
 173 [KLG](#) [S_classroom](#)
 174 [KLG](#) [S_classroom](#)
 175 [HUU](#) [S_lect_polit_law_edu](#)
 176 [HUU](#) [S_lect_polit_law_edu](#)
 177 [HUU](#) [S_lect_polit_law_edu](#)
 178 [JJ6](#) [S_lect_polit_law_edu](#)

our money would we? (pause) (SP:KLVPSUNK) the O one record (SP:KLVPSUNK) The O one **will be going** further into (unclear) than will just mean that on those cases, on approximately forty, their arrears letter **will be going** out a couple of weeks late. (SP:KLVPSUNK) it though and from an auditor's point of view one of the things they **will be looking** at is that every one where you wrote when we are not of follow up session on that later. (SP:PS6G9) Called lucky bastard (laugh)2. (SP:PS6G5) Jeremy **will be doing** Caroline's and you won't crops, and that kind of thing. So, because in this Festival we **will be reaching** people we normally do not reach as a group, for instance prison, and didn't really know how to defend themselves, so this project **will be sending** lawyers into the Long Houses of the indigenous and we're having performances on a rainforest theme, and a dancer who **will be doing** a dance for rainforest (unclear), and there's some to be encouraged. But other things will have to be worked through. We **will be needing**, we've been to the rest of the committees, I think at the whole issue of street trading. They have now done that and they **will be making** a report, I hope, fairly shortly, either to us or to Local Authorities on the basis of standard spending assessments. My Right Honourable Friend **will be announcing** our imposing next year, and if your pots don't go up in the kiln I **will be glazing** for you, so of course you see the colour and everything we and called the chair person (SP:PS1MF) Yes, so we put, we, we **will be becoming** politically, politically correct, yeah (SP:F7LPSUNK) as they have in sunglasses. (pause) So the light that actually comes out (pause) **will be vibrating** (pause) in specific planes, but not all grateful. (SP:PS1SB) Yeah it's grammatically correct (SP:PS1SC) Yeah. (SP:PS1SB) but soon it **will be appearing** in a dictionary as, A be too hot in places so people go to cooler places and cool places (unclear) **will be getting** covered in water. (SP:PS1UB) Good, okay, yeah, You think, Right I've got it. Come the exam, you **will be kicking** yourself, (SP:PS25T) Yeah. (SP:PS25S) cos you'll think, I did a strong feature of the non-Christian world in which I work and which you **will be working** soon. Forgiveness is not a strong feature of And normally they won't be as easy as this, so you probably **will be doing** them on the calculator, so to do this you just do, it's, it's a er a definite part of your course. Which **will be coming** up whatever form of language is used. I will give you this Erm the electricity every every bit of wire has got some resistance and erm electricity **will be struggling** through, warms it up. Er what you read through your notes as someone's talking to you in the lecture you **will be saying**, Yeah of course of course. (SP:PS1SE) Mm. in your head? (SP:PS1SE) Mm. (SP:PS1SD) Mm. Mm. Okay well soon I **will be asking** you to do them in your head but (SP:PS1SE) To be effective you've got to structure the information that you give. You **will be getting** scenarios and you won't be expected to put all first exercise you're doing is a bail application. And the timetable for that **will be going** out on the, the noticeboard some time this afternoon. out on the, the noticeboard some time this afternoon. Now some of you **will be doing** your bail application on Wednesday and some on are let's just use the example of total product, right, so we **will be looking** at (pause) total product curves (pause), right, T P (pause) Okay

179 JSL [S_lect_polit_law_edu](#)
 180 H4P [S_consult](#)
 181 HDY [S_consult](#)
 182 HDY [S_consult](#)
 183 F7W [S_courtroom](#)
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 186 F7X [S_courtroom](#)
 187 F7X [S_courtroom](#)
 188 JJT [S_courtroom](#)
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 191 JSC [S_courtroom](#)
 192 HF1 [S_brdocast_news](#)
 193 HF1 [S_brdocast_news](#)
 194 K6C [S_brdocast_news](#)
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 197 K6D [S_brdocast_news](#)
 198 HE5 [S_brdocast_documentary](#)
 199 HE6 [S_brdocast_documentary](#)
 200 HE6 [S_brdocast_documentary](#)
 201 KB0 [S_conv](#)
 202 KB0 [S_conv](#)
 203 KB0 [S_conv](#)
 204 KB7 [S_conv](#)

a resolution saying unless certain conditions are met by a certain time, then there **will be bombing** of the Serbian positions (pause) but the
 's really only a problem in the winter time. (SP:PS1YY) Aye. (SP:PS1YX) You **will be getting** very cold weather (SP:PS1YY) Aha.
 's more like an interview you know (pause) er really, where they w-- they **will be trying** to assess your suitability as well as the actual
 that this experience erm (pause) well I (pause) I need to make sure that I **will be evaluating** it in a similar way as I went along. (SP:PS2MW)
 they, your colleagues wanted more information about (SP:F7WPSUNK) Yeah that's a (SP:F7WPSUNK) Who **will be operating** bar Mr
 I'll be in charge of the bar actually. (SP:F7WPSUNK) So physically you **will be exercising** something degree of supervision in the
 summons it was adjourned (pause) because erm (pause) their solicitor wrote to say that he **will be claiming** not guilty? (SP:F7WPSUNK)
 So I think your colleagues wanted more information about that so (SP:F7XPSUNK) Yes. Who **will be operating** the bar Mr (-----)?
 I'll be in charge of the bar actually. (pause) (SP:F7XPSUNK) So physically you **will be exercising** some degree of supervision during the
 any easier by uncertainty, even in the short term future, as to who **will be doing** the caring and at what stages changes to the present regime
 contending for a different approach as to the basis of compensation. Namely, he **will be inviting** your Lordship to er look at whether or
 but w-- what I say (pause) is that in this case er what your Lordship **will be dealing** with are essentially what are matters of practice for
 of command that you've identified, let's say the United Kingdom in effect **will be leaving** it to (-----) to er, erm to deal with virtually all er
 's mainly gall bladder and gynaecology patients who benefit but the skills the Leicester General **will be passing** on should mean more
 benefit but the skills the Leicester General will be passing on should mean more toddlers **will be having** operations through the keyhole too.
 lot of publicity and I'm sure that the legal teams involved in those cases **will be studying** this judgement er and will be considering whether
 that the legal teams involved in those cases will be studying this judgement er and **will be considering** whether or not those principles
 n't feel it was a safe option. (SP:PS5CR) The Department of Health says it **will be studying** doctors' concerns about underwater birth. Mike
 on similar terms will no doubt want to er er renegotiate. (SP:PS5E4) George Michael **will be giving** evidence and the case could last till
 put tens of thousands more in court. those with first hand experience of crime **will be watching** closely. (SP:HE5PSUNK) You've got to
 smart. (SP:HE6PSUNK) (cheering)2. (SP:PS2SP) Celebrations as the new recruits graduate, some of them **will be flying** the new non-stop
 of the old grievances there that we have heard several times er before and we **will be dealing** with the matter in the proper place through
 we met as a team, working with (unclear) and (unclear) (pause) next week we **will be meeting** (unclear)2. (pause) So it'll be Hollywell to get
 and yet, also (pause) for leading us back to the very issues (pause) that **will be challenging** (pause) our country (pause) thank you God.
 I suggest that the first thing is erm (pause) comments on (pause) what recommendation you **will be thinking** of making to the church (pause)
 then you've got to have (unclear) join the bit then all the pattern that **will be matching** exactly er (unclear) you'll use more. (SP:PS02H) (unclear)

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(SP:PS14C) No, erm (pause) basically er (pause) I think for the (unclear) anyhow Trevor **will be coming** in, so we'll, we just st-- try and stay a
 (SP:PS15U) be there. Was it morning? (SP:PS14B) Yes. (SP:PS15U) Ah, Jenny **will be meeting** Stephanie. (SP:PS14B) Yes, well when we came
 and she's got a washing machine. (SP:PS04H) That's great. (SP:PS04F) (unclear) **will be paying** her nowhere near as much. (SP:PS04H) That will
 with people who impose upon your generosity or time too often. Some of you **will be planning** a party. Dealing with people overseas, perhaps
 that's alright then. (SP:KBEPSUNK) (unclear) in the Star mine. (reading) Other people **will be making** changes today, you may feel put out that
 Read it again, I couldn't see through it. (SP:KBEPSUNK) (reading) Other people **will be making** changes today, and you may feel out (pause) feel
 of them wearing work wear (pause) jeans (pause) and the next one that comes in **will be wearing** jeans, it's no go (pause) I just can not dry stuff
 half past five when you get home from school and chat to you because Nev **will be coming** at six and I don't want to be there all that often
 half past five when you get home from school and chat to you because Ned **will be coming** home at six and I don't want to be there all that
 'll say right (pause) (unclear) going in she'll say right (pause) the next lot **will be going** in in er ten minutes to one which may be a quarter of
 you, I want, I want (SP:KBLPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS06A) just keep it, people **will be saying** things aren't they? (SP:KBLPSUNK) (unclear)
 out for the new series. (SP:PS06A) Eh? (SP:PS06D) All these people I know **will be trying** out for the new series. (SP:PS06A) I know! Oh it's
 (SP:KBVPSUNK) (unclear)2. (SP:KBVPSUNK) Hurry up! (pause) Otherwise the (unclear) **will be waiting** for you! (SP:KBVPSUNK) Coo.
 Oh yes, she gave you a lolly didn't she? And your teeth **will be dropping** out. (SP:PS089) A lolly? (SP:PS087) Mm. Wasn't that what
 (unclear) (SP:PS08A) I'm gon na wash up now. And then (pause) oh it **will be reading** stories won't it? (SP:PS087) I think so. It'll be
 (SP:PS088) I won. (SP:PS087) Oh if you're silly with that the (pause) pieces **will be missing** by the time we want to play it next time. Go and
 we said no, there, there's no trains for university no, nobody **will be going** at the right time will they? (SP:PS087) (unclear) there will be quarter
 it says gradually he will go right back to his ho-- go home, gradually **will be stepping** back, right back to his home and there's going to be
 or two. (SP:PS08Y) That's right of course. They have, they **will be drawing** back on most things. (SP:PS097) Yeah. (SP:PS08Y) (cough) But
 to be made clear that the (pause) the voices that you can hear, or **will be hearing** in the next half an hour or so will be that of the
 for Talking Pages (pause) so she's going up to Slough (pause) and (pause) Michelle **will be going** for that position, and one other girl (pause)
 's that? (SP:PS0E8) A soap box (pause) to put soap in. Otherwise everything **will be tasting** of soap. (pause) (SP:PS0E9) Aren't you (unclear)?
 So? He'll have to pay the damage. (pause) No hopefully a car **will be coming** out of the end. (pause) (SP:KCEPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS0EH)
 way in. Straight into this country. And be doing all our (pause) they **will be gon** na come and do all the jobs that we don't want like
 And how are we going to make a team? (SP:PS1BT) I would doubt Ruth **will be going**. (SP:PS1BS) But it sounds as if it's a sort of family
 with the children at camp or shall we stay home? (SP:PS1BV) Everybody in York **will be wanting** to go. (SP:PS1BS) Maybe we'd better aim for

231 [KC�](#) [S_conv](#) dolly! (SP:PS0FN) What can I do first? (SP:PS0FF) I think ours and all **will be going** home. (SP:PS0FM) (unclear) (SP:PS0FG) (unclear)
 232 [JT1](#) [S_lect_soc_science](#) of the six will come from developmental and four of the questions of the six **will be coming** from the topics that I've covered on most of s-- it'll
 233 [KGW](#) [S_lect_soc_science](#) , I mean it's very common to find that erm counsellors, professionals, **will be looking** in into people's backgrounds, looking into people's
 234 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) have agreed the changes that are necessary to accommodate the new numbers that er they **will be having**, er so the act, the ninety three act, has a
 235 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) be settled in the next few weeks. I think the er the Home Secretary **will be becoming** increasingly concerned er if there isn't a a conclusion by mid
 236 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) this country and indeed six from France. They're quite separate. But I **will be getting** on to these regulations now. Because erm (pause) the er the
 237 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) out non-British or Irish citizens for registration. A further small difference is that we **will be requiring** intending voters and candidates to supply
 238 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) to supply information about their electoral rights in their home member state. Member states **will be exchanging** information on non-national
 239 [JSF](#) [S_parliament](#) has got er and I do apologise if I have laboured the point but I **will be doing** so until we can have a situation where we don't go on
 240 [JSG](#) [S_parliament](#) I hope (pause) that when the elections come (pause) Mr Deputy Speaker, and people **will be arguing** about why they're voting for Europe on June
 241 [JSG](#) [S_parliament](#) to European elections, the number of er members of the European parliament that there **will be representing** the United Kingdom. But even if
 242 [JSG](#) [S_parliament](#) not know even if we pass these particular proposals tonight er in which constituencies they **will be voting** and if I may give an illustration as the
 243 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) through having successful businesses. Businesses like Chartered Papermill where one of our honourable friends **will be opening** a new plant (pause)
 244 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) and can the minister tell us (pause) whether or not he will be, he **will be giving** the opportunity to mature entrants to the apprenticeship scheme so
 245 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) levels. Of course during the er (pause) during the course of this year we **will be considering** prototypes which will enable those young people to
 246 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) schooling because of that conference. (SP:JSHPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:JSHPSUNK) I I do not suppose they **will be playing** truant. (SP:JSHPSUNK)
 247 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) to approve these orders because we can not so far work out whether the government **will be fighting** the er the whole campaign on the basis of back
 248 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#) the whole campaign on the basis of back to basics while the E P P **will be doing** it on the basis of some other manifesto, vorsprung durch technik or
 249 [JSJ](#) [S_parliament](#) Let Members of this House have no doubt of the gravity of the decision they **will be making** this evening. As I said on second reading, this House is
 250 [K76](#) [S_parliament](#) me (laughing) I may be wrong but it seems to me overwhelmingly clear that they **will be carrying** against him and they will be put into the Bill
 251 [HEW](#) [S_sportslive](#) We'll have another champion tipster competition in a fortnight here on Channel Four which **will be coming** from Newcastle. Now let's test your
 252 [HMN](#) [S_sportslive](#) to play very very very quickly and that's something I think Frank Clarke w-- **will be looking** for from him. He's he's a quick nimble defender
 253 [K6E](#) [S_brdcast_news](#) is a vital part of our policies to get public borrowing down but that we **will be offering** help to people who are vulnerable. If the tax Madam speaker,
 254 [K6F](#) [S_brdcast_news](#) more British soccer sides battling it out in Europe tonight, one club in particular **will be trying** to recapture its past glories. Celtic are going through
 255 [K6G](#) [S_brdcast_news](#) police constable Dunn's family. Er I'm sure that er the Metropolitan Police **will be doing** everything possible to track down those who are
 256 [K6H](#) [S_brdcast_news](#) Wain, B B C News. (SP:PS5KC) The Heritage Secretary Peter Brooke says Britain **will be creating** millionaires every week when the national

257 [K6H S_brdcast_news](#) not quite big enough but I am sure there will be lots of people who **will be looking** forward to riding it. (SP:PS5KH) It was President (unclear)
 258 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) the latest racing news and results here on Severn Sound. Top trainer Martin Pipe **will be fielding** eighteen horses with champion jockey the
 259 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) worse before it gets better. The AA says fourteen thousand extra drivers a day **will be using** the existing motorway and its link roads by 1991.
 260 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) And the same story tonight? (SP:PS5XW) And the same story tonight. (SP:PS5XV) Tim **will be making** his return journey in the next couple of
 261 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) race always draws a lot of attention and this year is no exception. Millions **will be watching** around the world and the word at the moment, Oxford
 262 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) this competition and if we don't in a few years time the housewife possibly **will be paying** a lot more money for the produce. (SP:PS5XX) We are
 263 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) sends this report from the banks of the Thames. (SP:PS5XX) On Saturday lunchtime people **will be standing** six and seven deep here as the crews
 264 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) , the soccer supporters will be out on the terraces this Easter, and no-one **will be shouting** louder than at the County ground, where Swindon are
 265 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) to bed, they put the briefcase on the floor beside the bed and we **will be taking** into here signals from their brain, from their eye movement and
 266 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) have been originally performed. (SP:PS5XW) Well worth having a look at. Three drivers **will be burning** their L-plates tonight after passing their
 267 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) you, but it's different to any other meeting. (SP:PS5XR) So what thoughts **will be going** through your mind when you send out the last Grand
 268 [KRM S_brdcast_news](#) Andy Hinchcliffe's finishing. The Manchester winner came after seventy two minutes; Swindon **will be kicking** themselves as they watch how
 269 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) members at grass-roots level, and if we're not happy with it, we **will be sticking** to the action er certainly up until when the ballot is taken and
 270 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) ground bursts, a large fire as it were, on the ground, it **will be going** off, providing the sound effects for it, but it's going
 271 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) 'll have a roof over my head by the end of the year or what **will be happening**. And I'm not the only one, there's lots of
 272 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) week when about 150 people took early retirement. (SP:PS657) So how many more jobs **will be going** from now on? (SP:PS660) I'm not sure
 273 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) important at this time with Poll Tax bills being sent out next week and it **will be hoping** to basically raise the profile of the campaign with the
 274 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) Eastern Europe rather than Russian. On his trip to Poland he's announced Britain **will be giving** 400,000 towards training so that Poles can become
 275 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) the Fox Report. Voters in the City of Oxford, Cherwell and West Oxfordshire **will be going** to the Polls on Thursday to elect 50 District Councillors.
 276 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) aware of the problem. (SP:PS66T) I know that the R S P C A **will be campaigning** vigorously to get this through Parliament. The only thing that
 277 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) is in town at the Apollo Theatre. Jeffery, Zippy, Bungle and George **will be doing** their stage show every afternoon this week. Abbey Donalds
 278 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) You are listening to the Fox Report. A former United Nations Chief of Staff **will be addressing** a forum of peace campaigners in Oxford this
 279 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) stay in Paris? (SP:PS673) er We will be er speaking to the police and **will be giving** evidence er that we have collected. (SP:PS640) This the Fox
 280 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) through the net. It's important to get the balance right, so we **will be looking** to make sure that the policies and procedures, not only follow our
 281 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) with that. I think there are some constituencies er where we will, certainly **will be making** an impression, and I think that will be shown er when,
 282 [KRT S_brdcast_news](#) (SP:PS63K) Wish him all the best with that. Tomorrow, Princes Risborough in Buckinghamshire **will be travelling** back to the summer of nineteen

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at the library and tomorrow evening, a Vera Lynn look-alike and a sound-alike (laugh) **will be visiting** the library with a fifty piece band. Alec week; for the rest of the week Oxford based, the Oxford base charity **will be banging** the drum to remind people that it exists and to raise funds. total of what, twenty-one for September. (SP:PS68B) Anti poll tax complainers in Oxfordshire **will be lobbying** the Vale of White Horse District too between junctions four and five, High Wycombe and Stokenchurch, two narrow lanes **will be operating** in both directions with a contraflow of the summit, and to add impetus to Arms Control agreements the two leaders **will be negotiating**. Nick Peters, I R N, Washington. (SP:PS6AB) of import of what you face starts to come through. Er. Now what **will be concerning** the last hard core will be that amongst them can almost the views of the people in the residence in the area, er the factory **will be bringing** employment and other benefits, economic benefits, to the area. terms of German economic and monetary union, the immediate measures that the European Community **will be thinking** of taking, the transitional will play an increasingly important role, but this will be because countries and peoples **will be asking** for it to play, to control the European Parliament. (SP:PS63K) You're listening to the FOX Report. The Radcliffe Medical Foundation **will be receiving** forty thousands pounds from bringing the International Stock Exchange to North Oxfordshire. The North Oxfordshire College in Banbury **will be hosting** a course sponsored for the rest of the week. Now this weekend, three firemen from Didcot **will be taking** to a bicycle to cycle the length of the Ridgeway. They've of kind of wacky ideas that we'll be working on. Er. We **will be recording** er, talking to individual groups that are interested in, in er there'll be no limit on a surcharge imposed by retailers. (SP:PS647) What we **will be doing** is saying that it has to be clearly stated so that customers , says the increase in crime means they must take more action. (SP:PS65U) We **will be putting** officers in there, extra officers, to try and stop the think it's quite likely we will, most solicitors who are worth their salt **will be contemplating** doing so. The problem is going to be the sheer weight Every one hundred thousand Soviet immigrants delays by one year the deadline, soon they **will be pouring** in at the record rate of twenty a enquiry into the leak. Colline Johnson compiled this report on Thursday: (SP:PS6CW) We **will be scrubbing** this launch attempt for Thursday not! No more! (SP:PS0FR) When I said you, (unclear) (SP:PS0FP) Look grandma **will be drinking** that bottle! (SP:PS0G0) That'd be a up there? (SP:PS0GF) That's the one. Next to your Mum's. (SP:PS0GG) We **will be seeing** her, seeing, we're going out aren't we, in because of the kids (SP:PS0GK) we'll go on the afternoon (SP:PS0GF) because everybody else **will be working** (SP:PS0GK) and we're, your hands get er, dirty aren't they? Come on! Cos Christine **will be waiting**. (pause) Put your coat back on. (pause) What's the weather hundred and fifty people have been invited, but I don't know if all **will be coming**. (SP:PS0HY) I've just realised that the be-- (pause) every call out (SP:KD0PSUNK) Don't call out. (SP:PS0HM) write it down, people here **will be giving** away your points, a character called at it. (pause) (SP:PS0K9) Yeah but (unclear) fucking (unclear) open it up (unclear) kids **will be coming** (unclear) (laugh) (pause) (SP:PS0JX) (SP:PS0LL) Or four? (SP:PS0LK) I think three will be enough. (pause) Everyone **will be avoiding** us like the plague if we take this there

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a bit too small, fifty metres. Doesn't it? Cos a lot **will be meeting**, even in the bar! (SP:PS0LM) Mm. All in that corner
 Yeah it's all organised, it's not like (pause) like the gypo's **will be doing** like this (SP:PS0LM) Oh yes! Yeah. (SP:PS0LL) this is all organised
 the Poll Tax Office in Buckley and erm, she reckons that, that ours **will be going** up about fifty pound is it? (SP:PS0LL) Yeah
 of the traffic flows if you did it both together cos like you say people **will be diverting** (SP:PS0LM) Mm (SP:PS0LK) Yeah, if they're
 put lipstick all (SP:PS0LP) Oh lovely girl (SP:PS0LK) over these nurses (SP:PS0LP) never mind (SP:PS0LK) **will be talking** about you
 'I'll have to hurry though -it's Christmas Eve. A lot of the shops **will be closing** early. Paddington trying to keep up with him Mr Grover lead
 (pause) (SP:PS0N4) Now a bad habit that I got into, right, a customer **will be talking** to me and I don't know if you've noticed it,
 twenty five. (SP:PS0P0) Good grief. (SP:KDLPSUNK) A lot of money (unclear)2. (SP:PS0P0) **Will be having** them in again?
 A lot of money (unclear)2. (SP:PS0P0) Will be having them in again? (SP:KDLPSUNK) We **will be having** (unclear) ok. (unclear)
 (SP:PS1HH) What? (SP:PS1HP) (unclear). It's that policewoman! (pause) (humming) (pause) We **will be hearing** about (pause) Armagh.
 told me about the motor. (SP:PS1HH) we'll just say that Kerry and Sandy **will be coming** to collect it. (SP:PS1HJ) (unclear) (SP:PS1HH)
 took you down there to the cafeteria. You have been talking about what we **will be doing** with it. (SP:KDPPSUNK) Mm. (SP:PS0NE) And
 now, he said well aren't we going? (pause) I said well we **will be going** and it finally finished at nine o'clock, erm, the (pause) the
 of you all the time. No! (SP:PS0TU) But like (pause) di--, people **will be finding** out at different do you see what I mean? Cos they
 (SP:PS0W5) Oh (SP:PS0W2) It wasn't its actual speed (pause) there will be sometimes it **will be going** very slowly, sometimes it will be
 speed (pause) there will be sometimes it will be going very slowly, sometimes it **will be going** much more quickly (pause) but its average
 she went off by train to wherever it is she's gone, but **will be coming** back with another Sister in a car tomorrow (SP:PS0W2) Oh (SP:PS0W4)
 mm (pause) (SP:PS0W5) Car going from Woodcave to Copse who (SP:PS0W2) To Copse (SP:PS0W5) Car **will be travelling** roughly
 the rest (SP:PS0V6) Dad. (SP:PS0V5) of your (pause) bedroom (pause) Sunday after probably Grandma **will be coming** up (SP:PS0V6)
 I said oh that's good because otherwise er I said to my friend that **will be coming** back to her house instead. (SP:KE3PSUNK) (laugh)2.
 fan (pause) it didn't quite! (laugh) Aye, well (pause) erm (pause) Paula **will be coming** here I think (pause) in the morning. (SP:PS510) Ha,
 (SP:PS51F) (unclear) Oh no I forgot my angle measure. (SP:KP3PSUNK) (unclear) some of you **will be joining** the people that are coming
 the (unclear) as appropriate. So don't just put (unclear) cos er Mr (-----) **will be saying** no we can't have that one then. (unclear) right? Or
 just for the sake of this (unclear) Now, the moon on this side obviously **will be attracting** the water on the surface of the earth (unclear) so
 round (unclear) the moon is going round (unclear) the water that the moon is attracting **will be rushing** to catch up a little bit.
 Studies. (SP:PS574) Yeah. (SP:PS573) Oh alright. (SP:PS571) Yeah. (SP:KPNPSUNK) And we **will be doing** that. (SP:PS572) We'll have

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Which I never saw. But (pause) I'm sure it is. (SP:PS57V) Which you **will be opening** to public (pause) on Channel Four. (SP:PS57T) Yeah, , that's short. The main body of yo-- the work wo-- with Corpus **will be doing** more of the transcription and linking up with what insights along to talk about parenting (unclear) and at the bottom it said, erm, **will be selling** multi-racial toys and dolls and things like that. well, I'm sure that if you go and pick it up, it **will be working**. (laugh) So he did, and it was working, and he surrounded by (unclear) (SP:PS59Y) No (unclear) the garden (SP:PS59U) Dad, dad, the crews **will be sweeping** down that side passage got buns from erm you know where the (-----) centre is? (SP:PS6R9) The (unclear) **will be taking** out isn't it? (SP:PS6RB) Safeway do that three times that one I've got (SP:PS6R9) (unclear) special salads they soon **will be getting** rid off (SP:PS6R8) yeah (SP:PS6RD) Because when we take, it's best to have one here and then Claire **will be taking** it away with her when you go. (SP:PS6TF) Ha! (SP:PS6RG) only part time, you're pushing to do your work hard (SP:PS1BY) Well mum **will be doing**, mum'll be the secretary and then I will have Stuart! Thank you very much! (SP:PS1BY) Yeah. (laugh) (pause) Well Georgina (-----) **will be coming**. (SP:PS1K5) Will she? Wan na have, persuaded you that you'd like to come in with us then you **will be resigning** at some time I guess. (SP:PS40P) I like advertising with The one that gets his scripts. (laugh) (SP:PS40T) Absolutely right. Okay so this list **will be waiting** for you when you arrive at the the proof stage and then erm (SP:PS40T) But obviously there's somebody at head office you **will be going** through that in much more detail. I advertise in the er I am a client of his and we will we **will be looking** at the same he will be a competitor of ours in some fields with it. (SP:PS63G) Thank you very much Norbert. Next week, Michael Hall **will be talking** about music. Until next week then, goodnight. , it made a very very strong impression. And I think that people who **will be watching** those services and the preambles to it, I think it will (phonecall-ends). This audio visual, ah I apologize for that. Sorry, this **will be printing** for a while. It's just my new book. I'm what, I suppose no one else began to look at it either. I **will be giving** a lecture on it, so I'll have my say about it that's true, you know. So. (SP:PS2R5) Well, next week, **will be telling** us about another one of these very controversial books, won't you to retire, well I don't think we will retire but I think we **will be responding** to the things that you raised this evening I happen to think the 's you've raised this evening will be looked at in great detail and we **will be reporting** back to you in the near future about the proposals that consider the point. This concerns the question of written representations, er which I **will be taking** into account. As I'm sure (pause) er you attendance at various times, and Mrs (-----) likewise, as neither of you again **will be returning** (unclear). The enquiry (SP:PS1U0) Er sir to reading your report in due course. (SP:PS1TW) Thank you Mr (-----). I **will be adding** my comments as far as the programme officers aspects of the structure plan. We are simply concerned with those issues which we **will be discussing** over the next erm eight days or so. to as to what any definition of it. I think the I think you **will be talking** about that sort of order. (SP:PS3JK) Is this a consideration which

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from housing uses or industrial uses. The draft of the city wide local plan **will be going** to the city council in December, and (unclear) prove structure plan, and at worst a game of of pass the parcel and everybody **will be conforming**, but nobody will actually be possibly meeting to er far distant, erm and we would expect, sir, that you **will be reporting** on the proceedings at this examination in public er in the not to I can confirm that er at the end of this month the Greater York authorities **will be meeting**, erm and er they will be urgently looking towards if we are all alive and kicking in North Yorkshire and the District Councils we **will be looking** at it regularly, we'll be looking at it in two I would say is that, when the plan reaches modification stage, the Department **will be looking** at that the situation very closely indeed, and stage, (SP:J9SPSUNK) (laugh) (SP:PS3XR) I feel it is more than likely that the Department **will be making** a submission to ministers at that this does this polic-- policy relate to. And that's what we are we **will be relying** upon with er with this change. (pause) (SP:PS3YR) I think have to do further work in order to make that road acceptable. Otherwise you **will be increasing** the accident risks by directing traffic in And certainly the County Council is committed to this transport package approach er and **will be coming** forward with measures in seem to be in line with with practice nationally at the present time. We **will be making** provision within our local plan for a number of erm or beyond the greenbelt? (SP:JACPSUNK) That's correct Chairman I think erm, we **will be looking** obviously to see what the prospects anywhere else. We're simply simply looking to meet the needs of people who **will be living** in our district. (SP:PS43K) Thank you. Mr Professor Lock has his way when the elephant comes crashing through into the clearing he **will be sending** Richonds-- Richmondshire's lights on and erm she's changed the scripture of her talks so that she **will be describing** the picture why'll its been passed round and could is that if this recession does go on for any length of time then we **will be losing** many of our (SP:PS1P2) Mm mm. (SP:PS1P3) erm (pause) pounds to the chancellor of the exchequer, he'll be delighted, your kids **will be wishing** that they didn't have to pay it. they not really paying slightly different capacity to other speakers. And the spea-- all these firms' speakers **will be talking** in a very (unclear) way about finance. any investment (unclear) but this is the difference at the end of his talk he **will be hoping** that you will complete an application form for them but you must not exceed the thirteen amp otherwise you've had it. You **will be asking** yourself for trouble. (SP:FUUPSUNK) Mm. (SP:PS1VG) tax. (pause) And er of course in retirement, it's unlikely that anybody **will be paying** higher rate tax, unless you've been very lucky on your forget that erm if it's, particularly the, a single company, they **will be showing** you figures which actually show their products in a reasonable steps in hand to build a sewage treatment works. The first part of it **will be finishing** next years, with another one in the year two thousand. will be linguistically analyzed, and then used to help compile the new dictionary which **will be coming** out in a few years. So I thank you here erm and your teach-ins. Tomorrow the other half of the P Way section **will be having** their teach-ins and on Monday the intention is business managers and B E S. And in the middle of June the bridge office **will be going** through the same exercise and June the nineteenth,

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June the nineteenth, I think, it's the Monday everyone within the group **will be working** to the group's quality systems. (SP:H47PSUNK)
 able to tender in the future for design work which a lot of our clients **will be offering**. It was only because we had the quality systems in
 degree. But I do see the project quality plan being extremely valuable because you **will be feeding** back the front part of the quality plan to
 But in the (SP:HEPPSUNK) (cough) (SP:HEPPS000) enterprise model it is inevitable that our information **will be coming** from multiple
 A P T and Gain Multimedia are available in production today. In June (-----) **will be announcing** a complete architecture which welds these
 customers in the U S was er E D S. E D S have er **will be using** (-----) (-----) Gain technology to deliver erm what they're calling console
 some of the new products er you talk-- we talked about like Navigation Server we **will be working** with N C R on precisely we'll be shipping
 this area (unclear) we can go to London for example be many bankers there who **will be being** approached by companies within the northern
 the binder, to build those up, so that pages where you really **will be writing** on in the binder, which are the diary pages will become elevated
 took it out with. (SP:PS5MU) Okay and er do you know what the benefits **will be paying** (unclear)? (SP:PS5N1) It wasn't a lot, not a lot erm
 At our next meeting Mr Client I shall not only be making recommendations but I **will be explaining** how each recommended product works
 dealing with, with other companies, cos remember the people you're seeing **will be seeing** people from other companies, they will overlook
 course of our discussion and this is (SP:K71PSUNK) Yeah, right. (SP:PS5NC) what I **will be running** through. Now of course I will be
 , right. (SP:PS5NC) what I will be running through. Now of course I **will be asking** you some personal details like about your family
 're increasing your self sufficiency er, you may well be erm, well you **will be substituting** for import, what was, what's imported is now
 arouse er, peoples nationalistic feelings, but really looking at the country. They **will be standing** up for quite a long time. That's actually in two
 course this week (pause) er, on the thirtieth of this month er (pause) we **will be celebrating** Saint Andrews day, or will we? Do do you celebrate
 debate on a proposal to have a referendum on the Maastricht Treaty. Lady Thatcher **will be leading** a campaign for the referendum and voting
 , brothers and sisters who said, I thought I had a brother. Who **will be wanting** to know more. (SP:PS23L) National Heritage secretary Peter
 everybody to travel through the Tunnel naturally enough, because that's what their trains **will be doing** come May, and er one or two people, it
 I'll tell you, Douglas Cameron's Breakfast Call, this very programme, **will be breaking** new ground at the end of next month. We'll be travelling
 is the same. At the end of January, Douglas Cameron's Breakfast Call **will be broadcasting** live from Sydney, and in the next few minutes, I'll
 it must be said. And er, a lot of people of course, **will be looking** forward, or perhaps dreading Christmas, and the guests that are coming
 had four questions already this week, if you missed any of them, we **will be repeating** them next week, but now here is the final question. What
 , the end of January, this programme, Douglas Cameron's Breakfast Call, **will be coming** to you live, from Sydney, Australia, to mark Australia
 will tell you that at the end of January, Douglas Cameron's Breakfast Call **will be broadcasting** live from Sydney, and in the next few minutes,

413 HM4 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) airline. I'm sure most people know by know, that er this show **will be coming** to you live from Sydney, Australia, for a whole week to
 414 HM4 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) had four questions already this week, if you missed any of them, we **will be repeating** them next week, so you won't miss out. But now
 415 HM5 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) of next month, for a week, to mark Australia Day, this programme **will be coming** to you live from Sydney. Now, we're looking for two
 416 HM5 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) had four questions already this week, if you missed any of them, we **will be repeating** them next week, but now here is the final question. I
 417 HM5 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) various Hollywood stars, and rock stars, next week Elton John and Rod Stewart **will be turning** out, and Julio (-----) (SP:PS2NL) Mhm, I can
 418 HM5 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) want. Er, between eleven and eleven thirty, Mike (-----) and Mark (-----) **will be joining** me, they're the authors of the official politically incorrect
 419 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) have employed outside consultants to advise the council. I believe that we have wi-- **will be fulfilling** all our statutory and moral responsibilities
 420 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) Well we've not done that at all. What we have said and we **will be referring** my recommendation to the Planning Committee today is if they're
 421 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) application details have been supplied and will continue to be. I mean we **will be working** with British Coal to work it out further in fine detail.
 422 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) of the day in any event the County Planning Committee if they accept my recommendation **will be sending** it off to the Department of the
 423 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) what my recommendations are leading to that's what if it is approved my officers **will be ensuring** happens if it last twenty years. (SP:PS3BN)
 424 HMP [S_brdrast_discussn](#) I think that we have taken account of all the views expressed and that members **will be making** an informed decision today. Certainly to the best
 425 HUV [S_brdrast_discussn](#) 'm retired. (SP:PS3C8) Mm. (SP:PS3CB) I'm nearly seventy, er my pension, **will be going** up by a pound and odd, I'm not right sure how
 426 HUW [S_brdrast_discussn](#) just ended up with one great monolithic British Rail, after all each franchise remember **will be coming** gradually, they won't be doing them all
 427 HUW [S_brdrast_discussn](#) n't, or, you see the other important point here is that British Rail **will be restructuring** all the twenty five potential passenger franchises, they're
 428 HUW [S_brdrast_discussn](#) way the Party operates at local, regional, and national level, which we **will be addressing**, but what we're not going to have is more constitutional
 429 HV2 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) the loyalist paramilitaries have now the potential to become the major force. And they **will be bombing** Dublin, and once that starts Dublin
 430 HVC [S_brdrast_discussn](#) a week will take my ex-wife and her husband off income support, so I **will be keeping** her family and their child. Not just my children.
 431 HVC [S_brdrast_discussn](#) be keeping her family and their child. Not just my children. (SP:HVCPSUNK) You **will be keeping** your children (SP:PS3G9) I would not.
 432 K6B [S_brdrast_discussn](#) budget. It's already causing howls of outrage from the industry. (SP:PS5BX) It **will be devastating** whatever happens. If the industry absorbs
 433 KM3 [S_brdrast_discussn](#) your skin young and beautiful and Dennis Howell who's always young and fairly beautiful **will be looking** at the films on T V next week.
 434 KRE [S_brdrast_discussn](#) I think the problem here is that others, obviously banks and other industries, **will be using** computers and there will be a tendency then for
 435 KRE [S_brdrast_discussn](#) . (SP:PS5R6) Thank you very much Professor Dick Laughton. Next week, Peter Simpson **will be talking** about education and chemistry what
 436 KRF [S_brdrast_discussn](#) they possibly can be if you want to attract maximum usage, and what we **will be trying** to do in circumstances like this encourage as many
 437 KRF [S_brdrast_discussn](#) girls be treated in school any differently from boys? Dorothy Jerome and Carol Dyhouse **will be providing** some of the answers.
 438 KRF [S_brdrast_discussn](#) a month's time, Saturday June the fourteenth to be precise, the university **will be holding** its Silver Jubilee Open Day. On that occasion we hope

439 [KRF S_brodcast_discussn](#) week we shall be taking a look at quite a different subject. Margaret Ducar **will be talking** about sexism in language and we'll be talking about
 440 [KRF S_brodcast_discussn](#) today. Next week is the last programme in our current series and Peter Townsend **will be talking** about thermo-luminescence, which is a new
 441 [KRG S_brodcast_discussn](#) , various colleagues of mine, concerned with all aspects of the computing world, **will be helping** me build up the over-all picture. Details of
 442 [KRG S_brodcast_discussn](#) will be based on another lecture topic, quite a different one. John Farrant **will be talking** about the development of Brighton over the past three
 443 [KRG S_brodcast_discussn](#) week we're going to take this discussion a bit further. Professor Ron Dore **will be talking** about the boundaries of education -- do we teach the
 444 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) Dore is going to talk a bit about when education should stop and I suspect **will be saying** some of the things that you've already hinted at, and
 445 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) things that you've already hinted at, and then later on Professor Colin Lacey **will be talking** about some aspects of teachers and teaching and
 446 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) work which Julia Knight and Michael Eraut and I were involved in, those two **will be talking** of course later in the series, brought out some of
 447 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) ethnic minorities and so on, again erm issues which other people in the series **will be talking** about. erm I remember that a friend of mine was
 448 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) . (SP:PS5T8) Carol Dyhouse has made a special study of women and education. She **will be taking** part in a programme on this subject on
 449 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) . We also work very closely with the Federation of Sussex Industries, and they **will be having** one of their monthly meetings at the University
 450 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) be interested in the future as well as in the past. (SP:PS5T8) Asa Briggs **will be speaking** again in our concluding programme in this series, but
 451 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) speaking again in our concluding programme in this series, but next Sunday John Rohl **will be talking** about the archivist's role, and his work
 452 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) Next week I shall be talking to Peter Abbs about teaching the arts and he **will be reading** some very interesting children's poetry. Until next week
 453 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) the very near future we hope that all of the doctors in the accident department **will be using** this system. (SP:PS5T8) Do you have a medical
 454 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#) , they're doing it in groups of three on each experiment -- three people **will be arguing**, working together on one experiment. There will be around
 455 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) because of the savings now being made within the education service, that some schools **will be looking** at the opting out process. (SP:PS5VF)
 456 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) couldn't accept the Labour Party budget. There are areas of activity where we **will be producing** improved services, and so we (pause) I think in
 457 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) in and out of our centres. (SP:PS5VN) Yes, so in effect these people **will be paying** two fifty per day. (SP:PS5VP) Yes, some of them. (SP:PS5VN)
 458 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) October the Children Act comes into force. From that day Social Workers in Oxfordshire **will be appearing** in Court. The Court will have menus
 459 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) after the consultation has taken place that we will make a decision, and we **will be listening** during that consultation to what all the people of
 460 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) . (SP:PS5VS) If Shilton is actually approved as a gipsy site, the people who **will be going** in there are the people who are at the moment living
 461 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) thumb. (SP:PS5VS) Yes, but it will be well screened and, and there **will be planting** round it and it'll be well fenced. I mean there is
 462 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) (SP:PS5VN) Yes, well fortunately this whole Gulf thing seems to have died down (pause) **will be dying** down just at the right time. Operators
 463 [KRL S_brodcast_discussn](#) of our bookings now are long haul holidays, and a large percentage of those **will be going** to America, and again the exchange rate from the
 464 [KS7 S_brodcast_discussn](#) it's (pause) that eighty minutes is a very hard game obviously erm and they **will be thinking** exactly the same. erm But it is (pause) the dream has

465 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn things. (SP:PS6LF) Now two hundred youngsters, I'm sure a lot of those **will be listening** this afternoon, the actual day happens on Wednesday
 466 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn going to play it at centre half, so hopefully erm Terry (unclear) scouts **will be watching** me. (SP:PS6KT) Very important time coming up for
 467 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn a long long time. (SP:PS6KR) And just a little final question Nick -- you **will be going** to the game I presume? (SP:PS6KT) I certainly will Peter,
 468 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn the end, had to give the visitors best in this seven-goal thriller, and **will be cursing** their luck for the way they made so many errors. The final
 469 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn were reversed as Cranfield's McGovern set up Allen to level the scores. City **will be kicking** themselves for allowing Cranfield to get back into
 470 KS7 S_brodcast_discussn like to keep the ball on the park and erm looking from there, we **will be harrying**, chasing; we think we've got a very good set of
 471 K74 S_speech_unscripted think you can take it from me, Richard Lewis is one earthly executive we **will be seeing** up here. (pause) Now, er, tea? Coffee? Nectar
 472 HDN S_speech_scripted hope my duties will allow me to spend some time with you, but I **will be attending** this evening's Red Rose Rally and I look forward to seeing
 473 HDP S_speech_scripted pension when they retire. But what they will have is a small pension that **will be preventing** them getting State Benefits (pause) and they will
 474 HDU S_speech_scripted largest unions in Britain. An organization which if it ever came to be formed **will be representing** nearly two million people. Pity our media
 475 HLU S_speech_scripted women. Fifty nine percent of this, that's four point five million, **will be working** part-time. The ex-- Chancellor will gain a billion pounds through
 476 HLU S_speech_scripted income, when they want to earn a decision wage. That also means we **will be subsidizing** bad employers through our taxes and the fiddling
 477 HLY S_speech_scripted I S P C and the attitude that they are employing (unclear). But you **will be receiving** notification of the said meeting taking place (pause) and my
 478 HLY S_speech_scripted establish what to prioritize in the G M B Health and Safety Service. It **will be looking** at the needs of the lay reps (pause) the role of full-time
 479 HLY S_speech_scripted deny our members a safe, healthy working environment. In supporting this report we **will be setting** a future agenda which should go some
 480 HUC S_speech_scripted the people actually I think, believe that er the Labour government is possible and **will be voting** for a Labour government, the alternative road is
 481 HUD S_speech_scripted other office anywhere in the union and to reinforce that point the C E C **will be recommending** support for a general motion underlining the
 482 HUD S_speech_scripted If he can't give that assurance in his summing up, then we **will be opposing**. Thank you. (SP:HUDPSUNK) (clapping) (SP:PS2H5) Thank you
 483 KLY S_speech_scripted we're seeing local authorities getting smashed up and we're seeing UNISON which **will be going** right across the board. It'll put us when we've
 484 KLY S_speech_scripted that only last week the National Association of Private Residential Homes were saying that they **will be going** bust as a result of inadequate
 485 KLY S_speech_scripted will be able to see the information which used to be confidential that local authorities **will be putting** on the table, but the point is it's a chink,
 486 FML S_unclassified decay it builds a crust on the outside that stops it eroding. So you **will be looking** at er glass erm here and elsewhere that is really very ancient.
 487 FUG S_unclassified continue to dig the foundations in the mean time we hope the concrete the concrete **will be arriving** on site to complete those footings. At the
 488 J3U S_unclassified (SP:PS3P2) Right in the course of our er er com-- our meetings Danny erm I **will be asking** you to recommend me to people but if, but only if
 489 J3X S_unclassified Always check the area you are sailing into to allow for the time when you **will be facing** battlements but when you crouch in the middle of the
 490 JJ7 S_unclassified unfortunately been called away to (unclear) er, today, and er, but he **will be joining** us tomorrow morning, early. So (unclear) (SP:JJ7PSUNK)

491 JJ7 [S_unclassified](#) selection. (SP:PS446) Right. Take a seat. One of the things I **will be doing** is going round is just checking out the learning goals. Now learning
 492 JK7 [S_unclassified](#) , he said that it's available to housewives but only if they erm, **will be going** back to work prior to the claim, but you must be employed
 493 JK8 [S_unclassified](#) you've got a daughter, who perhaps fifteen, twenty years' time, **will be getting** married, at which point the policy could be surrendered to put
 494 JTE [S_unclassified](#) (unclear) (SP:PS4VP) The idea being that if you wanted to move the cloth which we **will be doing** for the banquet, you just lift it straight off
 495 JTE [S_unclassified](#) made. So er (unclear) Thirty thirty's as many (SP:JTEPSUNK) How many people **will be coming** to the banquet? (SP:PS4VP) people
 496 KRP [S_unclassified](#) Group B's session work will be in this work. Group A **will be using** the Stanley Library which is directly opposite where you've just had coffee
 497 KRP [S_unclassified](#) Library which is directly opposite where you've just had coffee, and Group C **will be using** the Reception Room which is back towards the
 498 KRP [S_unclassified](#) a number of fallacies about the media, radio and television in particular, you **will be going** into this at various points during the couple of days,
 499 KRP [S_unclassified](#) to come to my office with a piece of equipment like that, which we **will be using** later, a ewer, or a Nigra whatever piece of portable equipment
 500 KRP [S_unclassified](#) This is for you.' Now, a lot of the things that you **will be writing** about will not be that dramatic that you can actually say,'
 501 KLY [S_speech_scripted](#) members and get this campaign off the ground and by supporting this motion, we **will be putting** the first foot on the ladder to defeating the
 502 KS5 [S_speech_scripted](#) you live in Canterbury, Brighton, Farnham, Southampton or Portsmouth, the exhibition **will be coming** your way. Listen to your local radio for
 503 KS5 [S_speech_scripted](#) South East Arts, on Tunbridge Wells four one treble six. (SP:PS6K6) Suitcase Circus **will be visiting** Brighton this summer, with their own unique

Appendix B: *Shall + be -ing* across Spoken Texts

1	KB7	S_conv	It's not fattening. (SP:PS02G) Mm it's still extra calories. I shall be drinking some tonight no doubt and and eating. (SP:PS02N) What
2	KB7	S_conv	lemon? (SP:PS02G) Yeah please. (SP:PS02N) Ice? (SP:PS02G) Yes please. (pause) I shall be partying tomorrow night. (SP:PS02N) Oh
3	KCB	S_conv	moment. (SP:PS0DY) Aha. (SP:PS0E2) Keep it the colour of downstairs. Perhaps I shall be making those, so if I (SP:PS0DY) Should the
4	KCT	S_conv	know where Midland Bank is? (SP:PS0FP) That'll be good in there. I shall be going there I think. (SP:PS0G2) Well Gateways is getting
5	KCT	S_conv	it in the neck (pause) I shall get it in the neck (pause) and I shall be getting it in the neck because of you! (pause) So I said I
6	KD8	S_conv	's the weekend after (-----)' s wedding? (SP:PS0LK) Yeah. (pause) So I shall be enjoying myself at (pause) the wedding (SP:PS0LL) Mm.
7	KD9	S_conv	he'll go over. (SP:PS1G6) I'll be laughing the other side. I shall be watching him. (SP:PS1G8) (laugh) (pause) Great! (SP:PS1G6) When
8	KDY	S_conv	And keep it moist. (SP:PS141) Well if that's all I do, I shall be handing it out this time next year. (SP:PS143) Well yes. (SP:PS141) No
9	KE2	S_conv	Right (SP:PS0W9) alright? (SP:PS0W2) Yeah, erm okay well I'll go, I shall be coming back here actually, but er, I'll take this lot I
10	KE2	S_conv	, mm, now do you want to come up the town? Because I shall be going up the town (SP:PS0W4) Yes after Lucy about, er yes that was
11	KP3	S_conv	is locked and barred. He whistles a tune to the window, and who shall be waiting there? But the landlord's black eyed daughter. Bess, the
12	KP8	S_conv	's true. Mm. (SP:PS52T) Can I, come in? (SP:PS52T) (unclear) (SP:PS52U) I shall be coming with the boys. (SP:PS52T) (unclear)
13	KPA	S_conv	n't this we need (unclear) (pause) This page is unlikely to be (unclear)2. (pause) I shall be dealing with that (unclear)2. (pause) Are you
14	KPM	S_conv	It came about a month ago, didn't it? (SP:KPMPS004) Although we shall be grumbling for water, shan't we? (SP:KPMPS006) Yeah. Oh
15	G4T	S_interview_oral_history	G4U I shall be talking (unclear) services today and (unclear) dealing with Clare (-----) from industries like Boots
16	K63	S_interview_oral_history	Street, and you came down to er (-----) little pawnshop. I, I shall be seeing the (laugh) you know in a few weeks time the daughter she's
17	KRR	S_interview	Next Tuesday it's the turn of drama and literature, and I shall be looking at the place of Britain in Europe with the help of Gabriel
18	D95	S_meeting	been able to contact Stuart at the moment owed to the holiday, but I shall be contacting him and hopefully we will also be doing two days,
19	D95	S_meeting	as possible and in a few moments, when I nearly finished here, I shall be reading you something where you'll see that it is important that
20	F7A	S_meeting	time t-- we have more time to assess how things are working out. We shall be analyzing that and I shall be reporting back to you in due
21	F7A	S_meeting	to assess how things are working out. We shall be analyzing that and I shall be reporting back to you in due course. (pause) Fifteen (pause)
22	G3U	S_meeting	folk here who haven't met everybody before. (pause) And after that er we shall be taking the running order which is then a sketch next,
23	G5G	S_meeting	and I don't want you to see me as a failure. So I shall be doing my best. We've got to be realistic. Time is short
24	HM6	S_meeting	(SP:PS2P2) (unclear) (SP:PS2P1) Thank you David. Erm (pause) next, er (pause) I shall be proposing a resolution to receive the report

25 [HYE](#) [S_meeting](#)
 26 [J3R](#) [S_meeting](#)
 27 [J42](#) [S_meeting](#)
 28 [J9C](#) [S_meeting](#)
 29 [J9M](#) [S_meeting](#)
 30 [J9M](#) [S_meeting](#)
 31 [JA9](#) [S_meeting](#)
 32 [JJG](#) [S_meeting](#)
 33 [JJG](#) [S_meeting](#)
 34 [JNK](#) [S_meeting](#)
 35 [JNL](#) [S_meeting](#)
 36 [JS7](#) [S_meeting](#)
 37 [JS9](#) [S_meeting](#)
 38 [K6W](#) [S_meeting](#)
 39 [KGM](#) [S_meeting](#)
 40 [KLS](#) [S_meeting](#)
 41 [KS0](#) [S_meeting](#)
 42 [HUN](#) [S_lect_humanities_arts](#)
 43 [JSH](#) [S_parliament](#)
 44 [FMN](#) [S_pub_debate](#)
 45 [FMP](#) [S_pub_debate](#)
 46 [J9S](#) [S_pub_debate](#)
 47 [KRT](#) [S_brdcast_news](#)
 48 [KRT](#) [S_brdcast_news](#)
 49 [KGH](#) [S_brdcast_discussn](#)
 50 [KRE](#) [S_brdcast_discussn](#)

gon na generate substantial profits. Finally, I'd like to mention that we **shall be recommending** for shareholders a one for one scrip issue. interested to know that erm, within the next few months there will, we **shall be taking** part, er, as part of a wider national exercise, in I mean he's being technical here as well Chairman. (SP:J42PSUNK) (laugh) (SP:J42PSUNK) I **shall be getting** a copy of this tape. but I can give you an assurance at this point in time, that we **shall be borrowing** money. And the er, detail of that will come out when imagine that if er, that if those numbers are proven then er I I **shall be looking** (pause) I shall be looking for scalps because I have been, I that if those numbers are proven then er I I shall be looking (pause) I **shall be looking** for scalps because I have been, I would have been, management team tele-conference minute which are due to be confirmed today, the which I **shall be querying** about work in the office, reduction in their budget next year. Look at the police budget, and we **shall be discussing** the police budget later on, you had a windfall, , we're not going to support that policy. I hope, and I **shall be bringing** it up at the next police committee, that we will commit ourselves the N C V O News will have spotted reference to the fact that we **shall be moving** offices from next June, and of course, the Treasurer had being part of a member from my Hampshire Council of Community Service, and I **shall be writing**, of course, very rude letter, if the I welcome the initiative that have already been started within the County and I **shall be going** to look at the (unclear) site (unclear) which 'm not certain that they were particularly group organised, but er, certainly I **shall be looking** forward to deposit a (laughing) large number we'll never get a six month's overlap (SP:PS5MB) mm (SP:PS5M9) but I **shall be asking** for one and we'll see what personnel says. It's (SP:KGMPSUNK) And I'm (laugh) I'm I'm I'm delighted er I **shall be encouraging** them to pay up promptly. Now I do ask myself this than thirtieth August nineteen ninety one. (SP:KLSPSUNK) Oh that's gone. (SP:PS6MD) We **shall be sending** one delegate or one or two of the Earth, whose name just escapes me a minute, yes, we **shall be talking** with him, thinking about a day. In relation to the association very controversial books, won't you? (SP:HUNPSUNK) Yes. (SP:PS2R5) In which we **shall be looking** at, er another famous figure, but, his budget statement on the thirtieth of November last year er to announce that we **shall be introducing** a modern apprenticeship scheme. I represent the County Council (pause) with respect to these objections sir, and I **shall be calling** Mrs (-----) to give the evidence, (pause) day of the enquiry. It certainly is sir the last day on which I **shall be appearing** at either of these enquiries. (cough) Sir, may I in particular sharp (unclear). Please so we can finish at a reasonable hour. Otherwise we **shall be having** conflicts with the amateur dramatics society. 's principally aimed at a house, house to house collection Jane, so we **shall be asking** a whole lot of people to get out on the streets and to Will you continue to use the car park? (SP:PS65T) Yes, in fact we **shall be going** again this week, and I have no doubt, once again this whole system, everything's broken down. (SP:PS38G) (laugh) (laughing) Oh no. (laugh) I **shall be flying** round there with my boxes to and also happens to be our hundredth programme. To celebrate the centenary, we **shall be having** a lighthearted look at the university, and

51 [KRE S_brodcast_discussn](#)
 52 [KRE S_brodcast_discussn](#)
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(recorded-jingle) # (SP:PS5R7) Today we have two parts to our programme. First, I **shall be continuing** our series on computers, and we'll series on computers, and we'll be dealing with microprocessors. Secondly, I **shall be talking** with Colin Thompson and John Drury about John. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be looking** at applications of computers # (recorded-jingle) (SP:KREPSUNK) applications of computers # (recorded-jingle) (SP:KREPSUNK) Hello. Today in our series on education we **shall be talking** about the afraid that's all that we've got time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** with Paul Yates about education and ethnic minorities. Until interesting. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** to Delia Venables. (recorded-jingle) # (SP:PS5RN) Hello. community. (SP:PS5RR) Well, thank you very much, Chris. Next week we **shall be talking** to another member of the outside community Max. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** with Peter Stone about how computers are # (recorded-jingle) Ken. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** about physics, and I shall be asking similar questions to Professor time for today. Next week I shall be talking about physics, and I **shall be asking** similar questions to Professor Ken Smith. Until next week used to have. (SP:PS5RV) Thank you very much, Geoffrey. Next week I **shall be talking** with Tony Nuttall about Shakespeare and the about every conceivable subject, and during the next few Ideas In Action programmes I **shall be talking** to some of the lecturers about fourteenth. Thank you very much. (SP:PS5RN) Thank you. (SP:PS5RL) Next week we **shall be taking** a look at quite a different subject. all that we have time for today. In the next few weeks, I **shall be looking** at all aspects of the computer world. Until next week, good-bye for today. If we've not answered your question in this programme, I **shall be writing** to you directly during the next few days. This is the Sandy and Stephen. Next week is the last programme in this series. We **shall be taking** a look at the Media Services Unit at the university university that has provided the technical services for producing these programmes, and also we **shall be talking** about the response to sort of opportunity and invitation. (SP:PS5SC) Thank you very much. Next week we **shall be taking** another look at education, and in shall be taking another look at education, and in particular comprehensive schools. I **shall be talking** to Stephen Ball and others about their 'd strongly recommend. (SP:KRGPSUNK) Thank you very much, Norman. Next week I **shall be talking** to Professor Max Clews all Hello. This is another in our series from the university, in which I **shall be discovering** from people in the wider community what they also relies heavily on contributions and voluntary help from local people. Next week I **shall be talking** with Graham Mayhew, who has to start a new twelve part series on opportunities in education, in which we **shall be looking** at various aspects of schools today. Do we to help their children in school? These are some of the issues that we **shall be exploring**. For details of the series look in the Radio Times every conceivable subject, and during the next few Ideas in Action programmes, I **shall be talking** to some of the lecturers about their Well that concludes our look at Magistrates' Courts. Next Sunday we **shall be bringing** you the last Ideas in Action programme

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 92 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#)
 93 [KRN S_speech_unscripted](#)
 94 [KS6 S_speech_unscripted](#)
 95 [FUG S_unclassified](#)
 96 [FUG S_unclassified](#)
 97 [JSA S_unclassified](#)
 98 [JTE S_unclassified](#)
 99 [KRP S_unclassified](#)
 100 [KRP S_unclassified](#)
 101 [KRH S_brodcast_discussn](#)
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's what happens. (SP:PS5T8) Thank you very much, Geoffrey. Next week we **shall be getting** the student viewpoint of university life. .
 Dudley. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be taking** a look at chemistry. Is chemistry still all test tubes and bad
 Well, that's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** to Dr Johanna (recorded-jingle) # (SP:PS5T8) Hello. This is
 as Norman Mackenzie has said, are major projects in educational research. And we **shall be talking** about them in detail in coming
 investigating the differences between streamed and mixed ability classes in comprehensives. Again, we **shall be hearing** about his
 awaken. (SP:PS5T8) Willie, thank you very much indeed. Next Sunday, I **shall be talking** to Keith Middlemas about his studies of
 this area, and future satellites we think will benefit even more, because we **shall be taking** erm infra-red erm pictures, as we fondly call
 disasters. This is the first of a short series of programmes in which we **shall be taking** a look at some of these unfortunate happenings,
 core curriculum? (SP:PS5TF) Well, this is certainly one of the things that we **shall be looking** at. erm You must recognise that the general
 of the curriculum. So yes, the answer to your question is, we **shall be looking** at the curriculum as a whole, and at its various parts.
 develop self-reliance in them, and general abilities for living. So yes, we **shall be looking** at erm those sort of matters. (SP:PS5T8) Are
 widely into the curriculum for primary schools, so that is an area that we **shall be having** a look at. (SP:PS5T8) And you're not worried
 and not precise projects or activities. That will be the next stage we **shall be working** on over the next half-year or so, and what we do
 undertaking. That's all that we have time for today. Next Sunday we **shall be looking** at another live education issue. Until next week then,
 Mike. That's all that we have time for today. Next week I **shall be talking** to Peter Abbs about teaching the arts and he will be reading
 time for today. # (SP:PS5TF) Hello. In our Ideas in Action programme I **shall be talking** to Dr Mike King about teaching science to very
 accurate one, and it's rather easier to see some of the places I **shall be talking** about, so I think it's a nice one for you to
 The course is divided into two parts, first of all a part that I **shall be conducting**, dealing with more professional use of the telephone:
 (pause) erm U K national mineral water regulations (pause) E C directive. Er we **shall be producing** it in three hundred and thirty C C
 in both still and sparkling excuse me (unclear) (pause) as per bottle. (pause) We **shall be producing** in Tetrapak (pause) and for s-- er for
 to take part in some coaching (pause) something that we did again yesterday and we **shall be doing** again today (cough) We then talked
 nothing like finished but quite soon, in the next couple of weeks, we **shall be putting** some windows in here with shutters. And the
 much to do, and I'm sure that this is one area where we **shall be looking** to improve our country and improve our countryside. I'm very
 lifeline to cling on to, and then at half past, after coffee we **shall be doing** some other things with, with our friends who have joined and
 to Dr Mike King about teaching science to very young children in schools. I **shall be asking** him questions such as 'Is it a good idea for parents
 erm flower got (laugh)2. (SP:PS5TE) John, thank you very much. Next Sunday we **shall be exploring** another important boundary in science.

103	KRL	S_brdrast_discussn	really exits at a time like this to a very marked degree, and we shall be playing that for all it's worth, certainly. (SP:PS5VL) So we can
104	HUC	S_speech_scripted	those are the people that we actually need in the House of Commons and we shall be looking at our Parliamentary Panel and we shall be
105	HUC	S_speech_scripted	the House of Commons and we shall be looking at our Parliamentary Panel and we shall be looking at it very seriously to ensure that we get
106	KM0	S_speech_scripted	closely with the national pensioners convention, with whom we were founder members, and shall be joining in the greatest demonstrati

Appendix C: *Will/Shall + Person + be -ing* across all Text Types

Spoken Texts

1	KB9	S_conv	I ask you, sh-- it's bugging me (pause) by working these long hours will I be getting any more money? (baby-crying) (SP:PS1D1) Cos she can't
2	KBB	S_conv	KBB Well you can do. I'm going to (SP:PS03S) How long will you be doing your cake? (SP:PS03T) I'm not making a cake, I
3	KBB	S_conv	to have er (pause) (SP:PS03S) Seems to have (unclear) (SP:PS03T) That bit. (SP:PS03S) What will you be doing today then? (SP:PS03T) Well
5	KBK	S_conv	That's the Monday before you finish? Will you be under huge pressures or will you be winding down a bit by then? (SP:PS101) Well hopefully
6	KBW	S_conv	erm? (SP:PS08A) Do you want a cherry or not? (SP:PS088) No. (SP:PS087) Will you be wanting a cherry? (SP:PS088) No. (SP:PS087) No.
7	KBX	S_conv	ser-- so many slang words, I thought well fancy putting them in, what will they be putting in next? You know I, I felt that the English
8	KCA	S_conv	sixty so it's crippling me living here! So she said, how much will I be putting in a fortnight she said in a (pause) electric cooker? (SP:PS0DL)
9	KCF	S_conv	since I moved that plate. (SP:PS1EN) It'll only be the erm (pause) who will you be voting for when you go? (SP:PS1ES) I'll vote in there.
10	KCL	S_conv	he's seen his family he'll wan na get back. # (SP:PS0F8) Will you be having Stan (-----) down? (SP:PS0FC) Did we have Stan down? (SP:PS0F8)
11	KCL	S_conv	you be having Stan (-----) down? (SP:PS0FC) Did we have Stan down? (SP:PS0F8) Will you be having him down? no (pause) (SP:KCLPSUNK)
12	KCL	S_conv	No, yeah # (SP:PS0F8) I've got ta take him out yet. (SP:PS0FC) Will you be taking the lead as it (SP:KCLPSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS0F8) Yeah
13	KD2	S_conv	might be meeting er, the wrestlers (pause) but I won't. (SP:PS0J7) Why, what will you be doing ? (SP:PS0J1) Oh I'll think of something!
14	KDA	S_conv	(unclear) didn't believe me when I said (unclear) this afternoon. (pause) # (SP:PS1GE) Will he be thinking of us when he spends his gold mancho
15	KDM	S_conv	(pause) If you do it the way Bill says. (SP:KDMPSUNK) Everybody (unclear) (SP:PS0PP) Will you be wanting it? (SP:KDMPSUNK) (unclear)
16	KDW	S_conv	and, er well I did say er are you married?, no, will you be having any children?, definitely not, I said well unless you
17	KP1	S_conv	What, is that for tonight or (SP:PS50V) Are we having it tonight? (SP:PS50T) will we be having this? (SP:PS50U) We'll have it for dinner
18	KPU	S_conv	Hall. (unclear) (pause) (unclear) (pause) Th-- the commissionaires on the doorway. (pause) But will they be defending (unclear)2. (SP:PS584)

19 [KPV](#) [S_conv](#)
 20 [KSS](#) [S_conv](#)
 21 [KST](#) [S_conv](#)
 23 [JA3](#) [S_interview](#)
 27 [F7A](#) [S_meeting](#)
 30 [FX6](#) [S_meeting](#)
 31 [FX6](#) [S_meeting](#)
 32 [G3U](#) [S_meeting](#)
 34 [HYF](#) [S_meeting](#)
 44 [KLS](#) [S_meeting](#)
 61 [KRM](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
 64 [KRT](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
 65 [KRT](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
 66 [KRT](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
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 69 [KRT](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
 70 [KRT](#) [S_brdbcast_news](#)
 76 [KRL](#) [S_brdbcast_discussn](#)
 78 [KS7](#) [S_brdbcast_discussn](#)
 80 [FM0](#) [S_speech_unscripted](#)
 82 [G4G](#) [S_speech_unscripted](#)
 84 [K70](#) [S_speech_unscripted](#)
 85 [K71](#) [S_speech_unscripted](#)

Total: 41

at four o'clock (laugh) and her and Kate will come and visit you. They **will not be coming** to the cinema, and I was like, what time are all he'll be ringing, he'll be ringing here. And where else **will he be ringing**? Wh-- to fetch in s-- (unclear) his folks are coming in that dear, I want the squat time. (SP:PS6TE) The ordinary type. (pause) **Will you be working** late tonight? (pause) (unclear)? (SP:PS6RG) Du We're er I was asked a question earlier on today erm how many assignments **will I be looking** after in any one time and I just said one. And be reporting back to you in due course. (pause) Fifteen (pause) sixteen one (pause) **will you be reporting** on anything here? (SP:F7APSUNK) (SP:FX6PSUNK) (unclear) (SP:PS227) Looks like you won't have a (SP:PS224) Will she be, **will she be standing** there? (SP:PS227) Er a (SP:PS224) Will she be, will she be standing there? (SP:PS227) Er (SP:PS224) **Will she be standing** there? (SP:PS227) Yes. Aha. Probably don't know. (SP:PS1VJ) (laugh) (pause) (SP:G3UPSUNK) At the end of the explanation, **will we be getting** coffee (unclear)? (SP:PS1VJ) Yes. bit more about erm, the structure of the, the T V board, **will you be looking** to make any external appointments to fill those positions er, and (SP:PS6MC) And so we've all got to help Sheila. (SP:KLSPSUNK) Right. (SP:PS6MC) **Will you be putting** board round Sheila? (SP:PS6MC) So I can't see very many of them coming to local people. (SP:PS5XU) **Will you be getting** your cheque book out? (SP:KRMPUNK) (laugh) be much nicer though. It'll be a hottish hospital. (SP:PS63K) So who **will you be teaching**? (SP:PS666) Well it's to teach everybody really about to help the formation of the independent labour movement in Russia. (SP:PS65G) And what **will you be doing** to ensure that the money doesn't two scholarships, what sort of things, I mean er what sort of things **will they be studying**? (SP:PS68K) Well, it's only one scholarship for Germany, 's one of my library users. (SP:PS63K) Ah so, what sort of things **will they be singing**? (SP:PS697) er I should imagine they'll be singing' There fully refurbished? (SP:PS69K) Roughly six hundred and fifty-four. (SP:PS65S) And what sort of productions **will you be hoping** to put on there? go through various processes and probably won't be in general circulation till December/January. (SP:PS63K) **Will you be applying** for your where Dr Chris Gerrard is Chest Physician. Dr Gerrard, what sort of things **will you be researching**? (SP:PS665) Well we're looking at a particular just ask you one quick question? (SP:PS5VN) Oh dear, what? (SP:PS5VL) **Will you be using** the M forty now it's open? (SP:PS5VN) erm watching Grand Prix on Sunday afternoon after the race is over. So what colour **will we be looking** for, for Eddy Jordan racing. (SP:PS6LL) Would you not agree with that? (pause) So first of all then, what **will we be doing**? Now when we go out on the road (pause) we would if you've got leg trouble it's well where are you going? What **will we be doing**? Will there be much walking? Will it be up hills meeting and providing what you present meets his needs and is within his budget, **will he be proceeding**? (SP:PS5N9) Yeah. (SP:K70PSUNK) looking for advice here, the wife is not there, do you say oh **will she be joining** me, joining us? Do you do that right at the

Fiction

2	A7J	W_fict_prose	briskly, guiding his fumbling, unmotivated fingers towards the bandage.' But what will you be saying if you see yourself in a month's time with a list
3	ACE	W_fict_prose	assured I'm always fair to them." In that case, will you be forwarding my application to join either the Parachute School or the Independent Companies
4	CK9	W_fict_prose	time yet. By that time I'll be upstairs." Will... will you be sleeping with me?" Well!' Aggie glanced at Ben
6	CKD	W_fict_prose	into the sunlight. Blinking a little, she looked up at him.' Will you be going to Somerset too?' she asked and it was with a
7	ACK	W_fict_prose	a notch.' The dancing'll do you good. It starts tonight, will you be going ?" As long as there's no bowing an'
9	AEA	W_fict_prose	." Yes. They could have been made by the same craftsman. Will you be going to Elling on Friday?" Of course!' Having
10	AEA	W_fict_prose	the hors d' uvres were satisfactory. At each table she murmured, ' Will you be taking coffee this evening?' and on being answered in the affirmative
11	AEB	W_fict_prose	n't you? Aren't you, Kettle?' Sam mumbled something. ' Will you be staying ?' enquired Miss Harker as if he would be doing her
15	APM	W_fict_prose	his painting and you will be writing plays --" And you? What will you be doing ?" What I have always been doing. Just being
16	APU	W_fict_prose	the Far East until two days later. Fairbrother refused to be intimidated. ' Will you be speaking to her, Sir?' he inquired, stone faced.
17	APW	W_fict_prose	as fast as yourself, Lachlan,' she laughed.' Well? When will we be setting out, Duart? I've aye fancied seeing Edinburgh.'
18	APW	W_fict_prose	it, I'll spit you in its place the morrow's morn! And will you be turning the spit, Donal? Or do you expect the poor beast
21	B20	W_fict_prose	about as soon as they're asked to do a job properly." Will you be going back to inspect, sir, as you said?' enquired
22	BMS	W_fict_prose	the law? Yes/No. Number Two: If I borrow anything from you, will I be receiving stolen property? Number Three: Have you got your own personal
23	BMS	W_fict_prose	.' Let's go down,' I said.' What the hell will Vern be doing ?" Eating his way through our kitchen cupboards, probably
26	C8D	W_fict_prose	family now?" New Zealand, Inspector. It's rather unfortunate. Will you be contacting them?" Yes, as soon as we can.
29	CCM	W_fict_prose	you when they see you this afternoon.' Benny's heart soared. ' Will I be getting dressed, like in anything new, before the party?'
30	CCM	W_fict_prose	and only Eve; it was going to be a big wrench.' And will she be bringing them down here to stay do you think?' Patsy's
31	CDN	W_fict_prose	paying for her suit. She searched for a new subject of conversation. ' Will you be going to the Edwardian Ball?' she asked.' Naturally.
32	CDY	W_fict_prose	their smiles. The cook said, ' Mrs Gerard's gone, sir. Will ye be getting someone else?" That's up to my wife,
33	CE5	W_fict_prose	the words he spoke.' Are you going to stay with us now? Will you be going away again?" No. I'm not going away
34	CH4	W_fict_prose	' No one has ever got the better of her yet." What will she be testing us on this afternoon?' a small girl asked.'
35	CMP	W_fict_prose	Doggett paused, then found the courage to ask a question.' And what will you be doing , sir? If the French have captured the crossroads, I
36	CN3	W_fict_prose	can manage on my own. I'm the only family she had left. Will you be attending ?' He refused to be roused by her anger, suspecting

37 [CR6](#) [W_fict_prose](#) in response. She felt the muscles in her face moving.' What exactly **will you be doing** up there?" It's hard to explain really.
 38 [EF1](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 'Leave it there. I'll sort something out.' What name **will you be using**? He thought for a moment.' Well, I
 39 [EVC](#) [W_fict_prose](#) bone. "There was a brief pause. Then Topaz said hopefully: "**Will you be riding** this way again?" He meant to give her an emphatic
 42 [EWH](#) [W_fict_prose](#) "But what if he doesn't come?" Sara blurted out. "**Will I be wearing** it round my neck like a cow-bell for the rest of my
 44 [FAB](#) [W_fict_prose](#) stood up.' Thank you very much, Doctor Plumfield. Before we go **will you be treating** her at Warley?" No, I won't.
 49 [FNW](#) [W_fict_prose](#) to say-about the news or what you've been doing." And what **will you be saying**?' he asked.' Well...' she said uncertainly
 50 [FP0](#) [W_fict_prose](#) of infinity quickly out of reach), Chesarynth stuttered,' Will I -- **will you be sending** the black machine with me?' The nurse raised her eyebrows
 51 [FP1](#) [W_fict_prose](#) be a blank when she picked up the bowl of pus and blood.' **Will you be wanting** anything else, sir?' How disgusting he looked, she
 52 [FPM](#) [W_fict_prose](#) display of bad manners, but kept her thoughts to herself.' Ruth -- **will you be walking** up Manchester Road?' So Gloria and Maudie set off one
 55 [FRF](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 'He looked up at her, a strange expectation in his eyes.' **Will you be staying** long?" A week.' She turned and signalled
 56 [FRH](#) [W_fict_prose](#) toasted the man in coffee.' His Majesty,' I said.' **Will he be having** a party?" We have sent him a loyal birthday
 57 [FS1](#) [W_fict_prose](#) doubt that it was duty rather than love that prompted his assiduous attention.' **Will you be returning** to Paris with me, Alice?' he enquired. She
 59 [FU8](#) [W_fict_prose](#) that jungle just as soon as we can and start hunting. "What **will you be going** for, senator? A tiger skin for your floor? A
 60 [H8X](#) [W_fict_prose](#) candlelight in the dining-room at an hour when all his shepherds were asleep.' **Will you be taking** up your mother's?" Not today,' Alexandra
 61 [G01](#) [W_fict_prose](#) want it stamped on.' He looked at each man in turn.' **Will you be showing** them round yourself, sir?' asked John Niles. Nicholson
 62 [G01](#) [W_fict_prose](#) . But I want at least two men present at all times." **Will you be taking** them to the maximum security wing, sir?' Swain asked
 63 [G03](#) [W_fict_prose](#) now taken, but the coffee line was no shorter. She said,' **Will you be wanting** to look around the labs afterwards?" If you think
 64 [G04](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 'You could say that.' Spatz nodded to himself.' And when **will he be joining** us?' Tolonen looked back at him.' Right now
 65 [G06](#) [W_fict_prose](#) Just before bedtime Lili reverted again to the topic of my marriage.' And **will Derek be coming**?' she asked. Derek was my father.' Yes
 66 [G0L](#) [W_fict_prose](#) Adam. The Immigration man nodded and passed Adam's passport back.' Where **will you be staying** in England, miss?" Where will we be staying
 67 [G0L](#) [W_fict_prose](#) .' Where will you be staying in England, miss?" Where **will we be staying**, darling?' Billie turned to Adam.' We're
 68 [G0L](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 'No. Not that ready to jump over the edge yet.' **Will you be seeing** Mr Marcus before you go?' Billie heard the housekeeper ask
 70 [GUX](#) [W_fict_prose](#) of pleasure returned to him and he looked across at her and asked,' **Will you be coming** to the passeggiata next Saturday?' Her heart tumbled inside
 71 [GVP](#) [W_fict_prose](#) .' Bonard nodded approvingly.' I am sure her advice is excellent. **Will you be joining** us for lunch? I have to instruct Juliette.' Melissa
 72 [GW0](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 's expression was chilly enough to freeze a slug of flying spit.' **Will you be staying**?" No thanks,' Charlie said, totally unfazed
 75 [GWF](#) [W_fict_prose](#) eyes turned away from the city to the sleeping form of Madra.' What **will you be doing** for her?" We must find a leech,'

76 [H7W](#) [W_fict_prose](#) Polly looked across at him, feeling a twinge of unease.' So where **will we be anchoring** overnight?' His brows climbed.' We won't.
78 [HGE](#) [W_fict_prose](#) quizzing her so relentlessly, why should she not quiz the Master?' What **will you be doing** tonight, after surgery?" You forget, McAllister,
79 [HGL](#) [W_fict_prose](#) says, cool as you like. Then softly, leaning into us:' **Will I be serving** youse?' I turn to face Crilly for the first real
80 [HHC](#) [W_fict_prose](#) .' Anna's reply came out as hardly more than a whisper.' **Will you be leaving** the forest when Nahum and his family go?" No
81 [HJH](#) [W_fict_prose](#) ' Carolyn stopped reading again.' I'll get this finished this week. **Will you be coming** over next weekend?" No, it's all right
82 [HWL](#) [W_fict_prose](#) book?" Certainly, sir. Briefing is ten a.m. sharp. How **will you be paying**?" Cash." Could I have the names
83 [HWP](#) [W_fict_prose](#) in the first century of the Industrial Revolution and fatally outstripped since.' **Will we be looking** for anything in particular, sir?" Use your imagination
84 [HWP](#) [W_fict_prose](#) dozen pictures altogether. Meanwhile, of course, there is this touring exhibition. **Will you be going** to see it, by the way?" I shall
85 [HTG](#) [W_fict_prose](#) ideas when the preliminary pathology report comes in tomorrow,' said Milton.' **Will you be coming** here?" I doubt if Ellis or I will be
86 [HTG](#) [W_fict_prose](#) n't stop and talk, Robert. I'm in a hurry." **Will I be seeing** you tonight? I'm going mad here. I have to
87 [HTL](#) [W_fict_prose](#) Tuckett was at the wheel and obviously the family business was doing OK.' **Will you be coming** to the funeral? It'll be a quiet do,'
88 [HWE](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 's enquiry by thumbing upwards, saying,' Having her bath." **Will she be going** straight to bed?' Peggy turned to her mother, saying
89 [J0X](#) [W_fict_poetry](#) my mother # Again. I'm not sure how it will be. # **Will she be splashing** that arctic fox she wore # For the sepia studio plate they
90 [J13](#) [W_fict_prose](#) . They define who I am. They don't amount to much.' **Will you be staying** here, sir, after we've gone?' I shake
91 [JXS](#) [W_fict_prose](#) . She felt a twist of raw burning longing in her loins.' When **will you be leaving**?' she enquired crassly, not quite daring to meet his
92 [JXS](#) [W_fict_prose](#) a crack -- then almost fainted with relief as the steward enquired politely, ' **Will you be requiring** tea or coffee in the morning?" Coffee, please
93 [JXS](#) [W_fict_prose](#) later, as the waiter served them gteaus from a sumptuous dessert trolley.' **Will you be staying** around for a while, or going straight back to bonny
94 [JY2](#) [W_fict_prose](#) him she was, she asked with a fair degree of composure,' How **will we be working** together?' Again that malicious gleam.' Amicably, I
95 [JY2](#) [W_fict_prose](#) the first break I've taken in over three years." How long **will you be staying** in Venice?' Luce asked as casually as possible.'
96 [JY2](#) [W_fict_prose](#) to quote Shakespeare,' she said cheerfully when Luce had finished.' What **will you be doing** now?' Without pause, she answered her own question.
97 [JY2](#) [W_fict_prose](#) sad." I was wondering about... about going home. How soon **will you be leaving** Venice?" That depends on the woman in my life
98 [JY8](#) [W_fict_prose](#) 's all hands to the pumps." Oh, yes? And what **will you be doing**?' she queried in amusement.' What I do best
99 [JYD](#) [W_fict_prose](#) to accompany me?' Damian asked abruptly. Her voice shook.' Where **will we be staying**?" The Auckland Regent,' he said, mouth
100 [JYE](#) [W_fict_prose](#) this leg won't stop me from enjoying myself.' She paused.' **Will you be inviting** Ian?" Naturally, and Robert, too, if
101 [JYF](#) [W_fict_prose](#) thoughts totally elsewhere, discovered that she was doing just that.' How long **will you be staying** with us?' he queried when she handed him back

Total: 75

7 [EWH](#) [W_fict_prose](#) smacked his wet lips and sucked at his beard. " Well, Annie-the-Silent, **shall we be hearing** your dulcet tones at all this night, or isn't it
9 [FAP](#) [W_fict_prose](#) was right. I was still standing there when Miss Hinkle came in.' **Shall we be acting** for Mrs. Porter?' she asked.' I don't
12 [H8X](#) [W_fict_prose](#) . The young people in these parts have the best times in the world. **Shall you be hunting** on Tuesday?" She doesn't hunt, Mamma,
13 [H8X](#) [W_fict_prose](#) was closed firmly upon her. She let the window down.' Shall -- **shall you be going** back to London?" Yes,' he replied.
23 [HHB](#) [W_fict_prose](#) than three years.' Matt bent a kindly glance upon Lucy.' When **shall you be riding** again, lass?' But Lucy felt unable to speak.
25 [JXY](#) [W_fict_prose](#) ' David nodded then said,' Well, if you've seen enough, **shall we be going**?' She nodded and followed him from the Rosemount wing and

Total: 6

Magazine

4 [A17](#) [W_pop_lore](#) labels and leaflets because you find the information on them confusing. Not only **will I be dealing** with some of your concerns through' Vet's Corner',
12 [A70](#) [W_pop_lore](#) it was best to make sure.' The grass is a bit long, **will you be mowing** it this morning, George?' George looked up irritably from
34 [ACX](#) [W_pop_lore](#) refer to my various back numbers. To make life easier in the future, **will you be publishing** an index? Eunice Goldsmith, Marazion, Cornwall The editor
38 [ARM](#) [W_pop_lore](#) misjudgment made at traffic lights with a P100 and several other cars. N. What **will you be doing** in five years? P. Five years time I will be skating
45 [C87](#) [W_pop_lore](#) MicroProse Soccer? Can your Centre Forward put one in against Fatty Phil, or **will he be playing** Left Back in the changing rooms? Find out how to
54 [CB3](#) [W_pop_lore](#) play for his former club while he waits for the clearing period to expire. **Will he be paying** his subscription to both clubs? What discussions took place
65 [CHA](#) [W_pop_lore](#) # The' Bowie's Back' clich and in glorious colour. With whom **will we be doing** this in the year 2004? # Sometimes a single image says
73 [CJR](#) [W_pop_lore](#) and do the Walk -- The Walk For Life. # DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION # WHAT **will you be doing** between 18 and 25 October' 92? Summer
79 [EBS](#) [W_pop_lore](#) What will be your areas of activity as a private dealer, and what markets **will you be targeting**? I will concentrate, together with my wife, on areas
84 [EBV](#) [W_pop_lore](#) intend to introduce interesting lighting effects and to incorporate small video displays. What **will you be doing** to make the museum more user-friendly?

Total: 10

Newspaper

- 21 [AHC](#) [W_newsp_brdsht_nat_misc](#) morning to confirm. When I do, he throws me.' What time **will you be arriving**?" Oh about half-past four." You may
- 92 [K5A](#) [W_newsp_other_social](#) ? # Glasgow has marketed itself as a city which rejoices in diversity, but **will it be singing** about the first homosexual festival? # Ruth
- 97 [K5A](#) [W_newsp_other_social](#) had been geared towards winning today and only now and over the next two weeks **will we be concentrating** on the Twickenham game,'
- 159 [K35](#) [W_newsp_other_report](#) learn something of importance I'll certainly communicate it back home.' So who **will he be giving** the information to?' Public officials
- 188 [K97](#) [W_newsp_other_report](#) new survey shows Liverpool girls are going for the 'tarty' look # WHAT **will you be wearing** to hit the Merseyside pubs and clubs tonight?
- 207 [K26](#) [W_news_script](#) Len eventually limped home using a makeshift mast of a saucepan and blanket. So **will he be returning** to sea?' I can't stop him if he wants
- 220 [K1W](#) [W_news_script](#) It has been difficult, and I regret it, but it was unavoidable. **Will you be leading** the country into the next election. I expect so. Thankyou

Total: 7

Non-academic

- 4 [ASK](#) [W_non_ac_humanities_arts](#) any pain?' I said, 'No.' He said, ' **Will I be struggling**? Will it be hard for my wife?' And I
- 6 [K91](#) [W_non_ac_humanities_arts](#) despise. I must think of Kat and Albert and Muiler and Tjaden, what **will they be doing**?... Soon they will have to go up to the front-line
- 36 [CAJ](#) [W_non_ac_polit_law_edu](#) years ago, began: 'People keep asking me,' On what platform **will you be standing** for deputy leader of the Labour Party?' And I have
- 41 [EX5](#) [W_non_ac_polit_law_edu](#) gripe endlessly about it or decide in advance a system of penalties? 3. **Will you be cooking** for yourself, communally or in turns? 4. What
- 54 [GXJ](#) [W_non_ac_soc_science](#) How the Worker is viewed by the Individual # What kind of 'authority' **will you be representing** and have you given enough thought to
- 56 [HAT](#) [W_non_ac_soc_science](#) the oil company itself. Capitanchik: This is really the trend for the future. **Will you be looking** for more of these longer term contracts?

Total: 6

Academic

- 9 [GUR](#) [W_ac_polit_law_edu](#) paper. Must go back to the kids and see them to the bus. **Will I be working** here tomorrow? 3.05: They're on the bus. S had two

Total: 1

Appendix D: Abstract in German

Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht die 'Future Progressive' Konstruktion im zeitgenössischen *British English*. Obwohl sich immer mehr wissenschaftliche Arbeiten (z.B. Wekker 1976; Quirk et al. 1985; Leech 1987; Palmer 1988; Huddleston & Pullum 2002) mit der diachronen Entwicklung und der aktuellen Stellung dieser Konstruktion beschäftigt haben, bleibt die Beschreibung von *will/shall + be -ing* äußerst rar. Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es folglich, die bereits existierenden Erkenntnisse aufzugreifen und entsprechend zu erweitern, um relevante Diskursfunktionen zu vertiefen. Dazu wird eine Analyse des *British National Corpus* (BNC) durchgeführt. Das primäre Ziel ist dabei die semantische und sprachliche Beschreibung der *will/shall + be -ing* Konstruktion in verschiedenen Textsorten. Im Gegensatz zu vorangegangenen Studien wird der Fokus auf gesprochene Texte gelegt. Die Frequenz und Verteilung von *will/shall + be -ing* und der jeweiligen Frageform *will/shall + Person + be -ing* werden bestimmt und zur weiteren qualitativen Beschreibung des 'Future Progressive' verwendet. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird dabei auf die Verben gelegt, die durch die Verbindung der Modalverben *will* und *shall* mit der 'Progressive Form' interessante semantische Entwicklungen zeigen. Außerdem werden drei funktionale Unterkategorien der *will/shall + be -ing* Konstruktion beschrieben, indem drei Genres aus der Kategorie 'Spoken Texts' genauer untersucht und analysiert werden.

Appendix E: Curriculum Vitae

Frank Gächter

Date of birth: 10 September 1987
Place of birth: Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Nationality: Austria

EDUCATION

Aug 2008 to date	University of Vienna Master of English and Spanish to obtain teacher's degree
Jan 2007-Jan 2008	Language stay in Argentina various language courses at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba-Facultad de Lenguas
Jul 2006-Jan 2007	Compulsory military service
Sep 2002-Jul 2006	Bundesoberstufenrealgymnasium Dornbirn Schoren Senior classes A-Levels
Sep 1998-Jul 2002	Bundesrealgymnasium Dornbirn Schoren Secondary School
Sep 1994-Jul 1998	Primary School

ADDITIONAL SKILLS

Computing	Word-processing: Competent user of Microsoft Word Presentations: Competent user of Microsoft Powerpoint Internet: Experienced user of World Wide Web and e-mail
Languages	German: native speaker English: fluent Spanish: fluent

INTERESTS

Apart from my love for languages I am very interested in different peoples, cultures, traditions and customs. Naturally, I enjoy travelling the world. Every journey reveals hitherto unknown character traits. In 2009 I took up running, which has served me as fountain of balance and motivation ever since. Sports in general have shown me the importance of steadfastness and resilience, which, combined with a healthy body and of course a fair bit of luck are a quickstart for a successful and fruitful life. I am also an avid reader because literature is nourishment for the mind.