PRATIK DERS

Future Forms

Ders kategorisi: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Compare will, be going to, present continuous, present simple, future continuous and future perfect. Covers decisions, predictions, plans, timetables and deadlines, and why will is avoided after if and when.

Future Forms

English has no single future tense. Instead it has several forms, and the one you choose tells the listener **how you see the future event**: as a sudden decision, a firm plan, a fixed arrangement, a timetable or a prediction. Getting this right matters more than getting the grammar right, because the grammar is easy and the choice is not.

Learning objectives

- Distinguish the six main future forms.
- Match each form to its meaning.
- Use future time clauses correctly.
- Explain why *will* is avoided after *if*, *when* and similar words.

The six forms

Form	Structure	Main use	Example
will	will + base verb	decisions, offers, promises, predictions	*I'**ll help** you.*
be going to	am/is/are going to + base	intentions, evidence-based predictions	*She'**s going to study** medicine.*
present continuous	am/is/are + -ing	fixed personal arrangements	*We'**re meeting** at eight.*
present simple	base (+ -s)	timetables and schedules	*The train **leaves** at 6.15.*
future continuous	will be + -ing	in progress at a future moment	*This time tomorrow I'**ll be flying**.*
future perfect	will have + participle	completed before a deadline	*By June I'**ll have finished**.*

Will or be going to?

Situation	Use	Example
Decision made now	will	*It's cold. I'**ll close** the window.*
Decision made before	going to	*I'**m going to close** the shop early today.*

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Situation	Use	Example
Offer	will	*I'**ll carry** that for you.*
Promise	will	*I'**ll call** you tonight.*
Opinion or prediction	will	*I think it **will rain**.*
Prediction based on evidence	going to	*Look at those clouds — it'**s going to rain**.*
Intention or plan	going to	*We'**re going to buy** a house.*

Present continuous or be going to?

Both describe plans, but the present continuous suggests the arrangement is **fixed** — a time, a place, other people involved.

- *I'**m meeting** Ana at seven.* — arranged, she knows
- *I'**m going to meet** Ana soon.* — my intention, not yet arranged

Present simple for timetables

Use it for events fixed by an organisation, not by you: *The plane **takes off** at 10.40. The course **starts** in September. What time **does** the film **begin**?*

Future continuous and future perfect

Form	Meaning	Example
will be + -ing	in progress at a future moment	*At nine tomorrow I'**ll be driving** to work.*
will be + -ing	expected as a matter of course	*I'**ll be seeing** her tomorrow anyway.*
will have + participle	finished before a deadline	*By Friday we'**ll have completed** the project.*
will have been + -ing	duration up to a future point	*By May I'**ll have been working** here for ten years.*

Future time clauses

After **when, after, before, as soon as, until, by the time** and after **if**, English uses a *present* form even though the meaning is future. This is a firm rule.

Wrong	Right
When I will arrive, I'll call you.	**When I arrive, I'll call you.**
As soon as she will finish, we'll leave.	**As soon as she finishes, we'll leave.**
If it will rain, we'll stay in.	**If it rains, we'll stay in.**
I'll wait until you will come.	**I'll wait until you come.**

The reason is simple: the time word or *if* already signals the future, so English does not mark it twice. Note that the *main* clause keeps *will*.

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One exception: *if* can take *will* when it means a polite request — *If you **will** follow me, please.*

Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct	Why
When I will see him ...	**When I see him ...**	no *will* in a time clause
I will meet Ana at seven. (arranged)	**I'm meeting Ana at seven.**	fixed arrangement
Look at the clouds — it will rain.	**... it's going to rain.**	evidence-based prediction
I will to help you.	**I will help you.**	no *to* after *will*
The train will leave at 6.15 every day.	**The train leaves at 6.15.**	timetable
I'm going to call you, I promise.	**I'll call you, I promise.**	promises take *will*

Learning tips

1. Ask: is this decided now (*will*), decided before (*going to*), or arranged with others (*continuous*)?
2. Whenever you write *when*, *if*, *as soon as* or *until*, check there is no *will* after it.
3. Write your next week using three different future forms and justify each choice.

Summary checklist

- Spontaneous decision, offer, promise, opinion → **will**.
- Intention or visible evidence → **going to**.
- Fixed personal arrangement → **present continuous**.
- Timetable → **present simple**.
- No *will* after *if, when, as soon as, until, before, after*.

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Anglishtja **nuk ka një kohë të vetme të ardhme**. Ajo ka disa forma, dhe zgjedhja midis tyre i tregon dëgjuesit *si e sheh folësi ngjarjen*.

Will përdoret për vendime të marra në çast, oferta, premtime dhe parashikime të bazuara në mendim. **Be going to** përdoret për qëllime të vendosura më parë dhe për parashikime të bazuara në shenja të dukshme. **Koha e tashme e vazhduar** përdoret për marrëveshje të caktuara me persona dhe orë. **Koha e tashme e thjeshtë** përdoret për orare zyrtare. **Future continuous** tregon një veprim në zhvillim në një çast të ardhshëm, kurse **future perfect** një veprim të përfunduar deri në një afat.

Një rregull i rreptë: pas lidhëzave kohore *when, after, before, as soon as, until* dhe pas *if*, anglishtja përdor një **formë të tashme**, edhe pse kuptimi është i ardhshëm. Arsyeja është se koha e ardhme shënohet vetëm një herë në periudhë, te fjalia kryesore.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

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Shqipja e shpreh të ardhmen kryesisht me një formë të vetme: **do të** plus lidhoren. Prandaj folësit e shqipes priren ta përkthejnë çdo të ardhme me *will*, gjë që shpesh është e gabuar.

Anglisht	Shqip	Kuptimi
I'll help you.	**Do të** të ndihmoj.	vendim i çastit
I'm going to study medicine.	**Kam ndër mend** të studioj mjekësi.	qëllim i vendosur
We're meeting at eight.	**Takohemi** në orën tetë.	marrëveshje e caktuar
The train leaves at 6.15.	Treni **niset** në orën gjashtë e pesëmbëdhjetë.	orar
Look at those clouds — it's going to rain.	Shiko ato re — **do të bjerë** shi.	parashikim me shenja
By June I'll have finished.	Deri në qershor **do të kem mbaruar**.	afat

Vini re se shqipja përdor **kohën e tashme** për marrëveshjet dhe oraret, pikërisht si anglishtja. Kjo është një përputhje e dobishme.

Ku ndryshojnë dy gjuhët

- **Një formë kundrejt gjashtëve.** Shqipja mjaftohet me *do të*; anglishtja kërkon zgjedhje sipas kuptimit.
- **Pas «kur» dhe «nëse».** Këtu të dyja gjuhët sillen ngjashëm: shqipja përdor lidhoren pa *do të* (*Kur **të mbarosh**, më telefono*), anglishtja përdor kohën e tashme (*When you **finish**, call me*). Prandaj rregulli anglez është më i lehtë nga ç’duket.
- **Qëllimi.** Shqipja shton *kam ndër mend* ose *do të*; anglishtja ka formën e veçantë *be going to*.

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse
When I will see him, I'll tell him.	**When I see him, I'll tell him.**	pa *will* në fjalinë kohore
If it will rain, we'll stay in.	**If it rains, we'll stay in.**	e njëjta arsye
I will meet Ana at seven. (e caktuar)	**I'm meeting Ana at seven.**	marrëveshje
I will to help you.	**I will help you.**	pa *to* pas *will*
The train will leave at 6.15 every day.	**The train leaves at 6.15.**	orar

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