

(BE) GOING TO - FUTURE**A.- FORMA**

En inglés existe un futuro que se forma con “be going to” + el infinitivo del verbo. Equivale a la construcción castellana de “ir a + infinitivo”.

Subject + to be + going to + infinitivo

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	To be	Going to	Infinitive
I	am / 'm	going to	to buy
He / She / It	is / 's		to have
You / we / They	are / 're		to do

Las contracciones o formas cortas del verbo “to be” se usan en el lenguaje oral.

E.g.: We are going to arrive tomorrow = Vamos a llegar mañana

E.g.: They are going to build a new motorway

E.g.: John is going to buy that new house

NEGATIVE

Subject	To be in negative	Going to	Infinitive
I	am not / 'm not	Going to	to get
He / She / It	is not / isn't		to spend
You / we / They	are not / aren't		to travel

E.g.: Mary and him aren't going to spend their holidays in Greece this summer.

E.g.: They are not going to fly to Heathrow Airport, but to Stansted.

E.g.: He's not going to join us at the party this evening because he is rather tired.

QUESTIONS

En las preguntas se produce la inversión del verbo to be.

To be	Subject	Going to	Infinitive
Am	I	Going to	to finish?
Is	he / she / it		to study?
Are	you / we / they		to arrive?
Yes, I am / No, I'm not			

Yes, he is / No, he isn't
Yes you are / No, you aren't

E.g.: What are you going to do next year?

E.g.: Is William going to work in the new project?

E.g.: Are they going to get married this summer?

B.- USO

- Se utiliza para **planes** o **intenciones futuras**.

E.g.: They are going to arrive tomorrow = plan futuro

E.g.: I'm going to practise the piano for two hours this evening = intención futura

En este caso coincide con el uso del Present Continuous cuando se utilice para referir a actividades planeadas en el futuro.

E.g.: *I'm having* dinner with Janet tomorrow evening (Pres. Cont.)

= *I'm going to have* dinner with Janet tomorrow evening

Hay que tener en cuenta que si se realiza un plan en el momento justo de hablar de manera repentina, se prefiere el uso de WILL más que el de "be going to"

E.g.: We are really lost. I'll stop and ask someone the way.

- Se utiliza para formulas **predicciones**.

E.g.: Oh, look at the sky! It's going to rain.

E.g.: Look at that car, it's going to have an accident!

E.g.: Don't worry, they aren't going to get angry with you.

NOTA: Aunque "be going to" puede usarse con los verbos "go" y "come", se prefiere el Present Continuous con estos verbos por razones de estilo. Se intenta evitar el uso de "be going to" con esos dos verbos.

E.g.: I'm going / coming home early this evening = Present Continuous.