# CORSO DI LAUREA IN COMUNICAZIONE INTERLINGUISTICA APPLICATA ALLE PROFESSIONI GIURIDICHE

Modulo di Lingua Inglese 1 2019-20

Lesson 2 - 23 March 2020

- Aspect Mood Voice Conditional
- Forms of the Future

# **Aspect**

#### Perfect

- We have finished the job.
- We had finished the job.
- We will have finished the job.

#### **Function**

 Action from a point in time which has an IMPACT on a subsequent time.

# Aspect

#### **Progressive**

- We are finishing the job.
- We were finishing the job.
- We have been finishing the job.
- We had been finishing the job.
- We will be finishing the job.

- Describing a continuous BACKGROUND context accompanying a foreground event
- Describing a future event (Present Continuous)

## Mood

#### **Indicative**

- I recommend that he does this.
- I wish to know this.
- I wished to know that.

#### **Function**

• Stating facts, describing situations, expressing ideas (realis)

## Mood

## Subjunctive

- I recommend that he do this.
- Let it be.
- I wish I knew that.
- I wish I had known that

#### **Function**

 Expressing an unreality (irrealis), a wish to change, the realisation of a possibility

## Mood

#### Imperative

- Stand up!
- Let's have lunch.

- Order, request
  - Do this! Don't do that!
  - Give me a hand, please. Let me do it.
- Invitation, suggestion, recommendation, wish
  - Do come and visit us.
  - Let's try a different approach
  - Drive carefully!
  - Have a safe journey.

## Voice

#### Active

- They will finish the job tomorrow.
- Somebody acquired the company in a secret deal.
- The company published the report last year

#### **Passive**

- The job will be finished tomorrow.
- The company was acquired in a secret deal.
- The report was published last year.

- To shift emphasis to original object
- To express a proposition when the original subject is unknown or irrelevant

# Conditional Forms (Present/Future)

If I have the money, I will go on holiday. If I have the money, I go on holiday.

If I have received the money by then, I will go on holiday.

If you would wait, I would give you the money to go on holiday.

When I was a younger, if I had the money, I went on holiday

- Non-hypothetical
- Presentation of a proposition in which the main clause is true if, and only if the If clause is true
- Verb times are determined by the intended meaning of the phrase

# Conditional Forms (Present/Past)

If I had the money, I would/could/might go on holiday.

If I had had the money, I would/could/might have gone on holiday.

- Hypothetical
- Referring either to the present/future or the past
- Not true now (present/future) or then (past)
- Logically possible (present/future) or impossible.
- Verb times are determined systematically

## **Future Tense**

Tense (in English) consists of only two options, as mentioned above: past and present. For lack of a special future tense, the language must resort to a number of different constructions to express future time,

A Survey of Modern English, Pätzold K and Gramley S, Routledge, 2004

# **Expressing Future Time**

"[T]he future tense has a different status from the other tenses. Rather than being a form of the verb, it is expressed by the modal auxiliary will. It's no accident that the future shares its syntax with words for necessity (must), possibility (can, may, might), and moral obligation (should, ought to), because what will happen is conceptually related to what must happen, what can happen, what should happen, and what we intend to happen. The word will itself is ambiguous between future tense and an expression of determination (as in Sharks or no sharks, I will swim to Alcatraz), and its homonyms show up in free will, strong-willed, and to will something to happen. The same ambiguity between the future and the intended can be found in another marker for the future tense, going to or gonna. It's as if the language is affirming the ethos that people have the power to make their own futures."

The Stuff of Thought.', Pnker S, Viking, 2007

Simple Present:

The company board meets tomorrow at 3.00 pm. Interest is paid at the end of each month.

Function: a scheduled, often repeated event

Be to/Be about to:

Twenty-five junior managers are to be promoted next week.

The company is about to make a major investment.

Function: realisation of a previous decision

**Present Continuous:** 

We are introducing new software in the planning department.

The managing director is arriving this afternoon.

Function: plans and arrangements

Going to/Planning to/Intending to/Expecting to:

A new headquarters is going to be built next year.

We are planning to expand into Asia.

We are intending to recruit 100 new staff.

We are expecting to make a substantial profit.

Function: a programmed objective that is likely to happen

Can, Could:

We can offer a 5% discount on bulk orders. The company could consider launching a new service.

Function: indication of level of probability of a future occurrence

May, Might:

Prices may increase in the third quarter. Unemployment might decline towards the end of the year.

Function: indication of level of probability of a future occurrence

Must:

Sales must expand in the coming year if we are to survive.

Function: indication of level of probability (obligation) of a future occurrence

Shall, Should:

Shall we ask for a bank loan?

We should consider the possibility of reducing expenses.

Function: suggestions/recommendations for future action

#### Will:

Next year, I think your contract will be renewed. I will contact you tomorrow.

We will offer better conditions.

Will you let me know what you think? If I can help, I will.

Function: predictions and promises about the future (probability); willingness

# Next Lesson

Monday 30 March 2020 (15.00-16.30)

## Preparation:

- Read Lambarth Chapter 4: Legislation
- What is the difference between 'Theft', 'Burglary' and 'Robbery'?