# Going-to Future

## Bildung:

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#### **Positiv:**

P.EZ.: I am going to sing.
 P.EZ.: You are going to sing.
 P. EZ.m.: He is going to sing.
 P. EZ.w.: She is going to sing.
 P. EZ.s.: It is going to sing.

1.P.MZ.: We are going to sing. 2.P.MZ.: You are going to sing.

3.P.MZ.: They are going to sing.

#### Negativ:

- P.EZ.: I am not going to sing.
  P.EZ.: You are not going to sing.
  P. EZ.m.: He is not going to sing.
  P. EZ.w.: She is not going to sing.
  P. EZ.s.: It is not going to sing.
  - 1.P.MZ.: We are not going to sing.
  - 2.P.MZ.: You are not going to sing.
  - 3.P.MZ.: They are not going to sing.

Frage:

1.P.EZ.: Am I going to sing?2.P.EZ.: Are you going to sing?3.P. EZ.m.: Is he going to sing?3.P. EZ.w.: Is she going to sing?3.P. EZ.s.: Is it going to sing?

## Kurzformen

1.P.MZ.: Are we going to sing?

- 2.P.MZ.: Are you going to sing?
- 3.P.MZ.: Are they going to sing?

Auch in dieser Zeitform sind Verkürzungen in der Anwendung der Zeitform möglich. I am going to buy.  $\rightarrow$  I'm going to buy. We are not going to work.  $\rightarrow$  We aren't going to work. He is not going to read a book.  $\rightarrow$  He isn't going to read a book.

## Signalwörter:

Die Signalwörter drücken hier die Sicherheit über eine geplante Vorgangsweise aus: sure, certain, know

## Verwendung:

a) Sichere Wetterhervorsagen:

z.B. It's going to snow.

b) Persönliche Gewissheit:

z.B. I'm going to buy a new car. I'm sure of it.

c) Persönliche Ferien- oder Tagespläne:

z.B. We are going to spend our holidays in Swiss this year.

d) Persönliche Entscheidungen, die nicht spontan getroffen wurden:

z.B. I'm going to visit my uncle on Saturday.