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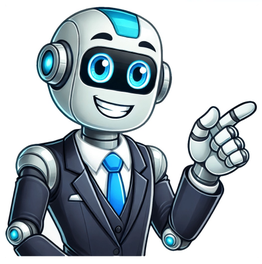

I came across a sentense where 'I hope' is followed by Present Simple: 'I'll be abroad. I hope the party goes well.' Is there a difference between this one and 'I hope the party will go well'? The difference is that "... goes well," sounds more natural I hope your team wins. I hope you get better soon. I hope it doesn't rain this afternoon. I hope you find this post helpful. I hope you enjoy the WordReference forums I came across a sentense where 'I hope' is followed by Present Simple: 'I'll be abroad. I hope the party goes well.' Is there a difference between this one and 'I hope the party will go well'? I'm not sure what you mean by "Is there a difference?". Either way, he hopes that the party is a good one! Interesting question, Lovely. Although the party is quite clearly in the future, "I hope the party will go well" seems very strange. Perhaps the reason is that, when the party is actually going well, it is in the present. The difference is that "... goes well," sounds more natural I hope you find this post helpful. I hope you enjoy the WordReference forums Yes, I've already found your post as well as the whole forum very helpful Interesting question, Lovely. Although the party is quite clearly in the future, "I hope the party will go well" seems very strange. I know, it's natural for you as a native speaker to say like that not pondering on the tenses, but is there any rule, that's the question. I ran into phrases both with Future and Present after 'I hope', that's why I'm wondering. No rules that I know of. Most rules in English were created "after the fact," to describe what was already common usage. And it is the fact that this "common usage" seems to violate whatever rules there are that makes your question interesting. You can say it with the future tense, but we just don't (usually). English is full of anomalies and "why" questions that simply cannot be answered. That's why this forum is such fun -- it gives bored and long-winded foreros a chance to write reams and reams of theory about why we say "A" instead of "B." Sometimes "hope" is followed by the future tense: "I hope you'll come to the meeting." I cannot point to a grammatical rule because I was never taught any grammatical rules about the tense that should follow "hope". All I can suggest, Lovely R, is that you refer to a good manual of English grammar. But in Sound Shift's case one could also say I hope you come to the meeting. I can't think of a case (that doesn't mean there isn't one) where the future is mandatory, and can't be replaced with the present. Even if the future is very distant: I know that in five years time you are planning to come to Australia. I hope that when you are here you will come to see me - one could perfectly well say you come to see me. P.S. It occurs to me that when the hope is for something negative and the hope is in the nature of a command or warning that the future and present aren't really interchangeable: I hope you won't smoke in your bedroom isn't the same as I hope you don't smoke in your bedroom. Interestingly from the point of view of sequence of tenses when we say I hoped we usually need the conditional in the clause: I hoped you would come to see me. But in Sound Shift's case one could also say I hope you come to the meeting. I quite agree, Thomas, but I'm wondering whether "I hope you come to the meeting" means exactly the same as "I hope you'll come to the meeting". I think I sense in the latter an element of pleading ("Please come to the meeting"). I do not sense this element in the former. Or am I imagining things? I quite agree, Thomas, but I'm wondering whether "I hope you come to the meeting" means exactly the same as "I hope you'll come to the meeting". I think I sense in the latter an element of pleading ("Please come to the meeting"). I do not sense this element in the former. Or am I imagining things? No, I don't think you are, SS. I too sense a higher level of pleading in the one that uses the future - I hope you'll come to the meeting. It's a good point. In I hope you come to the meeting, it is obvious (in most contexts at least) that the meeting is in the future, so there is no need to signal the future with will. You can put will in if will signals something other than futurity, for example consent. You know, I looked it up in grammar manuals, but haven't found anything concerning this exact case. It just seems to me that Present Simple is used here to convey the events planned beforehand. Thomas, could you please finish the explanation? You have an excellent point, just it is not clear what you mean by: P.S. It occurs to me that when the hope is for something negative and the hope is in the nature of a command or warning that the future and present aren't really interchangeable: I hope you won't smoke in your bedroom isn't the same as I hope you don't smoke in your bedroom. They aren't interchangeable means which one is a warning - the first or the second? I'm sorry to have been unclear, Egon. I hope you won't smoke in your bedroom is a polite way of saying you mustn't, I don't want you to. I hope you don't smoke in your bedroom expresses a distaste for the habit, but usually does not so clearly forbid it. Hello! I'm sorry to reactivate an old thread, but I thought it'd be good to keep the discussion in one place. Yesterday I came across a sentence where, for some reason, the present tense sounded strange to me and I'd love to hear a native's opinion. "Here's my address. I hope you send me a postcard." I really want to put 'll after you here, but I don't want to correct language that's perfectly acceptable just because I find it strange. Please let me know what you think. ... "Here's my address. I hope you send me a postcard." I really want to put 'll after you here, but I don't want to correct language that's perfectly acceptable just because I find it strange. ... I really want to do that too But I'm not surprised by the present version. Clearly, from the earlier posts, native speakers are generally content with the present tense. I can't explain why this example doesn't sound quite right when so many others do. I suppose that when it comes to sending post-cards it is the thought (the will) that counts. Yes, I think Teddy has nailed it. The present simple after hope already usually signals a future event, so the effect of "will" is modal: it expresses a hope that you are willing to do the act, a plea that you direct your will to that end, not a rude exhortation to do it whether you like it or not. If there is no question of the will being engaged then the present simple is simpler and generally preferred, as is clear from Panjandrum's examples in #2. Yes, I think Teddy has nailed it. The present simple after hope already usually signals a future event, so the effect of "will" is modal: it expresses a hope that you are willing to do the act, a plea that you direct your will to that end, not a rude exhortation to do it whether you like it or not. If there is no question of the will being engaged then the present simple is simpler and generally preferred, as is clear from Panjandrum's examples in #2. Thank you so much The present simple after hope already usually signals a future event, so the effect of "will" is modal: it expresses a hope that you are willing to do the act,[...] I think this is very often true, but what about things like "I hope you will be able to go there some time soon"? I don't see that as expressing a hope about willingness to do something. I think this is very often true, but what about things like "I hope you will be able to go there some time soon"? I don't see that as expressing a hope about willingness to do something. The context is ambiguous. Is the "you" here suffering from some kind of physical incapacity? In that case his recovery is not a question of will and so we could say: I hope you're able to go there some time soon. We might also say this if there is some other kind of constraint on him - e.g. if he is a juror in an extended trial, or has heavy responsibilities that preclude his travelling. Otherwise his will is certainly involved, and so a modal "will" would be more polite, just as the locution "be able to" is inserted (in this context) for politeness. He should also be willing to go; if he were unwilling then he would be going there against his will, and indeed the suggestion: I hope you're going there some time soon. .. could easily carry an air of menace, as if demanding that he go there whether he likes it or not. The context is ambiguous. Is the "you" here suffering from some kind of physical incapacity? In that case his recovery is not a question of will and so we could say: I hope you're able to go there some time soon. Certainly. I was simply producing a counterexample. I should have said that I didn't see the form using the future as necessarily implying that we were presenting a question of willingness. There are clearly instances where we aren't. I suspect my expression "a hope that you are willing to do the act" was unclear. I did not intend by this that I was necessarily hoping for a willingness to perform the act in lieu of the act itself, but rather in addition to it. In other words, I politely hoped that the act be done willingly, rather than (say) out of a sense of obligation. As I see, this is not too trivial a topic even for native speakers. Could you please help me check my undertanding? Ususally you say 'I hope you have a good time.' But what if there is a person who's greatly depressed and wants nothing. Trying to get him out of the depression, the friedns of the person send him on a trip. They know that the person doesn't care about the trip whatsoever, but they want him to restore his taste of life. And, as parting words, someone says - I hope you will have a good time. In this context, the phrase still sounds odd? makes no sense? In this context, the phrase still sounds odd? makes no sense? I'm not sure if you are asking a question or making a statement. English has no future tense as such - it is constructed. Will/shall only indicate present predictions of the future: "You will see him if you go to his office."; "I shall now perform a magic trick." Both are what the speaker presently thinks is the future. Will expresses volition, power and capacity, or habit: Volition often applies to inanimate object: "The wind blows where it will blow, and there's nothing you can do about it." Capacity: "Will all that fit into one box?" If you use "I hope" then, by definition, you are (i) causing will to express volition, (ii) expressing your current volition. "I hope [currently] all that will fit [at the time that you try to put it in] into one box ." "I hope [currently] all that fits [currently] into one box ." As I see, this is not too trivial a topic even for native speakers. Could you please help me check my undertanding? Ususally you say 'I hope you have a good time.' But what if there is a person who's greatly depressed and wants nothing. Trying to get him out of the depression, the friedns of the person send him on a trip. They know that the person doesn't care about the trip whatsoever, but they want him to restore his taste of life. And, as parting words, someone says - I hope you will have a good time. In this context, the phrase still sounds odd? makes no sense? To me, it sounds odd not because of the tense, but because it doesn't really fit the context. Usually, you wish somebody "a good time" if they're going on holiday or to somewhere like a party - in other words it carries the idea of "enjoy yourself". But in this case the idea seems to be that the trip is intended to have more of a therapeutic value: that he'll come back feeling better than when he went. So, the phrase 'I hope you will have a good time' is not the same as I hope You want to have a good time?' No. 'I hope you will have a good time' -> 'I hope [that] the time that you spend [somewhere/doing something] will be enjoyable' I hope you want to have a good time' -> I hope [that] you wish to experience an enjoyable time. Oxford dictionary says: will = A deliberate or fixed desire or intention. Plus, you say: Will expresses volition, power and capacity, or habit For these reasons, to me (apparently mistakably), I hope you will have a good time = I hope you have the will to have a good time (enjoy yourself) I understand that I'm wrong, but I still can't understand why. At what point my reasoning takes a wrong turn eludes me I understand that I'm wrong, but I still can't understand why. At what point my reasoning takes a wrong turn eludes me Remember that people also use will to refer to the future, alrosavilla. I hope that you will have a good time = I hope that you have a good time (in the future when you start doing whatever it is that you intend to do for your amusement.) I'm trying to understand why 'I hope that you will have a good time' sounds odd to a native speaker's ear. And why do some phrases like 'I hope Kate will pass the exam' sound ok. rying to understand why 'I hope that you will have a good time' sounds odd to a native speaker's ear. It sounds fine to me. There are a lot of native speakers and a lot of different opinions, so it makes sense to collect a few of them before you decide to accept or reject something. I hope you have a good time is certainly common, but there is nothing strange about I hope that you will have a good time. 'I hope Kate will pass the exam' sound ok. I agree. This does sound okay. It sounds just as normal as I hope that you will have a good time does. There are a lot of native speakers and a lot of different opinions, so it makes sense to collect a few of them before you decide to accept or reject something. oh, that explains a lot)) Thanks. To me these phrases are ok, but being non-native is, at times, like having your hands tied behind your back. I'm completely bewildered by some of the native responses in this thread. There seems to be a pretty strange misconception that the largely archaic meaning of 'will' as a synonym of 'want' (still reflected in the nouns 'will', 'willpower' etc as well as expressions like 'the wind goes where it will' or 'do as thou wilt') is the current meaning of the future auxiliary 'will'. 'Will' certainly carries nuances that it's difficult for natives to explain (when compared for example to 'going to') but I don't find any of your examples strange and even if I did, it certainly wouldn't be because 'will' has anything to do with volition. This sentence is perfectly grammatical and meaningful, despite the explicitly stated absence of desire on the part of the speaker: 'I really don't want to, but I'll have to go.' As far as 'hope' is concerned, it's perhaps more common for it to be followed by simple present, and there may be a very slight nuance between 'I hope you have a good time' and 'I hope you'll have a good time', but the two are more or less interchangeable. I'm completely bewildered by some of the native responses in this thread. There seems to be a pretty strange misconception that the largely archaic meaning of 'will' as a synonym of 'want' (still reflected in the nouns 'will', 'willpower' etc as well as expressions like 'the wind goes where it will' or 'do as thou wilt') is the current meaning of the future auxiliary 'will'. 'Will' certainly carries nuances that it's difficult for natives to explain (when compared for example to 'going to') but I don't find any of your examples strange and even if I did, it certainly wouldn't be because 'will' has anything to do with volition. This sentence is perfectly grammatical and meaningful, despite the explicitly stated absence of desire on the part of the speaker: 'I really don't want to, but I'll have to go.' As far as 'hope' is concerned, it's perhaps more common for it to be followed by simple present, and there may be a very slight nuance between 'I hope you have a good time' and 'I hope you'll have a good time', but the two are more or less interchangeable. Thanks for your help. Such nuances are important to me. Hi 1) I hope they will come back soon. 2) I hope they come back soon. A teacher has said that we normally use the present tense after "I hope", so 2) is correct. Is that right? Hi 1) I hope they will come back soon. 2) I hope they come back soon. A teacher has said that we normally use the present tense after "I hope", so 2) is correct. Is that right? Yes, and so is 1., as several people have said in the course of this thread. Hello, After reading all the posts in this thread, I understand that both these sentences are correct, but I'd like a native speaker to confirm: a) I hope I will be given a rise this year. I've taken on a lot of extra responsibilities. b) I hope I am given a rise this year. I've taken on a lot of extra responsibilities. Thank you! Hello, Mattterhorn. a) I hope I will be given a rise this year. I've taken on a lot of extra responsibilities. b) I hope I am given a rise this year. I've taken on a lot of extra responsibilities. These sentences are a little off, but I don't see anything wrong with the tenses that you have used. I would express them this way: (a) I hope that I will* get a raise this year. (b) I hope that I get a raise this year. Or: I hope that they give me a raise this year. *Will really isn't necessary, but it is possible and it doesn't sound wrong. Thanks owlman5, this sentence is taken from an English course book, they might have forced the passive for the sake of grammar... I was wondering if a rise and a raise are the same thing... You're welcome. Thanks owlman5, this sentence is taken from an English course book, they might have forced the passive for the sake of grammar... They might have. As sound shift mentioned, raise is normal in AE. Hello natives, Please shed some light on the following: Is it possible to use the form 'had got' as the past of 'have got'. I have thought that the only possible form of have got is 'had', but today when discussing reported speech with students I got a bit confused. Google gives the following examples: She said she had got no money, so witness gave her some to buy stock with. ...because she said she had got a lot of experience... Thanks for help. Yes, it is. The past tense is "had got," and it is okay to use when the context calls for it. Had got is OK in those examples - though I don't think "have got" is being used to mean "receive" in this case. You could omit "got" without changing the meaning. I find both "She said she had got no money..." and "she said she had got a lot..." to be awkward, I would omit "got" in both of them. I agree that the "got" could be omitted from both of those sentences, without changing the meaning. To me, the past tense of "have got" is "had gotten", but in the sense of "to receive" or "to have received". Atleast to my AE ears, the use of "have got" as in "I've got no money" is somewhat colloquial, spoken English. I might say that, but if I were to write it, I would simply write "I have no money". To use "had got" for reported speech seems ok, but to me as a native speaker it looks and sounds strange. Also, it's not possible to use it for a simple past sentence. For example, I can't say "Yesterday I'd got money"; I have to say "Yesterday I had money." As an English teacher in Spain I no longer teach "have got" in any context, except to make students aware of it's usage or unless a student specifically asks. There are three reasons for this: 1) As mentioned above, "to have got" is only really applicable to the simple present tense, whereas "to have" is applicable in all tenses. 2) According to my understanding "have got" is only common in British English and is not used at all in the U.S. (I am not sure of it's usage in other English-speaking countries). 3) To me as a British English-speaker "Do you have...?" sounds more polite than "Have you got...?" without being excessively formal. Actually, it sounds more "educated". The verb "to have" is therefore more universal, simpler for students to assimilate and it makes their English sound better. I certainly don't recommend that you use "to have got" in the past tense. What I would recommend is that you mention it only as an aside and focus your attention on the verb "to have". Hello natives, Please shed some light on the following: Is it possible to use the form 'had got' as the past of 'have got'. I have thought that the only possible form of have got is 'had', but today when discussing reported speech with students I got a bit confused. Google gives the following examples: She said she had got no money, so witness gave her some to buy stock with. ...because she said she had got a lot of experience... Thanks for help. In the senses of "possess" and "have as an obligation," the past tense of have got is had. In the sense of "possess": present: I've got a TV. past: I had a TV. In the sense of "have as an obligation": present: I've got to apply for a passport. past: I had to apply for a passport. Neither she said she had got to go nor she said she had got some money offends my British ears. They are the accurate reported speech versions of "I have got/ I've got". Though when Gene Kelly sang "I got rhythm" in "An American in Paris", that was, deliberately, ungrammatical. N.B. The Past Participle of "to get" in North America" is generally gotten, e.g. "I have gotten me a haircut"/ "My father has gotten old". Gotten is not used in the UK except in old writers, including Shakespeare, and the old translations of the Bible. But apparently the form got is used for possession or obligation also in the USA. It is true to say, however, that the verb get is greatly overworked on both sides of the big pond and it is better style to use a more specialised word instead if there is one. Neither she said she had got to go nor she said she had got some money offends my British ears. They are the accurate reported speech versions of "I have got/ I've got". Though when Gene Kelly sang "I got rhythm" in "An American in Paris", that was, deliberately, ungrammatical. N.B. The Past Participle of "to get" in North America" is generally gotten, e.g. "I have gotten me a haircut"/ "My father has gotten old". Gotten is not used in the UK except in old writers, including Shakespeare, and the old translations of the Bible. But apparently the form got is used for possession or obligation also in the USA. It is true to say, however, that the verb get is greatly overworked on both sides of the big pond and it is better style to use a more specialised word instead if there is one. I agree with all this except the last bit. Get is worked so much because it's so useful! And it is, therefore, a signal of natural usage, especially in BE. The prejudice against it is the same as the one against nice, or Tchaikovsky: too many people like it, so it can't be any good. Get is worked so much because it's so useful! And it is, therefore, a signal of natural usage, especially in BE. The prejudice against it is the same as the one against nice, or Tchaikovsky: too many people like it, so it can't be any good. Not so, nice has a nice usage, unknown to many native speakers, that has been eclipsed by the word's ubiquitous and extremely vague colloquial use - nothing to be done about that now. I appreciate the niceties of your argument, but majority opinion can sometimes be called mob rule, though it is relatively harmless in this instance. However, for countless decades poor English teachers have been tearing their hair out trying to get their pupils to choose more precise adjectives for nice and get. Any craftsman will tell you that you can easily botch a job by using the wrong tools, and so it is, particularly in regard to written style, with the undiscriminating use of nice and get. viz. "I got into the car and soon got settled down comfortably. I got the engine started and we soon got moving. The engine suddenly began to get very hot and I was getting worried I would get stuck on the freeway, because I would get fired if I failed to get to Fresno by sundown.... etc. etc. both ad infinitum and ad nauseam. See what I mean? A man called Ogden invented Basic English in WW II to enable those needing suddenly to communicate in the Allied war effort to learn English as quickly as possible. He found get a great boon in reducing the amount of vocabulary necessary for basic comunication, and was quite justified in using get for a multitude of practical purposes - but his mutilated version of the language, though highly functional, ain't pretty at all. So long, A. OK. It's a nice distinction. This has become another have/ have got discussion with a hint of gotten. Summarising what I think I recall from previous such discussions. In the UK, there are areas that use have got completely naturally - I have got a red car. There are other parts of the UK where this sounds strange - I have a red car. Anywhere in the UK, using gotten is an indicator of non-BE. It's predominantly a geographical distinction, but no doubt there are other factors. Hello again. I appreciate all your posts and explanations and I understand your reasoning. I need only one more favour: could provide a hint of a rule, e.g. "the past form of have got is had, but when using reported speech you can say 'she said she had got' BECAUSE:..." because what? because natives wouldn't mind? I know language is not arithmetics and are living organisms, but I believe you could invent such a rule in a wink, whereas I'd probably have to toss and turn a lot over this one. thanks In my opionion, if I am not wrong, have got = must is used a lot, also in American English. Ex.: It's got to be done - today!! (It has to be done) You've got to be careful! (You have to be careful) Hello again. I appreciate all your posts and explanations and I understand your reasoning. I need only one more favour: could provide a hint of a rule, e.g. "the past form of have got is had, but when using reported speech you can say 'she said she had got' BECAUSE:..." because what? because natives wouldn't mind? I know language is not arithmetics and are living organisms, but I believe you could invent such a rule in a wink, whereas I'd probably have to toss and turn a lot over this one. thanks Hi If you want to speak American English by all means use 'got' and 'gotten' but as I've read here, they both tend to annoy British ears in the sense of mental distress, especially 'gotten'. I've always been taught never to use 'got' in written work, keep it for colloquial chatter, such as I have got to+verb, though 'get' is quite different and can be used in both. Just a question. Do you have a copy of Fowler's Modern English Usage? Or Have you got a copy of.....? It can be rather dated but most of the items refer to good British and sometimes American English. Cheers. Ourbill From my point of view, both "do you have" and "have you got" sound fine to me. "Have you gotten" sounds terrible, and I don't think I've ever heard anyone say that in today's language. I believe "do you have" is considered standard and is certainly the most idiomatic in my idiolect of English. Hello again. I appreciate all your posts and explanations and I understand your reasoning. I need only one more favour: could provide a hint of a rule, e.g. "the past form of have got is had, but when using reported speech you can say 'she said she had got' BECAUSE:..." because what? because natives wouldn't mind? I know language is not arithmetics and are living organisms, but I believe you could invent such a rule in a wink, whereas I'd probably have to toss and turn a lot over this one. thanks I have no opinion on British usage, but would like to add a reference to my comments about American usage. The following is from The American Heritage Book of English Usage from Section 144. "got/gotten": "In American English, have got is chiefly an intensive form of have in its senses of possession and obligation and can only be used in the present tense." Hello, what about questions_..recently I was watching a movie and the police office ask: "Has She got friends we can talk to" ??..my english level is a bit poor but I would ask "has she friends?" the got seems a wasteful of words Having been taught in grade school that had got is wrong, I would say "Does she have friends...." Hello, what about questions_..recently I was watching a movie and the police office ask: "Has She got friends we can talk to" ??..my english level is a bit poor but I would ask "has she friends?" the got seems a wasteful of words It is no more wasteful than saying automobile for car. They are just two different ways of saying the same thing. Has in Has she got... is not a main verb like has in Has she... or have in Does she have.... It is a verbal auxiliary. So got is not actually being added; rather has got is substituting for have and is, in effect, an idiomatic main verb with the sense of "possess." Addition: I would just like to add that in a sentence such as the one being used as an example, I would likely use "Does she have..." rather than "Has she...." The first is grammatical but seems rather formal. Last edited: Jan 19, 2015 thanks...it's pretty clear for me now....actually...I like much more how sound Has She got over Does She have ..btw ...please let me know if the bold phrase is incorrectly builded ..seems than it's missing some useful phrasal verb.. thanks!! I like much more how sound Has She got over Does She have >> I like how "has she got" sounds much more than "does she have" Also, I'm just going to explain, that have got is popular in casual speech because it can be easily abbreviated. "I have got" is abbreviated to "'Ive got", "they have got" becomes "they've got. "Has got" is abreviated to "'s got", as in "she's got". It's also popular because it distinguishes haves meaning - "possess" from other special meanings like "eat" and "drink". For example : "had got food" is also "possessed" or "owned" food, while, "had food" could mean "ate" food. >> Also, I'm just going to explain, that have got is popular in casual speech because it can be easily abbreviated. "I have got" is abbreviated to "'Ive got", "they have got" becomes "they've got. "Has got" is abreviated to "'s got", as in "she's got". It's also popular because it distinguishes haves meaning - "possess" from other special meanings like "eat" and "drink". For example : "had got food" is also "possessed" or "owned" food, while, "had food" could mean "ate" food. I thought you couldn't use 'have got'in the past, so there is no possible mistake with the meaning of 'eat' In theory, there could be confusion if you use "had" when talking about food. In practice, the context should make things clear. They had food this morning - This could mean (i) "They ate this morning" or (ii) "They had food in their possession this morning". They'd got food this morning - can only mean (ii). I am unsure which tense to use after because. For example: Graham went home because he had a terrible headache today. OR Graham went home because he has a terrible headache today. OR Graham went home because he has a terrible headache today. Because can be used with any tense, as far as I know - certainly with past, present and future: He went there because he had a free place to stay. He will go there because he's always dreamed of going. He goes there because it's his favorite restaurant. Hi JustKate, Thank you. I asked because "Graham went home because he had had a terrible headache today." sounds odd to me and I'm not sure people say this. Hi, Starsabound. "Graham went home because he had had a terrible headache today." This sentence is possible, but "had had" isn't that common unless the past perfect of "have" is really necessary for some reason. Looking at the sentence by itself, I can't see any reason for using "had had". In AE, many speakers would use this version: Graham went home because he had a terrible headache today. As I see it, the sequence of events is clear enough even if you use the simple past for "have". Welcome to the forum, Starsabound. In your particular examples, only the first one really works. He went home because he had a headache: the two things happened at the same past time. The second one says that he had had a headache at an earlier time in the day. Implicitly he no longer had it at the point where he went home, so it seems unlikely that the headache would be the cause of his going home. In the third one, he still has the headache now, after having gone home. That's a possible situation, but his having the headache now wasn't the cause of his going home earlier. Ws Welcome to the forum, Starsabound. In your particular examples, only the first one really works. He went home because he had a headache: the two things happened at the same past time. The second one says that he had had a headache at an earlier time in the day. Implicitly he no longer had it at the point where he went home, so it seems unlikely that the headache would be the cause of his going home. In the third one, he still has the headache now, after having gone home. That's a possible situation, but his having the headache now isn't the cause of his going home earlier. Ws They all sound perfectly fine to me. It's more likely that he'd go home because he (still) had a headache, but there's nothing logically nor grammatically wrong with, for example, "He went home because he had had a horrible headache the night before and hadn't got much sleep." The reason why had had sounds odd to you, Starsabound, is because it sounds odd to the rest of us, too. We tend to avoid such double-verbs. But sometimes they are necessary, and they are not incorrect, so while we all avoid them when we can, we can certainly use them when they are necessary to convey the correct meaning. Last edited: Aug 16, 2014 Agreed, Kate, that there's nothing grammatically wrong with Starsabound's sentences. As for the logical aspect, your example works for me because you have "... he had had a horrible headache the night before ...". That's a clear case for the past perfect. In fact the direct cause of his going home was presumably his tiredness resulting from lack of sleep (not just the memory of having had a headache). But Starsabound's example is rather different: "Graham went home because he had had a terrible headache today" (apparently no lack of sleep involved). Now it's possible that he had had a headache earlier in the day (and implicitly it had gone away, otherwise the speaker wouldn't have used 'had had'), but he decided to go home anyway. So he goes to his boss and says "I had a headache this morning. It's gone now, but I'm going home anyway". If I were his boss, I'd probably ask why he didn't go home when he actually had the headache ... [...] so while we all avoid them when we can [...] Personally I don't make any effort to avoid the past perfect. I use it with great pleasure when it conveys what I want to say, and not when it doesn't. Ws Well, since Starsabound's original question involved a doubt about which tense would have to be invoked after the word because, I think it's been very nicely discussed that because by itself does not require a particular tense. Well, since Starsabound's original question involved a doubt about which tense would have to be invoked after the word because, I think it's been very nicely discussed that because by itself does not require a particular tense. Ws 百度知道>提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了>_提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了>_ we will go and load ... Nous chargerons ... -> we will load ... Bonsoir, S'agissant de l'expression d'une action future et indépendamment de toute distance à parcourir, "aller + infinitif" exprime ce que l'on dénomme "le futur proche". Ex. : "Il est 23 h, je vais bientôt me coucher." On peut aussi employer ici le futur simple,mais avec de préférence avec "bientôt" ou un synonyme : "Il est 23 h, j'irai bientôt me coucher." (De préférence à : "Il est 23 h, j'irai me coucher.") Sinon, pour reprendre ton exemple, MAPJEN, "nous irons, à Toulouse, charger ce camion demain matin" (idée de distance à parcourir). Last edited: Jan 25, 2015 Pour moi le futur simple est juste plus soutenu que le présent dans ce cas, car les deux sont utilisables. "Dès que j'ai terminé, je te téléphone" : ici la principale est au présent et je n'utiliserais ce temps qu'avec de la famille ou un ami, alors que : "Lorsque j'aurai terminé, je te téléphonerai" me semble plus soutenu. Sinon je suis d'accord avec l'idée de distance! Mais si on me demande quand je rentre en France, je dirai sans doute "Je ne rentre qu'en 2017" et pourtant la date est éloignée... Entendu pour la différence de registre de langue. Pour la réponse à la question de savoir quand on rentre en France, l'indicatif présent et le futur peuvent s'employer. Quand rentrez-vous/rentres-tu/rentrerez-vous/rentreras-tu en France ? Je rentrerai en 2017/Je ne rentre qu'en 2017/Je rentre en 2017... Toutes ces phrases sont grammaticalement correctes, mais ne se valent pas stylistiquement et n'appartiennent pas toutes au même registre. Oui justement, c'est ce que j'essayais d'expliquer. Beaucoup parlent de distance, mais je pense que tout se joue au niveau du registre de langue car je dirai à mon frère "je rentre qu'en 2017" et à un patron "je ne rentrerai qu'en 2017". Mais il faut noter que le verbe utilisé dans le poste d'origine est "aller" :> je vais, (...) nous allons... Et c'est un usage très particulier. "Je vais manger, nous allons charger le camion"... Ce verbe échappe aux considérations de registre et est utilisé lorsque l'action à venir est proche, selon moi, chose qui n'est pas valable pour les autres verbes... Tout à fait d'accord ; j'ai d'ailleurs signalé le cas du futur proche. On retrouve la notion de niveau de langue dans ces phrases : Demain, j'irai à Toulouse pour charger ce camion. Demain, nous allons aller à (le reste sans changement). Qu'en pensez-vous ? Last edited: Jan 25, 2015 J'approuve vos remarques sur ce sujet! Tout à fait d'accord, l'exemple est parfait d'ailleurs. Votre deuxième phrase me choque à l'oreille, je ne sais pas pour vous! Même si on peut l'entendre dans la rue, dans les cafés, je trouve qu'utiliser deux fois de suite le verbe aller gêne un peu niveau fluidité de la langue : donc j'approuve totalement la différence de registre car cette phrase-ci est définitivement d'un registre familier et "j'irai à Toulouse" d'un registre soutenu! Bonsoir, Les deux phrases n'ont pas le même sens et les deux sont au futur. La phrase "Nous allons charger ce camion demain matin" est un futur proche. Le verbe aller est ici un auxiliaire de temps qui suivi d'un verbe à l'infinitif. Cette phrase a un sens très proche de "Nous chargerons ce camion demain matin". L'autre phrase "Nous irons charger ce camion demain matin" a aussi un sens futur. Cette fois-ci, le verbe aller à son sens normal, qui indique un déplacement. Il est au futur simple. La phrase pourrait s'écrire "Nous irons à cet endroit pour charger ce camion demain matin" et elle pourrait se mettre au futur proche "Nous allons aller charger ce camion dans un instant". SouthParkSpecialist said: J'approuve vos remarques sur ce sujet! Tout à fait d'accord, l'exemple est parfait d'ailleurs. Votre deuxième phrase me choque à l'oreille, je ne sais pas pour vous! Même si on peut l'entendre dans la rue, dans les cafés, je trouve qu'utiliser deux fois de suite le verbe aller gêne un peu niveau fluidité de la langue : donc j'approuve totalement la différence de registre car cette phrase-ci est définitivement d'un registre familier et "j'irai à Toulouse" d'un registre soutenu! Entendu. (Précision si besoin est : "Nous allons aller ..." a été écrit pour exemplifier justement la différence de registre.) @Tittornade : Accord sur toute la ligne, sous la légère réserve que "Nous allons aller" n'appartiendrait pas au style surveillé ! (Cf. messages 10 et 11, si nécessaire.) @Tittornade : Accord sur toute la ligne, sous la légère réserve que "Nous allons aller" n'appartiendrait pas au style surveillé ! (Cf. messages 10 et 11, si nécessaire.) Pour ma part, j'emploie et j'entends couramment employer des constructions du type : "je vais y aller", "nous allons y aller" "je vais aller dormir" ; "je vais aller faire des courses" ; "on va aller en vacances à tel endroit..." Mais, j'emploie plus rarement le "nous" à l'oral, effectivement. Bonsoir, Je ne vois pas bien ce que tu veux comparer entre "je vais aller" et "j'irai", puisque leur sens peut être très proche ou plutôt différent. J'imagine qu'à l'écrit, le futur proche est moins souvent employé qu'à l'oral Bonsoir, Et "vous allez aller à l'eau", qu'est-ce ? Hello, there's one thing confusing me. In this example (taken from a grammar exercise): She usually feeds the cat and switches on the TV to watch the news while she has/is having breakfast. is has or is having correct? Or maybe both sound good? I know that there's usually implying Present Simple, but on the other hand while seems to refer to an action in progress. I'd like to know what the opinion of native speakers is. I am not a native speaker but I think the best answer is: She usually feeds the cat and switches on the TV to watch the news while she is having breakfast. I apply the same thinking like you; the word while seems to refer to an action in progress. Any other thoughts? I am a native speaker of BE and could easily say either. I don't think there's much difference, though 'while she's having' perhaps suggests that breakfast is a slightly more drawn out process than 'while she has', which stresses slightly the habitual nature of the action. I am trying to connect two sentences using while and I am not sure if the tense after while . My teacher says that when describing two actions that happens at the same time in the future tense, I have to use progressive in a clause that start with while. But I think presnet is also fine. What do you think? He will tidy up the house and I will do the shopping. -> While he is tidying up the house, I will do the shopping. -->While I am doing the shopping, he will tidy up the house. --> While he tidies up the house, I will do the shopping. --> While I do the shopping, he will tidy up the house. We are going to cut the grass. You will pick the apples. _> While we are cutting the grass, you will pick the apples. --> While you are picking the apples, we are going to cut the grass. --> While we cut the grass, you will pick the apples. --> While you pick the apples, We are going to cut the grass.