

Continue



百度知道>提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了> 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? 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, Matterhorn. 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. Hi there Please have a look at the sentence below. "It is with mixed feelings that I write this email today." Why is it "I write" but not "I'm writing"? Thanks in advance You may be getting thrown off by the dummy subject. If you recast the sentence into the usual SVO order, you get "I write this email today with mixed feelings," or "I am writing this email today with mixed feelings." Both of which should seem perfectly normal ways to start a sentence. My subjective impression is that the use of the simple present, combined with the slightly unusual word order, lends a somewhat formulaic and solemn tone to the sentence. As the others say, it's a matter of style and personal preference. Last edited: Dec 27, 2024 Thanks everyone for your response to the thread. You may be getting thrown off by the dummy subject. If you recast the sentence into the usual SVO order, you get "I write this email today with mixed feelings," or "I am writing this email today with mixed feelings." Both of which should seem perfectly normal ways to start a sentence. Do you mean there is no difference in meaning and formality? My subjective impression is that the use of the simple present, combined with the slightly unusual word order, lend a somewhat formulaic and solemn tone to the sentence. As the others say, it's a matter of style and personal preference. Does it become more formal if I choose to use the Present Simple? Does it become more formal if I choose to use the Present Simple? To some extent in that particular sentence, I think so, yes. But please don't generalize that and conclude that the simple present is somehow more formal in general than the progressive. That's not the case at all. "It is with mixed feelings that..." is already a fairly formal, literary way of starting a sentence or a letter, so it makes sense to use the slightly more formal "I write." With a different opening the progressive might be more likely: "I'm writing to you today to thank you..." Does it become more formal if I choose to use the Present Simple? Yes. It makes it sound like an official announcement, of a type that takes the form "It is with great sadness that I report the death of" or "It is with the greatest pleasure that I award this year's prize to", etc. 百度知道>提示信息 知道宝贝找不到问题了> we're going to load ... Nous irons charger ... -> 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/rentrez-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! 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 ?