

## GOING TO

**Ahmedov Azimjon***teacher of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.*

ORCID: 0009-0007-3405-3150

azimjonahmedov1203@gmail.com

**Toshtemirova O‘g‘iloy Ematjon qizi***the second grade student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi “going to” konstruktsiyasining grammatik va pragmatik jihatlarini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada kelajakdagi reja, niyat va oldindan belgilangan hodisalarni ifodalash usullari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, “going to” va boshqa kelajak zamon konstruktsiyalari o‘rtasidagi farqlar, ishlatilish kontekstlari va o‘quvchilarga amaliy mashqlar tavsiya etiladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** going to, kelajak zamon, reja, niyat, predetermine hodisa, ingliz tili grammatikasi

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируются грамматические и прагматические аспекты конструкции “going to” в английском языке. Рассматриваются способы выражения планов, намерений и предопределённых событий. Также обсуждаются различия между “going to” и другими конструкциями будущего времени, контексты использования и практические упражнения для учащихся.

**Ключевые слова:** going to, будущее время, план, намерение, предопределённое событие, грамматика английского языка

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the grammatical and pragmatic aspects of the “going to” construction in English. It examines ways of expressing future plans, intentions, and predetermined events. Additionally, differences between “going to” and other future tense constructions, contexts of use, and practical exercises for learners are discussed.

**Keywords:** going to, future tense, plan, intention, predetermined event, English grammar

“Going to” is one of the most widely used constructions in English for expressing the future. It allows learners to indicate personal plans, intentions, and predetermined events.

There are several ways to express the future in English, such as will, shall, present continuous, and going to. Among these, “going to” is primarily used to express personal intentions or plans that have already been decided.

Grammar Structure of “Going to”

1. Present Tense Construction

I/You/We/They am/is/are going to + infinitive

Examples:

I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.

She is going to start a new job next week.

2. Interrogative Form

Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + infinitive

Examples:

Are you going to attend the meeting?

Is he going to travel this summer?

3. Negative Form

Subject + am/is/are not + going to + infinitive

Examples:

I am not going to buy a new car this year.

They are not going to come to the party.

Difference Between “Going to” and “Will”

1. Will expresses future actions made as a spontaneous decision or prediction.

2. Going to indicates a future plan, intention, or predetermined event.

Examples:

I will answer the phone. (Decision made at the moment)

I am going to answer the phone. (Planned intention)

Usage Contexts of “Going to”

1. Future Personal Plans

I am going to study abroad next year.

2. Intention

She is going to start exercising regularly.

3. Predetermined Events

Look at those clouds! It is going to rain soon.

Practical Exercises

1. Rewrite the sentences using going to.

2. Make negative sentences using am/is/are not going to.

3. Form questions using Am/Is/Are + subject + going to.

Examples:

Statement: I will visit my friend tomorrow. → I am going to visit my friend tomorrow.

Negative: She will not attend the class. → She is not going to attend the class.

Question: Will they travel to Paris next month? → Are they going to travel to Paris next month?

### **Conclusion**

The “going to” construction is an essential tool in English for expressing the future. It allows learners to clearly indicate personal plans, intentions, and predetermined events. Therefore, mastering and practicing the “going to” construction is crucial for every English language learner.

### **References**

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