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FUNCTIONAL COEXISTENCE OF SYNTHETIC AND ANALYTICAL FUTURE TEMPORAL FORMS IN THE PRESENT-DAY GERMANIC LANGUAGES AS A REFLECTION OF GRAMMATICALIZATION

Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to find out the reflection of joint functions of the synthetic future (when notional verbs are used in the present tense form for future reference) and analytical future (when the combination of modal or inchoative verbs with verbals is used for future reference). The subject of this research is a group of peculiarities revealed in the functioning of the future tense forms in the present-day Germanic languages. The investigation rests on the selection of some West and North Germanic languages which are similar to each other due to the territorial contact reciprocity. Within all selected languages the verb forms for futurity were identified and grouped into two main types. The first type is synthetic and grasps mostly non-occlusive notional verbs in the present tense forms. This type is accompanied by outer futurizing factors (of morphological and syntactical nature). The second type is analytical and contains two functional components. The first component functions as the initial formant consisting of modal or inchoative verbs. The second component functions as the final formant including verbals. The analytical type is accompanied by inner futurizing factors. Analytical future demonstrates the degree of penetration which takes place between initial and final formants, and this degree indicates the level of grammaticalization. Within the set of grammatical forms for future reference there are seven variants of opposition of binary and ternary types. Hepta-variant opposition gives some flexibility, universality, lability many-sided application to the forms of futurity. The process of grammaticalization is revealed as multi-aspect and integrated phenomenon.*

Keywords *formant, futurizing factor, future reference form, North-Germanic languages, opposition, West-Germanic languages.*

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ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНЕ СПІВІСНУВАННЯ СИНТЕТИЧНОЇ ТА АНАЛІТИЧНОЇ МАЙБУТНЬОЇ ЧАСОВИХ ФОРМ У СУЧАСНИХ ГЕРМАНСЬКИХ МОВАХ ЯК ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ ГРАМАТИКАЛІЗАЦІЇ

Анотація. *Стаття має на меті з'ясувати відображення аналогічних функцій синтетичного майбутнього часу (коли повнозначні дієслова вжито у формі теперішнього часу для посилання на майбутні дії) та аналітичного майбутнього часу (коли поєднання модального або інхотативного дієслова з неособовими формами дієслова вжито для посилання на майбутні дії). Предметом цього дослідження є особливості виокремлення форм майбутнього часу у сучасних германських мовах. Дослідження ґрунтується на селекції окремих західних і північних германських мов, що є подібними за*

територіальними контактами. В межах заявленої проблематики були ідентифіковані та згруповані у два типи дієслівні форми, що вживаються для передачі майбутності. До першого типу увійшли синтетичні форми, які сформовані нелімітними повнозначними дієсловами у формі теперішнього часу. Синтетичний тип супроводжується зовнішніми чинниками футурального типу (морфологічної та синтаксичної природи). Другий тип є аналітичним і складається з двох функціональних компонентів. Перший компонент функціонує як ініціальний формант, що складається з модального або інхواتивного дієслова. Другий компонент функціонує як фінальний формант, що містить неособові форми дієслова з відповідними частками. Аналітичний тип супроводжується внутрішніми футуральними чинниками. Аналітичні часові форми на позначення майбутньої дії демонструють певний ступінь взаємного проникнення, що має місце між початковим та кінцевим формантами, цей ступінь позначає рівень граматикалізації. У межах сукупності граматичних форм на позначення майбутнього часу виокремлюється сім варіантів опозиції бінарного і потрійного типів. Семиваріантна опозиція надає футуральним формам певну гнучкість, універсальність, лабільність, багатогранну вживаність. Сам процес граматикалізації виявляється як багатоаспектне інтегроване явище.

Ключові слова: формант, футуральний чинник, форма на позначення майбутньої дії, західногерманські мови, опозиція, північногерманські мови.

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Problem statement and its connection with theoretical and practical tasks. The historical development of languages has always appeared to be a complex and multifaceted process, whose specific features are difficult to penetrate when it is investigated either too broadly or too narrowly, with attention confined to only one

direction. Some difficulties appear on the way of primary model reconstruction and restoration of certain linguistic phenomena. **The connection** of this problem with scientific and practical tasks lies in the attempt to separate the future temporal analytical forms in the Germanic languages which have long been in contact reciprocity. **The main target** of this article is a detailed investigation of peculiarities of mutual relations and interactions of the present tense with the future reference and analytical future in the present-day Germanic languages. **The topicality** of this research is connected with the peculiarities of functioning both synthetic and analytical future forms; and these peculiarities are not yet investigated in full. **The novelty** of the present study is the attempt of reverse reconstruction of processes of development and interaction of the future tense forms in the Germanic languages which are rather similar to each other. **The object** of this investigation is facts from the present-day Germanic languages (Frisian and Dutch are representatives of the West Germanic subgroup; and Danish, Swedish and Norwegian represent the North Germanic or Scandinavian subgroup). Comparison of the forms of futurity that functioned in those languages gives the opportunity to separate the most stable and wide-spread structures and distinguish their common features which corroborate the tendencies to analysis of Germanic verb forms. **The subject** of the research is a set of specifications in the functioning of the future forms in modern Germanic languages, and individual peculiarities of temporal formants.

Publication analysis. General and common tendency to anaplasia of modern Germanic languages is definitely and evidently reflected in the process of temporal verb form development. In this aspect the main attention is focused on the formant which stands out using the form contrasting, comparison, setting off and opposition. Any formant of the analytical form is not viewed as a separate auxiliary verb, because this verb gets its formant meaning only in the combination with a certain form of the notional verb. In particular, futurity is often represented by an auxiliary (precisely modal) verb which may be in different forms if the notional verb is used in the future form. Thus, this analytical form is not represented by one

continuous (linear) morpheme which is associated with synthetic forms and their non-discrete morphemes. It is the analytical form that contains two units. The form itself is twofold [14, p. 274-275]. An analytical form presupposes the existence of synthetic forms. A twofold form establishment helps to understand the way how analytical system cooperates with synthetic one. Analytical forms not only create structures that are oppositional to synthetic ones in general paradigm. Analytical forms incorporate synthetic ones into their structures [1, p. 985]. An analytical form may be determined as a grammaticalized word combination or phrase. It consists of a notional verb in a certain grammatical form and an auxiliary verb with individual patterns of grammatical forms. Opportunity to interpret these word combinations (phrases) as grammatical forms of the notional verbs is connected with the fact that these phrases are involved into the common paradigm with synthetic forms in the same category [7, p. 113]. Analytical temporal forms are distinguished due to the existence of synthetic temporal forms. This fact is very significant. Analytical forms do not exist in isolation. They are paradigmatic partners-antagonists of synthetic forms. If synthetic forms were to disappear, simultaneously analytical forms would lose their separation. Conformably, analytical forms have the same flexion structure as synthetic ones. It is the existence of synthetic devices for category representation that makes it possible to postulate the existence of analytical forms in languages. Analytical forms require synthetic forms, and they are inseparable. In the analytical construction, if the analytical verb is not a morpheme, the whole construction which constitute as a single unit, should be recognized as a specific word combination where the first element correlates with a lexico-grammatical word-morpheme [20, p. 78-80]. Word combination is a group of words which are combined on a semantic and grammatical bases if they are not analysed syntactically from the point of view of predication, or as a sentence, or its parts. It is difficult to find a clear boundary because there are a lot of intermediate cases between auxiliary and notional words (verbs in particular) which depend on the level of auxiliary word grammaticalization or losing its primary lexical meaning. As a part

of analytical construction, the auxiliary verb has a specific grammatical function that correlates with the form creating morpheme-affix [13, p. 346]. Accordingly, the analytical construction is a form of corresponding notional word which forms the system of its word formation – the word paradigm. Moreover, the combination of auxiliary and notional words is synthetical in form (using separate words but not parts of words) and may be morphological according to the meaning. These morphological word combinations belong to morphology [10. P. 148]. Grammaticalization demonstrates the result of gradual abstracting of different degree from the primary lexical meaning of the auxiliary word. As a rule, grammaticalization was found with the words with broad, general lexical meaning; they were verbs with broad semantics. Analytical constructions are viewed as stable and indivisible combinations of auxiliary and notional words. Four basic features of these constructions have been identified but these four features are not absolute. As for the analytical construction development, the leading are inner features; and the modal future is not recognized as an analytical construction [10, p. 318-321]. From the opposite point of view analytical constructions are identified only in the sphere of English verbs, in particular, the future tense with modal verbs *shall*, *will*. Basic criteria for the transformation of word combinations into analytical constructions are their stability, universality, involvement into a paradigm [15, p. 88-91]. The history of the complex verb tenses proves that fact. These tenses originate from verb combinations. The difference between verb combinations and verb tenses was in stability of grammatical structure, unification of link-verbs which were transformed into auxiliary verbs and grammatical and semantic indivisibility.

A far broader approach to the analytical construction is used by Scandinavian linguists. The combination of any auxiliary word with a notional word is recognized as a "morphological word combination" [9, p. 115]. In the Norwegian language the form of future I which is viewed as analytical, involves not only infinitive constructions with modal verbs *vile*, *skele* but a construction with an auxiliary verb *komme til* (*to happen*). In some cases combinations of

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vil, *skal* or *kommer til* + infinitive I have modal meaning according to the meaning of the modal verb: desire *vil*, obligation *skal*, necessity or fortuity *kommer til*. In such cases these combinations are not verb forms but modal constructions [5, p. 358-361]. In the Swedish language analytical forms include future I (consisting of the verb *skola* + the infinitive and *komma* + the infinitive + *atta*) in spite of the fact that the first construction is often used with the additional meaning of obligation, promise [6, p. 217-219].

The discrepancy in interpretation of the analytical verb construction between English and German linguists on the one hand and Scandinavian linguists on the other may be explained by the differences in linguistic sources. The difference is in the method which views the process of grammaticalization narrower or broader explaining it as a gradual and vast development [11, p. 317]. The analysis of publications demonstrates a contradictory point of view on the nature of analytical forms and their strong connection with synthetic forms. These facts compel to provide simultaneous parallel comparison of analytical and synthetic forms with a close grammatical meaning of futurity.

Results of the research. The comparison of the Germanic languages in the aspect of future forms should be started from the North Germanic languages which are also known as Scandinavian. In particular, the continental Scandinavian area include the Danish, the Norwegian and the Swedish languages which are found within the bounds of the Jutland Peninsula and Scandinavia that provided for their close contacts. That is why such insular languages as Faroese and Icelandic are out of attention as their contacts with the continental languages are seen as distant and restricted.

The present-day Danish language demonstrates the usage of the present tense for future reference (*V present for future reference*) combined with adverbial modifiers of time in simple sentences. This usage is very extensive, but it mainly occurs with non-conclusive verbs (*V non-conclusive*). The same usage of the present tense forms for future reference takes place in adverbial clauses of condition: *Hvis de kommer, er de her: løbet at et minut. Jørgen stiller sig der ved døren ud til entreen og bliver roligt stående, så de kan se ham*

*derude fra. Du går og lukker op, Alice. (Knud Sønderby. Den usynlige hør) – If they come, they will be here in a minute. Jorgen will stand in the entrance hall doorway and he will stand calmly for being seen by them immediately as soon as they come in. You, Alice, will go and open the door [12, p. 543]. The usage of the present tense for future reference occurs vastly in adverbial clauses of time: Når Boris kommer til mig, skal vi høre radio. – When Boris comes to me, we shall listen to the radio. The same tendency takes place in adverbial clauses of condition: Når han ikke kommer, skal du besøge ham. – If he comes, you should attend him. Analytical (modal) future is a twofold combination of auxiliary verbs *ville* or *skulle* in the present tense form (*vil*, *skal*) and the infinitive of the notional verb without particle *at*. The first person requires *skal*. The verb *vil* is used with other persons and is used with all persons in the negative sentences: Jeg skal læse. – I shall read; Han vil læse. – He will read. In the Danish language word combinations with the verb *komme* (to come) + the preposition *til* + the infinitive of the notional verb are used for future reference [12, p. 384-386]. Such verb combination represents unexpected, unplanned action: De kommer til at fryse, hvis de ikke tager frakken på. – He will feel cold if he doesn't put on the coat. Instead of the verb *være* (to be), the verb *blive* (to become) is used in the future tense: Han bliver snart rasle. – He will recover soon. All these facts show that the future action may be represented in different ways – by analytical present for future reference (*V present for future reference*), by the analytical form consisting of inchoative verbs (*V inchoative + V infinitive*; *komme + til + V infinitive*), and by the analytical form with modal verbs *vil / skal* (*V modal + V infinitive*).*

In the present-day Swedish language the present for future reference is used in case of undoubted future action realization: Tåget kommer imorgon klockan åtta. – The train arrives at eight o'clock tomorrow [6, p. 245]. The analytical future is used to represent possible or planned action in the future, and this action is not restricted with any time limit of another action. The analytical future tense is often accompanied by adverbial modifiers of time *imorga* (tomorrow), *nästa år* (next morning). Analytical forms are

twofold formants. The first variant involves the auxiliary verb *skall* + the infinitive (without particle *att*) of the notional verb: *Jag skall läsa dig imorgon. – I shall read to you tomorrow* [19, p. 76]. In the second variant the inchoative verb *kommer* in the present form with particle *att* and the notional verb in the infinitive form are used: *Jag kommer att läsa dig imorgon. – I shall read to you tomorrow*. There is a certain semantic difference between these two forms. The first variant reflects not only future time reference but at the same time renders some modality, the verb *skall* being auxiliary and modal (meaning of obligation) at once. The second variant (with *kommer*) renders no modality. The present tense for the future reference is used in the adverbial clause of time: *Jag har nog slutat det, när du är färdig. – By the time you are ready, I shall finish it without fail* [4, p. 160-162]. The same appropriateness occurs in the adverbial clauses of condition: *Om du kommer till mig, skall jag berätta om allt. – If you visit me, I shall tell you everything*. The Swedish and Danish languages demonstrate similar tendencies in the usage of analytical future forms [9, p. 104].

The Norwegian language has the same tendencies not only in the sphere of analytical forms but in the sphere of the present tense usage for futurity. Non-conclusive verbs describe actions that have some limit or these actions move to the completion. According to the context a non-conclusive verb may denote one separate action or a string of these actions. The present tense may represent the future action. This present for future reference is used together with adverbial modifiers of time or in the structure of the subordinate clauses. However, such usage is typical only for non-conclusive verbs: *Han kommer I morgen. – He will come tomorrow; Om 8 dager reiser jeg. – I shall leave in eight days; Jeg skal visst arberjde, salænge mine kræfter strækker til. – Undoubtedly, I shall work till I am able*. Future meaning is represented by the construction consisting of the inchoative verb *komme til* + infinitive I with particle *å*: *Farbikken kommer til å koste sju millionen sveske kronen. – The plant will cost seven million Swedish crowns* [5, p. 328-331]. In modal analytical future present forms of auxiliary verbs *ville, skulle* + infinitive I of notional verbs are used. The combination with *vil* has

future meaning without any modal shade with the second and third persons, in particular, if the subject does not act as a person, i.e. it has no desire: *Vil du aldrig mere tenke på meg?* - *Is it possible you will never think about me?* The combination *skal* + infinitive I has future meaning without any modal shade with the first person. The modal meaning occurs with the third person: *Nu skal skibet skille dem.* - *Now the ship will separate them* [11, p. 217]. The modal verb in this structure may partly lose its lexical meaning, and the whole structure gains the morphological meaning [5, p. 224]. Some verb forms, in particular future I, originate from these modal phrases [9, p. 136]. In some cases, it is difficult to differentiate modal phrases and verb forms.

The Dutch language demonstrates the tendency (mostly in the colloquial variant) to use the present tense for future reference. Such usage especially occurs with adverbial modifiers of time: *Morgen vertrekken zij.* - *They are leaving for tomorrow.* Expectation may be represented by the present tense, especially with the adverbial modifier of time: *Dat doe ik morgen.* - *I shall do it tomorrow;* *Volgend jaar trouwen we.* - *Next year we shall marry* [8, p. 127]. Future I is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb *zullen* in the present form + infinitive I of the notional verb: *Ik zal het morgen doen.* - *I shall do it tomorrow.* This form is used in its absolute function more in the written variant than in the colloquial one to mean a future action as a one-moment process or as recurrent actions: *Ik zal steeds aan hem denken.* - *I shall think about him tomorrow.* At the same time, this form may have a modal meaning expressing supposition, possibility (mostly with the modal verb *wel*): *Hij zal wel bij mij komen.* - *Probably, he will come to me.* Within the adverbial clauses of time and condition, the analytical future is found in the principal clause, and the present tense for future reference in the subordinate: *Ingeval u niet lekker voelt, laat u de dokter reopen.* - *If you feel bad, send for the doctor;* *Ik ga wandelen, tenzij het sheeuwt.* - *I shall go for a walk if it does not snow;* *Als het niet regent, zal ik bij u komen.* - *If it does not rain, I shall come to you.* The future reference may be rendered by the inchoative verb *goan* + the infinitive [3, p. 356]. *This verb combination represents intention:*

Dat ga ik morgen niet doen. – I am not going to do it tomorrow. The same construction represents the beginning of the action, and the tense specification is associated with the context: *Het goat regenen, kijk eens naar die donkere wolken inde verte. – It is going to rain, look at these dark clouds at a distance; Het gaat regenen, ik heb al enkele drappels gevoeld. – It is starting to rain, I have just felt a few drops* [16, p. 264].

In the Frisian language the analytical future is formed with the help of the combination of the auxiliary verb *sille* + the infinitive: *Ik sil dan komme. – I shall come later.* The analytical future represents not only one moment, but a recurrent action in the future: *Ik sil jo yntiids warskôgje. – I shall inform you in time.* The modal meaning may be reflected in this construction [2, p. 78]. The present for the future is often used with adverbial modifiers: *We geane moarn nei it gemeentehûs. – Tomorrow we go to the mayor.* The analytical future is used only in the principal clauses, and the present for the future is used in the subordinate clauses of condition: *At sto (asto) moarn komst, (dan) sille wy wille hawwe. – If you come tomorrow, we shall have some fun entertainment.* The same pattern occurs in the adverbial clauses of time: *Wyl sto lêst, sik ik in brief skiuwe. – I shall write a letter while you read.* There is a difference between the present for the future reference and the analytical future, the latter is more emphatic: *Ik gean fan'e middei de stêd yn (gean). – I shall go to the town today's afternoon* [17, p. 83]. The Frisian language has analytical structures which combine inchoative verbs + gerunds with particle *to*. The Frisian gerund is a verbal that is the infinitive + suffix *-n*. Some infinitives have their own suffix *-n*: *stean (to stand), gean (to go)*. Inchoative verbs are used in the analytical constructions: *gean (to go), komme (to come): Ik gean to silen. – I am going to sail* [17, p. 96].

Conclusion and further investigation. Detailed analysis and confrontation of grammatical forms for future reference in some North and West Germanic languages have been realized. These Germanic languages have been selected for comparison according to their geographical locations. All these languages were in constant interaction being separated only by numerous narrow and shallow

channels between numerous islands of the Jutland archipelago [18, p. 48-50]. Comparison of verb forms reveals a definite tendency to introduction of the most stable forms. The simplest one is the verb in the present form which refers to the future + adverbial modifiers of time. These adverbials are additional futurizing factors, and they influence the temporal semantics of the verb-predicate shifting the focus of its action from the present to the future tense. It is established as analytical future, and the verb-predicate represents present for future reference. Stability of such forms is most vivid in the subordinate adverbial clauses of time and condition. It demonstrates a bigger strength of futurizing factors that is hidden in the adverbial clause semantics. From another point of view futurizing factors represented by the adverbial clauses prevent other future forms from penetration into the structure of subordinate clauses. It provides for the domination of the synthetic present for future reference. This form may be seen as a future synthetic present form, semantics of which is revealed under the influence of futurizing factors (adverbial modifiers within the simple sentence or adverbial clauses of time and condition). Futurizing factors have contextual nature. Adverbial clauses are stable and resistant in the aspect of modal verb penetration. The modal analytical future does not penetrate into this structure where synthetic future – present for future reference – dominates. The simple sentence does not have this resistance. Its structure is open for being penetrated by the present for future and modal future even if there is an adverbial modifier as a futurizing factor. The second form for future reference with the features of an analytical structure is a combination of modal verbs in the present tense form and a simple infinitive without any particle. Such analytical structure has monolithic character, solidity, firmness, close relations between its components. Infinitival particle is a marker of infinitival zone. The usage of modal future does not need any futurizing factors because the combination of modal verbs in the present tense form with bare infinitive gains some function of a futurizing factor. From another aspect the modal verb nature and peculiarity provide for the projection of the action into the future, and at the same time some modal meaning remains in these

analytical forms. An analytical future form, having in its structure two formants, operates with the initial formant. It is a present tense form of the modal verb: *ville (vil) / skully (skal) + V infinitive* in Danish; *skall + V infinitive* in Swedish; *skulle (skal) / ville (vil) + V infinitive* in Norwegian; *zullen (zal) + V infinitive* in Dutch; *sille (sil) + V infinitive* in Frisian. All these facts demonstrate that futurizing factors move from the contextual sphere into the sphere of predicate, namely its initial formant. Specification of the analytical form rests on indivisibility of its initial and final formants and inability of their autonomous existence. A false impression of quasi-discreteness may appear because of the separate differentiation of the formants. But the analytical form is a monolithic structure in spite of its seeming discreteness which proves wrong because of its twofold nature. Absence of analytical modal future in the structure of adverbial clauses of time and condition demonstrates the redundancy of future meaning semantics which is associated with analytical modal future, its unnecessary in the stable structures with present for future reference. Modal future may be used in syntactical structures of that type. Modern English uses such structures but the epistemic modality obtains the primary meaning, moving future meaning on the rare background: *if S + should / will (would) + V infinitive*. All these facts point to the redundant futurizing factors (combination of adverbial clauses with the specification of analytical future). This combination does not give synergy (reciprocal summary reinforcement) but suppression of future meaning strengthening of modal epistemic meaning.

The third form for the future action representation which is traced in the present-day Germanic languages, is a combination of inchoative verbs in the present tense form + the infinitive with the particle. The presence of the infinitive particle means less unity, weaker monolithic character of the whole analytical structure in comparison with modal future. Structures with inchoative verbs may be recognized as present for future reference which is represented by analytical forms in Danish (*komme + til + at / blive + V infinitive*), in Norwegian (*komme(r) + til + a + V infinitive*), in Swedish (*komme(r) + att + V infinitive*), in Dutch (*gaan + V infinitive*), in

Frisian (*gean / komme te + V gerund*). At the same time these forms may be analysed as analytical inchoative future. In fact, these forms may be separated into a group of periphrastic constructions. In the case of inchoative verbs futurizing factors of initial formants are rather flexible, labile. On the one side, when the inchoative verb is used in the present tense form, the presence of futurizing factors, such as adverbial modifiers of time and condition, is necessary. On the other side, it is the combination of the inchoative verb + the infinitive that bears the features of future meaning, but this second futurizing factor is not always sufficient. That is why the presence of the first futurizing factor (the system of adverbial modifiers) is in need.

Comparison of grammatical forms for future reference is represented in **Table 1**. All the languages used for the analysis and comparison, demonstrate the usage of the synthetic morphologic form of the present tense for the future reference. In this case it may be described as synthetic future. This form is mostly applicable with non-conclusive verbs in Danish and Norwegian. Being used in the simple sentences, the synthetic future requires adverbial modifiers of time and condition. The usage of the synthetic future is available in adverbial clauses of time and condition. Adverbial modifiers and adverbial clauses belong to outer futurizing factors because they do not possess the semantic category of verbal tense. Futurizing factors may be of inner type when the verb semantics pertains some future aspect. Hence, the synthetic future in Swedish has the meaning of certainty about the future action, in Danish it renders the meaning of expectation. In Norwegian the synthetic future may describe one separate action or a chain of actions with future reference.

So, the synthetic future has inner and outer futurizing factors. If inner futurizing factors are connected with the present form of the notional verbs-predicates belonging to the non-conclusive group, the outer factors are associated with morphological units – adverbs of time and condition, and corresponding syntactical units – adverbial clauses of time and condition.

Analytical morphological forms for future reference consist of an initial formant, a final formant and an intermediate or quasi-formant. The initial formant includes modal verbs, and the final formant

includes non-personal verb forms (verbals), traditionally a bare infinitive. This construction may be analysed as the analytical modal future, and its initial formant – a modal verb – is involved into the gradual and slow process of grammaticalization when modal verbs lose their primary lexical meanings. At the same time modal verbs move to the stronger joining with the infinitives – bearers of primary lexical meaning. The final stage of this joining results in the combination of the initial and final formants, their mutual coupling or clutch, and thus the analytical modal future appears in the Germanic languages. In general the process of grammaticalization may be represented in a more formal quantitative way based on the degree of the formants' penetration (**Table 2**). The highest degree of penetration happens when modal verbs and bare infinitives are involved into the formation of analytical modal future. The absence of infinitival particles enables a mutual 3-level penetration of formants. The middle degree of penetration occurs when infinitival particles are used before infinitives. It happens when the initial formant is represented by inchoative verbs (*V inchoative*). The degree of penetration is reduced because the mutual coupling of the initial and final formants becomes weak. Infinitive particles are quasi (intermediate) formants. A 2-level penetration takes place and correlates with analytical inchoative future (no preposition). In the Dutch language there is an exception when the infinitive is used without any infinitival particle in combination with the inchoative verb, and analytical inchoative future demonstrates the highest degree of penetration which is usually associated with the analytical modal future (**Table 2**).

The lowest degree of penetration is associated with analytical inchoative future (prepositional variant). It has only one level. The initial formant (*V inchoative*) and the final formant (*V infinitive* or *V gerund*) are separated from each other by two quasi (intermediate) formants. They are expressed by prepositions and infinitival particles. In the chain *V inchoative* – *preposition* – *infinitival particle* – *V infinitive* / *V gerund* the mutual penetration between initial and final formants is very low and weak. Inchoative verbs partly preserve their primary lexical meanings and analytical inchoative future in

whole renders additional specification of a future action: unexpected and unplanned action (in Danish); intention and beginning of the action (in Dutch).

In general, grammatical forms for future reference form opposition between two principal forms according to the model: the synthetic (non-conclusive) future :: the analytical (modal / inchoative) future. **Table 3** summarizes seven variants of opposition in the system of Germanic forms for future reference. The first variant reveals binary and ternary oppositions, with the binary ones prevailing immensely. The second variant demonstrates two principal types of temporal forms for future reference – synthetic :: analytical. The third type of opposition is found within analytical forms and represents the order of the formants – initial :: final. The fourth type reveals inner nature of the initial formant which may be represented by modal or inchoative verbs. The fifth opposition demonstrates the formants' status which can be proper or quasi. Proper formants are initial and final ones which create analytical future forms. They are essential, and only together they create temporal grammatical form for future reference. Proper formants are in opposition to quasi formants which do not have any lexical meaning because they belong to the functional parts of speech, whereas proper formants are notional parts of speech. Quasi formants weaken the process of interpenetration between proper (initial and final) formants. Opposition of the formants' status rests on different functions in the process of interpenetration – strengthening :: weakening. The sixth variant of opposition demonstrates specification of futurizing factors. Outer factors may be morphological (adverbs of time) or syntactical (adverbial clauses of time and condition). They do not belong to the analytical future form. Inner factors are associated with the analytical (modal or inchoative) future form with its hidden semantics which appears in the result of the process of interpenetration of the formants. The seventh variant of opposition is the only case of ternary one. It reflects the degree of grammaticalization which correlates with the degree of penetration, starting from the minimal degree (1), following with the medial degree (2), and finishing with the maximal degree (3).

Table 1

Variations of grammatical forms for future reference							
Language	Synthetic		Grammatical forms for future reference				
	Morphological structure	Specification of usage	Analytical				
			Initial formant	Morphological structure Quasi (intermediate) formant	Final formant	Specification of usage	
Danish	<i>V present</i> for future reference (synthetic future)	• in simple sentences + adverbial modifiers of time • non-conclusive verbs • in adverbial clauses of time, condition	<i>ville (vil)</i>	Analytical modal future		• <i>skall</i> for the first person	
			<i>skully (skal)</i>		<i>##</i> particle	<i>V infinitive</i>	• <i>vil</i> for the second and third person
			<i>komme</i>	Analytical inchoative future			• <i>vil</i> for all persons in negative sentences
				<i>till</i> preposition <i>at</i> particle <i>##</i> particle	<i>V infinitive</i>	• unexpected, unplanned action	
			<i>blive</i>		<i>V infinitive</i>		
Swedish	<i>V present</i> for future reference (synthetic future)	• in simple sentences + adverbial modifiers of time (certainty about future action) • in adverbial clauses of time, condition	<i>skall</i>	Analytical modal future		• possible action in future	
				<i>##</i> particle		<i>V infinitive</i>	• planned action in future
			<i>kommer</i>	Analytical inchoative future			• adverbial modifier of time
				<i>att</i>	<i>V infinitive</i>	• additional modal meaning (obligation)	
							• no additional modal meaning
Norwegian	<i>V present</i> for future reference (synthetic future)	• non-conclusive verbs • one separate action • chain of actions	<i>vil</i>	Analytical modal future		• no additional modal meaning	
						<i>V infinitive</i>	• for the second and third person
			<i>skal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	

					• subject of the action is not a person • subject has no desires • for the first person
				<i>komme</i> Analytical inchoative future <i>till</i> preposition <i>ā</i> particle <i>V infinitive</i>	
Dutch	<i>V present</i> for future reference (synthetic future)	• adverbial modifiers of time • expectations • subordinate adverbial clauses of time, condition	<i>zullen (zal)</i>	Analytical modal future	• one separate action • chain of actions • supposition • possibility • principal clause in the complex sentences of time, condition • intention • beginning of the action
			<i>zal</i>	<i>wel</i>	
			<i>gaan</i>		
				Analytical inchoative future	
Frisian	<i>V present</i> for future reference (synthetic future)	• adverbial modifiers of time • subordinate adverbial clauses of time, condition	<i>sille</i>	Analytical modal future	• one separate action • chain of actions • principal clause in the complex sentences of time, condition
			<i>gaan</i>	Analytical inchoative future	
			<i>komme</i>	<i>te</i> particle	<i>V gerund</i>

Table 2

Analytical form grammaticalization in the reflection of the degree of penetration				
Initial formant	Quasi (intermediate) formant		Final formant	Degree of penetration
	Preposition	Particle		
<i>V modal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	
<i>V inchoative</i>	<i>till</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>V infinitive</i>	3
<i>V modal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	1
<i>V inchoative</i>		<i>att</i>	<i>V infinitive</i>	3
<i>V modal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	2
<i>V inchoative</i>	<i>till</i>	<i>å</i>	<i>V infinitive</i>	3
<i>V modal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	1
<i>V inchoative</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	3
<i>V modal</i>			<i>V infinitive</i>	3
<i>V inchoative</i>		<i>te</i>	<i>V gerund</i>	2

Table 3

Grammatical forms for future time reference in the reflection of opposition		
Variant of opposition	Type of opposition	
	Initial opposition	Components of opposition
1.	Initial opposition	binary opposition :: ternary opposition
2.	Opposition of forms	synthetic form :: analytical form
3.	Opposition of formants' order	initial formant :: final formant
4.	Opposition of initial formants	modal verb :: inchoative verb
5.	Opposition of formants' status	proper formant :: quasi formant
6.	Opposition of futurizing factors	inner :: outer
7.	Opposition of grammaticalization degree	minimal degree (1) :: medial degree (2) :: maximal degree (3)

This opposition is admittedly approximate; however, even very subtle quantitative differences are clearly evident. All the information given in **Table 3** reveals the integrated feature of grammaticalization while creating analytical Modal and inchoative) future. Existence of opposition in seven (or six) variants found in the system of temporal forms for future reference speaks for the flexibility of the system, its universality, lability, multi-sided application in the process of future formation description. The heptavariant opposition shows a multi-aspect process of grammaticalization. What is more, it shows a common tendency in analytical future formation that is the result of contacts between some North and west Germanic languages found in one and the same area. It also indicates a tangle of common Germanic problems in interlanguage contacts which brought up the formation of the grammatical verb forms for future reference. It is possible to untangle these problems if more effective model of comparison is used to reveal all details and specifications which exist in the Germanic group of languages. Further investigation is needed to conduct a more meticulous analysis and identify a more effective model for comparison.

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