

will

I

1. [wɪl] *n* *мк.* *sing*

1. воля; сила воли

strong [weak, iron] will - сильная [слабая, железная] воля

lack of will - безволие

a will of one's own - своеволие, своенравие; упрямство

by force of will - силой воли

2. 1) желание, воля

God's will - воля божия

thy will be done - *библ.* да будет воля твоя

will to live - воля к жизни

will to win /to victory/ - воля к победе

at will - по усмотрению, по желанию [*ср. тж.* ◇]

tenant at will - арендатор, который может быть выселен в любое время /без предупреждения/

be may come and go at will - он может приходить и уходить, когда захочет

at one's own sweet will - когда вздумается /заблагорассудится/

to do smth. of one's own free will - сделать что-л. по собственному желанию

against one's will - против чьей-л. воли

to work /to have/ one's will - делать по-своему

to work one's will upon smb. - навязать кому-л. свою волю

to be at smb.'s will - быть в чьем-л. распоряжении /в чьих-л. руках/

with the best will (in the world) - как бы нам этого ни хотелось

such is our will and pleasure - *возвыш.* такова наша воля и приказание2) *арх.* просьба; приказ

3. энергия, энтузиазм; интерес

they set to work with a will - они горячо принялись за дело

4. завещание, последняя воля (*тж. юр.* last will and testament)

to make /to draw up/ a will - составить завещание

◇ at will! - *воен.* одиночный огонь! (*команда*) [*ср. тж.* 2, 1)]

to take the will for the deed - быть благодарным за одно только желание помочь; довольствоваться чьими-л. обещаниями /посулами/

where there's a will, there's a way - *посл.* где хотение, там и умение2. [wɪl] *v* (*willed*) *книжн.* *возвыш.*

1. проявлять волю, желание; хотеть, желать

whatever he wills he may accomplish - что бы он ни задумал, он всё может сделать

he who wills success is half-way to it - ≅ воля к победе - залог успеха

God has willed it so - на то была воля божья

fate willed it that he should die young - ему было на роду написано умереть молодым

2. заставляя; внушать

to will oneself to fall asleep - заставить себя заснуть

to will smb. to do /into doing/ smth. - заставить кого-л. сделать что-л.

3. завещать

to will one's money to charities - завещать деньги благотворительным учреждениям

to will away from smb. - лишать законного наследника наследства

II

[wɪl] *v* (*would*)

I

*выражает*1. 1) *желание, стремление, намерение, склонность*

I will do it - я (охотно) сделаю это

I will not /won't/ do it - я не намерен /не хочу, не желаю/ этого делать

we will not put up with your refusal this time - на этот раз мы ваш отказ не примем

he can find no one who will take the job - ему не удастся найти человека, который взялся бы за это дело

come whenever you will - приходите, когда хотите /пожелаете/

call it what you will - назовите это как хотите

do as you will - делай как знаешь

they have to obey, whether they will or not - им приходится повиноваться, хотя они этого или нет

2) *решимость*:

I can and I will learn it - я могу выучить это и обязательно /непременно/ выучу

I have made up my mind to go and go I will - я решил пойти, и ничто меня не остановит

I will be obeyed - я заставлю делать по-моему

2. 1) *просьбу, приглашение или предложение (в вежливой форме)*:

will you have a cup of tea? - не хотите ли чашку чая?

will you tell me the time? - скажите, пожалуйста, который час?

won't you sit down? - садитесь, пожалуйста

will you come in? - входите, пожалуйста

2) *распоряжение или приказание*:

will you remember that you have to be here at three - не забудь, что в три ты должен быть здесь

just wait a moment, will you? - подождите минуточку, пожалуйста
you will do what I say at once - ты сейчас же сделаешь, что тебе велят
will you post the letter without delay? - (пожалуйста) отправьте письмо без задержки
you will report to the colonel - доложите полковнику
shut the door, will you? - закрой дверь (пожалуйста)

3. возможность, способность :

the back seat will hold three passengers - на заднем сиденье поместятся /могут сидеть/ три человека
three metres of cloth will make a skirt and jacket - из трёх метров ткани выйдет юбка и жакет

4. предположение:

this'll be our train - это, наверное, наш поезд
this will be your cousin - это, по-видимому, ваш двоюродный брат
you will remember ... - как вы помните ...
you will have read that article - вы, наверное, читали эту статью

5. неизбежность :

accident will happen - несчастный случай может произойти с каждым
what will be, will be - чему быть, того не миновать
truth will out - истины не утаишь
boys will be boys - мальчики всегда остаются мальчиками, мальчики есть мальчики

6. часто повторяющееся действие или привычное состояние :

there he'll /he will/ sit hour after hour - он сидит /просиживает/ там часами
he will have his little joke, the doctor - *эмоц.-усил.* и любит же он пошутить, этот доктор!
the drawer will not open - ящик стола никак не открывается
the engine won't start - мотор не заводится

III Б

вспомогательный глагол служит для образования формы будущего времени во 2 и 3 л. :

I shall tell you everything and you will give me your opinion - я вам всё расскажу, а вы мне выскажете своё мнение
when will it be ready? - когда это будет готово?



if you will - с вашего позволения
come what will - будь что будет
I'll be hanged if ... - провалиться мне на этом месте, если ...

II

1. [wɪl] *n диал.*

блуждающий огонёк

2. [wɪl] *a диал.*

- 1) заблудившийся, сбившийся с пути
- 2) растерянный, запутавшийся

will

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

will [wɪl wɪlz wɪled wɪllɪŋ] modal verb, verb, noun BrE [wɪl] ^m NAmE [wɪl] ^m
modal verb (short form 'll BrE [l] ^m ; NAmE [l] ^m , negative **will not**, short form **won't** BrE [wəʊnt] ^m ; NAmE [wəʊnt] ^m , pt **would** BrE [wəd] ^m ; NAmE [wəd] ^m strong form BrE [wʊd] ^m ; strong form NAmE [wʊd] ^m , short form 'd BrE [d] ^m ; NAmE [d] ^m , negative **would not**, short form **wouldn't** BrE ['wʊdnt] ^m ; NAmE ['wʊdnt] ^m)

1. used for talking about or predicting the future

- You'll be in time if you hurry.
- How long will you be staying in Paris?
- Fred said he'd be leaving soon.
- By next year all the money will have been spent.

2. used for showing that sb is willing to do sth

- I'll check this letter for you, if you want.
- They won't lend us any more money.
- He wouldn't come— he said he was too busy.
- We said we would keep them.

3. used for asking sb to do sth

- Will you send this letter for me, please?
- You'll water the plants while I'm away, won't you?
- I asked him if he wouldn't mind calling later.

4. used for ordering sb to do sth

- You'll do it this minute!
- Will you be quiet!

5. used for stating what you think is probably true

- That'll be the doctor now.
- You'll have had dinner already, I suppose.

6. used for stating what is generally true

- If it's made of wood it will float.
- Engines won't run without lubricants.

7. used for stating what is true or possible in a particular case

- This jar will hold a kilo.
- The door won't open!

8. used for talking about habits

- She'll listen to music, alone in her room, for hours.
- He would spend hours on the telephone. If you put extra stress on the word **will** or **would** in this meaning, it shows that the habit annoys you
- He 'will comb his hair at the table, even though he knows I don't like it.

Word Origin:

modal v. Old English *wyllan* Germanic Dutch *willen* German *wollen* Indo-European Latin *velle* 'will, wish'
v. and n. Old English *willa* *willian* Germanic Dutch *wil* German *Wille* ↑*will* ↑*well*

Grammar Point:

modal verbs

The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would. Dare, need, have to and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs.

Modal verbs have only one form. They have no **-ing** or **-ed** forms and do not add **-s** to the 3rd person singular form: ▪ He can speak three languages. ◇▪ She will try and visit tomorrow.

Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without **to**. The exceptions are **ought to** and **used to**: ▪ You must find a job. ◇▪ You ought to stop smoking. ◇▪ I used to smoke but I gave up two years ago.

Questions are formed without **do/does** in the present, or **did** in the past: ▪ Can I invite Mary? ◇▪ Should I have invited Mary?

Negative sentences are formed with **not** or the short form **-n't** and do not use **do/does** or **did**.

You will find more help with how to use modal verbs at the dictionary entries for each verb

Grammar Point:

shall / will

In modern English the traditional difference between **shall** and **will** has almost disappeared, and **shall** is not used very much at all, especially in *NAmE*. **Shall** is now only used with **I** and **we**, and often sounds formal and old-fashioned. People are more likely to say: ▪ I'll (= I will) ▪ be late and ▪ 'You'll (= you will) ▪ apologize immediately. ' ▪ No I won't!

In *BrE* **shall** is still used with **I** and **we** in questions or when you want to make a suggestion or an offer: ▪ What shall I wear to the party? ◇▪ Shall we order some coffee? ◇▪ I'll drive, shall I?

note at ↑**should**

Idioms: ↑**against your will** ▪ ↑**at will** ▪ ↑**where there's a will there's a way** ▪ ↑**with a will** ▪ ↑**with the best will in the world**

verb (third person sing. pres. t. **will**) **intransitive** (only used in the simple present tense) (old-fashioned or formal)

to want or like

- Call it what you will, it's still a problem.

Word Origin:

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v. and n. Old English *willa* *willian* Germanic Dutch *wil* German *Wille* ↑*will* ↑*well*

verb

1. to use the power of your mind to do sth or to make sth happen

- ~ **sth** As a child he had thought he could fly, if he willed it enough.
- ~ **sb/sth to do sth** She willed her eyes to stay open.
- He willed himself not to panic.

2. ~ **sth** | ~ **that...** (old use) to intend or want sth to happen

- They thought they had been victorious in battle because God had willed it.

3. to formally give your property or possessions to sb after you have died, by means of a ↑**will** *n.* (3)

- ~ **sb sth** Joe had willed them everything he possessed.
- ~ **sth (to sb)** Joe had willed everything he possessed to them.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	will
	BrE /wɪl/
	NAmE /wɪl/
he / she / it	wills
	BrE /wɪlz/
	NAmE /wɪlz/
past simple, past participle	willed
	BrE /wɪld/
	NAmE /wɪld/
-ing form	willing
	BrE /wɪlɪŋ/
	NAmE /wɪlɪŋ/

Word Origin:

modal v. Old English *wyllan* Germanic Dutch *willen* German *wollen* Indo-European Latin *velle* 'will, wish'
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noun

1. **countable, uncountable** the ability to control your thoughts and actions in order to achieve what you want to do; a feeling of strong

determination to do sth that you want to do

- to have a **strong will**
- to have **an iron will/a will of iron**
- Her decision to continue shows great strength of will.
- In spite of what happened, he never lost **the will to live** .
- The meeting turned out to be a **clash of wills** .
- She always wants to impose her will on other people (= to get what she wants) .

see also ↑free will, ↑willpower

2. singular what sb wants to happen in a particular situation

- I don't want to go against your will.
- (formal) It is God's will.
- They governed according to the will of the people.

3. (also tes-ta-ment) countable a legal document that says what is to happen to sb's money and property after they die

- I ought to **make a will** .
- My father left me the house in his will.

see also ↑living will

4. -willed (in adjectives) having the type of **will** mentioned

- a strong-willed young woman
- weak-willed greedy people

Word Origin:

modal v. Old English *wyllan* Germanic Dutch *willen* German *wollen* Indo-European Latin *velle* 'will, wish'

v. and n. Old English *willa* *willian* Germanic Dutch *wil* German *Wille* ↑will ↑well

Example Bank:

- Have you made your will?
- His lawyer drew up the will.
- His unassuming manner concealed an iron will.
- I was driven by the pure will to survive
- Is that the general will, that we keep the present voting arrangements?
- It requires an act of will to make myself go running in the morning.
- Much against my will, I let him go.
- My aunt remembered me in her will.
- My father didn't want me to leave home, and I didn't like to go against his will.
- Remarriage would revoke all previous wills.
- She bears them no ill will.
- She believes employers should have the right to hire and fire at will.
- She gradually regained the will to live.
- She has a very strong will.
- She left me some money in her will.
- She left no will and was unmarried.
- She left of her own free will.
- She usually manages to impose her will on the rest of the group.
- She was moved when her neighbour remembered her in his will.
- She's lost the will to try and change things.
- Some things cannot be given away by will.
- The family decided to contest the will in court.
- The government lacked the political will to reform the tax system .
- The meeting turned out to be a clash of wills.
- They succeeded in getting the will overturned
- They were taught to obey their father's will without question.
- Two people must witness your signature or your will is not valid.
- Under her father's will, she gets \$5 000 a year.
- With a great effort of will he resisted her pleas.
- her indomitable will to win
- I don't want to go against your will.
- the collective/general/majority/national/popular/public will

See also: ↑testament

will

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. will ¹ **S1 W1** /wɪl/ *BrE* " *AmE* " *modal verb* (negative short form **won't**)

[Language: Old English; Origin: *wille*, from *wyllan* 'to wish for, want, intend to']

1. FUTURE used to make future tenses:

- " A meeting will be held next Tuesday at 3 p.m.
- " What time will she arrive?
- " I hope they won't be late.
- " Maybe by then you will have changed your mind.

2. WILLING TO DO SOMETHING used to show that someone is willing or ready to do something:

Dr Weir will see you now.

" The baby won't eat anything.

3. **REQUESTING** *spoken* used to ask someone to do something:

" Will you phone me later?

" Shut the door, will you?

4. **WHAT GENERALLY HAPPENS** used to say what always happens in a particular situation or what is generally true:

" Oil will float on water.

" Accidents will happen.

5. **POSSIBILITY** used like 'can' to show what is possible:

" This car will hold five people comfortably.

6. **BELIEF** used to say that you think something is true:

" That will be Tim coming home now.

" As you will have noticed, there are some gaps in the data.

7. **GIVING ORDERS** *spoken* used to give an order or to state a rule:

" Will you be quiet!

" You will do as I say.

" Every employee will carry an identity card at all times.

8. **OFFERING/INVITING** *spoken* used to offer something to someone or to invite them to do something:

" Will you have some more tea?

" Won't you have a seat?

9. **ANNOYING HABIT** *spoken* used to describe someone's habits, especially when you think they are annoying:

" Trish will keep asking damn silly questions.

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GRAMMAR

When you are reporting what someone said, thought etc, **will** usually changes to **would**:

▪ My brother said he would help me.

If the event is still in the future, **will** is sometimes used, especially after a present perfect tense:

▪ The Minister has said that he will publish the report soon.

II. will² S2 W2 BrE^{*} AmE^{*} noun

[Language: Old English; Origin: willa 'will, desire']

1. **DETERMINATION** [uncountable and countable] determination to do something that you have decided to do, even if this is difficult:

" Children sometimes have strong wills.

the will to do something

" Even though she was in terrible pain, Mary never lost the will to live. ⇒ †strong-willed, †weak-willed

2. **LEGAL DOCUMENT** [countable] a legal document that says who you want your money and property to be given to after you die:

" Have you made a will yet?

in sb's will

" My grandfather left me some money in his will.

" the senator's last will and testament

3. **WHAT SOMEBODY WANTS** [singular] what someone wants to happen in a particular situation:

" He accused her of trying to impose her will on others.

against your will

" Collier claims the police forced him to sign a confession against his will.

will of

" the will of the people

" obedience to God's will ⇒ †free will

4. **with the best will in the world** *British English spoken* used to say that something is not possible, even if you very much want to do it:

" With the best will in the world, I don't see what more I can do.

5. **where there's a will there's a way** *spoken* used to say that if you really want to do something, you will find a way to succeed

6. **at will** whenever you want and in whatever way you want:

" He can't just fire people at will, can he?

7. **with a will** *written* in an eager and determined way

⇒ †goodwill, †ill will

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COLLOCATIONS (for Meaning 1)

■ adjectives

▪ **a strong will** She had a very strong will and a clear sense of purpose.

▪ **an indomitable will** (=a strong will which means you do not give in) The indomitable will of the people remains the core strength of democracy.

▪ **a weak will** It's a myth that people are fat because of a weak will.

▪ **an iron will** (also **a will of iron**) (=an extremely strong will) Her unassuming manner concealed an iron will.

▪ **political will** (=determination on the part of governments and politicians) There was a lack of political will to do anything about global warming.

■ phrases

▪ **strength of will** She had achieved success by sheer strength of will.

▪ **an effort of will** (=a determined effort to do something you do not want to do) With a great effort of will, she resisted the temptation to look at the letter.

▪ **a battle/clash/test of wills** (=when two determined people oppose each other) Even the smallest decision could become an

exhausting battle of wills.

■ verbs

- **have the will to do something** (=be determined enough to do it) Do you have the will to win?
- **lack the will to do something** He lacked the will to resist.
- **lose the will to do something** The country's troops had lost the will to fight.

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COLLOCATIONS (for Meaning 2)

■ verbs

- **make a will** (=write one) It is always advisable to make a will.
- **leave a will** (=have made a will when you die) Who will inherit my property if I don't leave a will?
- **change your will** (=change some of the instructions in your will) Marius had decided to change his will in her favour.
- **cut somebody out of your will** (=change your will so that someone is no longer given anything when you die) His father cut her out of his will.
- **prove a will law** (=to show that a will has been made in the correct way) If the estate is small, you may not need to prove the will.

■ phrases

- **somebody's last will and testament formal** (=somebody's will)
- **the executor of a will** (=the person who makes sure that the instructions in someone's will are followed) Her eldest son is the executor of her will.

III. will³ BrE^u AmE^u verb

[Sense 1: Language: Old English; Origin: willian, from willa; ⇨ ↑will²]

[Sense 2: Language: Old English; Origin: wyllan; ⇨ ↑will¹]

1. [transitive] to try to make something happen by thinking about it very hard
will somebody to do something
" She was willing herself not to cry.
2. [transitive + to] to officially give something that you own to someone else after you die
3. [intransitive and transitive] **old use** to want something to happen:
" The King wills it.

will

12500 **34**^{MCW}

15000 **45**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** WILL 953740

will 837939

|| 1071

wo 69707

willing 31259

willingness 6690

unwillingness 1052

willingly 1684

unwilling 3404

unwillingly 209

willed 725

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

134389 **55**⁷⁸⁹¹²⁸ *vm*

16571 **1754**²⁴⁴⁴⁷ *nn1*

6087 **1957**²¹⁸⁷⁸ *np1*

1660 **14799**¹⁷³⁴ *vv0*

268 **38004**³⁶⁸ *npX*

176 **55397**¹⁸⁴ *jj*

113 **68658**¹²¹ *vvi*

69 **88791**⁷⁴ *nnu*

5 **391127**⁵ *ppy*