

محاضرة رقم 3

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية	الكلية
اللغة الانجليزية	القسم
Grammar	المادة باللغة الانجليزية
نحو	المادة باللغة العربية
الاولى	المرحلة
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Present Continuous	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الانجليزية
المضارع المستمر	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
3	رقم المحاضرة
English Grammar in Use by Raymond Murphy	المصادر والمراجع

Present Continuous

Forming the present continuous

The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - *the present tense of the verb to be* + *the present participle of the main verb*.

(The form of the present participle is: *base+ing*, e.g. *talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

Affirmative		
Subject	+ to be	+ base + ing
She	is	talking.
Negative		
Subject	+ to be + not	+ base + ing
She	is not (isn't)	talking
Interrogative		
to be	+ subject	+ base + ing
Is	she	talking?

Examples: TO GO, present continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
You are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
We are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
You are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
They are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

Note: alternative negative contractions: *I'm not going, you're not going, he's not going etc.*

Functions of the present continuous

As with all tenses in English, the *speaker's attitude* is as important as the time of the action or event. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is *unfinished or incomplete*

The present continuous is used:

- to describe an action that is going on at this moment: *You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar.*
- to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend: *Are you still working for the same company? More and more people are becoming vegetarian.*
- to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared: *We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight. Are they visiting you next winter?*
- to describe a temporary event or situation: *He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.*
- with "always, forever, constantly", to describe and emphasise a continuing series of repeated actions: *Harry and Sally are always arguing! You're constantly complaining about your mother-in-law!*

Be careful: Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous form

Verbs that are not usually used in the continuous form

The verbs in the list below are normally used in the simple form because they refer to *states*, rather than actions or processes.

Senses / perception

- to feel*
- to hear
- to see*
- to smell
- to taste

Opinion

- to assume
- to believe
- to consider

- **to doubt**
- **to feel (= to think)**
- **to find (= to consider)**
- **to suppose**
- **to think***

Mental states

- **to forget**
- **to imagine**
- **to know**
- **to mean**
- **to notice**
- **to recognise**
- **to remember**
- **to understand**

Emotions / desires

- **to envy**
- **to fear**
- **to dislike**
- **to hate**
- **to hope**
- **to like**
- **to love**
- **to mind**
- **to prefer**

- to regret
- to want
- to wish

Measurement

- to contain
- to cost
- to hold
- to measure
- to weigh

Others

- to look (=resemble)
- to seem
- to be (*in most cases*)
- to have (*when it means "to possess"*)*

Exceptions

Perception verbs (see, hear, feel, taste, smell) are often used with *can*: *I can see...* These verbs may be used in the continuous form but with a different meaning

- *This coat feels nice and warm.* (your perception of the coat's qualities)
- *John's feeling much better now* (his health is improving)
- *She has three dogs and a cat.* (possession)
- *She's having supper.* (She's eating)
- *I can see Anthony in the garden* (perception)
- *I'm seeing Anthony later* (We are planning to meet)