

Tikrit University

College of Education for Women

English Department

Subject : Grammar

{First and Third Year}

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Present Continuous Tense

We often use the **Present Continuous tense** in English. It is very different from the present simple tense, both in structure and in use.

How do we make the Present Continuous tense?

The structure of the Present Continuous tense is:

subject	+	auxiliary <i>be</i>	+	main verb
		conjugated in Present Simple		
		am, are, is		present participle (-ing)

The auxiliary verb (be) is conjugated in the Present Simple: am, are, is

The main verb is invariable in present participle form: -ing

For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

Look at these example sentences with the Present Continuous tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She	is	not	staying	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb	
?	Is	he	watching	TV?
?	Are	they	waiting	for John?

How do we use the Present Continuous tense?

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- action happening now
- action in the future

Present Continuous for action happening now

a) for action happening exactly now

I am eating my lunch.				
past	present	future		
	The action is happening now.			

Look at these images. Right now you are looking at this screen and at the same time...



b) for action happening around now

The action may not be happening exactly now, but it is happening just before and just after now, and it is not permanent or habitual.

John is looking for a new job.			
past	present	future	
	The action is happening "around" now.		

Look at these examples:

- Muriel **is learning** to drive.
- I am living with my sister until I find an apartment.

Present Continuous for the future

We can also use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the **future** - if we add a **future word!!** We must add (or understand from the context) a future word. "Future words" include, for example, **tomorrow**, **next year**, **in June**, **at Christmas** etc. We only use the Present Continuous tense to talk about the future when we have planned to do something before we speak. We have already **made a decision and a plan** before speaking.

I am taking my exam next month.			
past	present	future	
	A firm plan or programme exists now.	The action is in the future.	

In these examples, **a firm plan or programme exists before speaking**. The decision and plan were made **before** speaking.

	play	\rightarrow	playing
	assist	\rightarrow	assisting
	see	\rightarrow	seeing
	be	\rightarrow	being
	st <u>o</u> p	\rightarrow	stopping
	r <u>u</u> n	\rightarrow	running
	beg <u>i</u> n	\rightarrow	beginning
	Note that this exception does not apply when the last syllable of the bas verb is not stressed:		
	<u>o</u> pen	\rightarrow	opening
Exception	If the base verb ends in ie , change the ie to y :		

lie	\rightarrow	lying
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