

Present Continuous

Formación del "present continuous"

El "present continuous" de cualquier verbo se compone de dos partes: *el presente del verbo to be* + *el "present participle" del verbo principal*.

(Para formar el "present participle": *raíz+ing*, e.g. *talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

Afirmativa

Sujeto + *to be* + **+ raíz + ing**

She is talking.

Negativa

Sujeto + *to be* + **not** + **raíz + ing**

She is not (isn't) talking

Interrogativa

to be + sujeto + **+ raíz + ing**

Is she talking?

Ejemplos: TO GO, "present continuous"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
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?

Nota: contracciones de las formas negativas: *I'm not going, you're not going, he's not going etc.*

Funciones del "present continuous"

Como ocurre con todos los tiempos verbales del inglés, la **actitud del hablante** es tan importante como el momento en que ocurre la acción o el evento. Al emplear el "present continuous", nos estamos refiriendo a algo que **no ha terminado o está incompleto**

El "present continuous" se utiliza:

- para describir una acción que está teniendo lugar en este momento: **You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar.**

- para describir una tendencia o una acción que está sucediendo en la actualidad: ***Are you still working** for the same company? More and more people **are becoming** vegetarian.*
- para describir una acción o evento futuros que ya están programados: ***We're going** on holiday tomorrow. **I'm meeting** my boyfriend tonight. **Are they visiting** you next winter?*
- para describir una situación o evento temporales: *He usually plays the drums, but **he's playing** bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but **it's raining** at the moment.*
- con "always, forever, constantly", para describir y enfatizar una sucesión de acciones repetidas: *Harry and Sally **are always arguing**! **You're constantly complaining** about your mother-in-law!*

¡CUIDADO! Hay algunos verbos que no suelen emplear la forma progresiva

Verbos que no suelen emplear la forma progresiva

Los verbos de la siguiente lista suelen utilizar la forma simple porque hacen referencia a *estados*, más que acciones o procesos.

Sensación / Percepción

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

Opinión

- to assume
- to believe
- to consider
- to doubt
- to feel (=pensar)
- to find (=considerar)
- to suppose
- to think*

Estados mentales

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

Emociones y deseos

- to envy
- to fear
- to dislike
- to hate
- to hope
- to like
- to love
- to mind
- to prefer
- to regret
- to want
- to wish

Medidas

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

Otros

- to look (=parecerse a)
- to seem
- to be (*en la mayoría de los casos*)
- to have (*cuando significa "poseer"*)*

Excepciones

Los verbos de sensación y percepción (see, hear, feel, taste, smell) suelen utilizarse con *can*: *I can see...* Pueden tomar la forma progresiva pero, en este caso, su significado suele variar.

- *This coat **feels** nice and warm.* (percepción de las cualidades del abrigo)
- ***John's feeling** much better now* (está mejor de salud)
- *She **has** three dogs and a cat.* (posesión)
- ***She's having** supper.* (está tomando)
- *I can **see** Anthony in the garden* (percepción)
- ***I'm seeing** Anthony later* (tenemos intención de vernos)

PRACTICE PRESENT CONTINUOUS HERE:

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous/index.html> (elementary)

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous-tense.html> (lower intermediate)

https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present_progressive-exercises.html (intermediate)

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous-upper-intermediate-exercises.html>
(advanced)