

Present continuous.

1. On forme le "present continuous" comme ceci:

	<u>Forme aff.</u>	<u>Forme négative</u>	<u>Questions</u>	<u>Réponses courtes</u>
Sg. 1	I <u>am working</u>	I'm <u>not working</u> .	<u>Am</u> I working?	Yes, I <u>am</u> . / No, I'm <u>not</u> .
2	You <u>are working</u> .	You <u>aren't working</u> .	<u>Are</u> you working?	Yes, you <u>are</u> . / No, you <u>aren't</u> .
3 M.	He <u>is working</u> .	He <u>isn't working</u> .	<u>Is</u> he working?	Yes, he <u>is</u> . / No, he <u>isn't</u> .
F.	She <u>is working</u> .	She <u>isn't working</u> .	<u>Is</u> she working?	Yes, she <u>is</u> . / No, she <u>isn't</u> .
N.	It <u>is working</u> .	It <u>isn't working</u> .	<u>Is</u> it working?	Yes, it <u>is</u> . / No, it <u>isn't</u> .
Pl. 1	We <u>are working</u> .	We <u>aren't working</u> .	<u>Are</u> we working?	Yes, we <u>are</u> . / No, we <u>aren't</u> .
2	You <u>are working</u> .	You <u>aren't working</u> .	<u>Are</u> you working?	Yes, you <u>are</u> . / No, you <u>aren't</u> .
3	They <u>are working</u> .	They <u>aren't working</u> .	<u>Are</u> they working?	Yes, they <u>are</u> . / No, they <u>aren't</u> .

→ to be au "present simple" + forme -ing

2. Orthographe de la -ing forme:

- Généralement, on ajoute -ing au verbe (working, eating, seeing, doing, playing, trying)
- Si le verbe se termine par -e, on enlève le -e puis on ajoute -ing (having, making)
- Si le verbe se termine par -ie, -ie devient -ying (dying, lying)
- Si le verbe se termine par consonne - voyelle - consonne en syllabe accentuée, la dernière consonne est doublée ('sit → sitting, 'run → running, be'gin → beginning BUT 'visit → visiting)

3. Certains verbes ne sont généralement pas utilisés aux temps continus. Voici quelques exemples:

believe, understand, know, want, need, prefer, like, love, hate, belong, see, hear, realise, suppose, mean, remember, forget, seem, have (dans le sens "posséder"), think (dans le sens "croire").

(Voir "State and action verbs")

4. On utilise le "present continuous" pour:

- parler d'activités en cours, qui se passent maintenant (avec des expressions de temps telles que *now*, *at the moment*, *currently...*)
What are you doing? - *I'm listening to music.*
- parler d'actions ou de situations temporaires
I'm living with some friends until I can find a flat.
- parler d'actions qui se produisent très souvent et ennuient la personne qui parle
My little brother is always shouting.
- Parler d'actions futures planifiées
I'm seeing the doctor at 2 pm.