**Present Continuous Tense – Сегашно трајно време**

Forming the present continuous – формирање на сегашно трајно време

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. – Сегашното трајно време се состои од два дела – сегашно време од глаголот сум + сегашен партицип од главниот глагол.

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

(Формата на сегашен партицип е : основна форма на глаголот + ING, на пример: talk + ing = talking, play + ing = playing, move +ing = moving, smile +ing = smiling)

*Affirmative form = Потврдна форма*

**(+) am/are/is + ing**

**play = игра**

1. **I am playing 1. We are playing**
2. **You are playing 2. You are playing**
3. **He/ She / It is playing 3. They are playing**

*Negative form = Негативна форма*

**(-) am not/ are not / is not + ing**

**play = игра**

**1. I am not (‘m not) playing 1. We are not (aren’t) playing**

**2. You are not (aren’t) playing 2. You are not (aren’t) playing**

**3. He/ She / It is not (isn’t) playing 3. They are not (aren’t) playing**

*Question form = Прашална форма*

**(?) am/are/is + subject + ing**

**play = игра**

**1. Am I playing? 1. Are we playing?**

**2. Are you playing? 2. Are you playing?**

**3. Is he/she/it playing? 3. Are they playing?**

**He is playing tennis.(+) He is not playing tennis. (-) Is he playing tennis?**

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

**Functions of the present continuous = Функции на сегашното трајно време**

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 = Како и кај сите времиња во англискиот јазик, ставот на говорителот е исто толку важен како и времето на активноста или настанот. Кога некој зборува за сегашно трајно време, тие зборуваат за нешто што не е завршено или комплетирано.

The present continuous is used: Сегашното трајно време се користи:

to describe an action that is going on at this moment: You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar. = да опише активност која се одвива во моментот на зборување.

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. = да опише активност која се одвива во подолг моментален временски период или претставува тренд.

to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been arranged or prepared: We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight. Are they visiting you next winter? = да опише идна активност која е лично договорена од говорителот

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. = да опише привремена активност или ситуација.

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! = да потенцира дека активноста се повторува и предизвикува негативно/вознемирувачко чувство кај говорителот.

BE CAREFUL! Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous form