

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

USE (uporaba):

We use the present continuous to talk about :

- **actions happening now, at the moment of speaking (She is watching TV now.)**
- actions happening around the time of speaking (We are taking exams this week.)
- temporary situations (He is going to work on foot today.)
- changing or developing situations (The weather is getting better.)
- frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually expressing annoyance or criticism (She is always borrowing my things.)
- **FUTURE MEANING:** fixed arrangements in the near future, especially when we know the time and the place (I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow.)

Present continuous je sadašnje vrijeme kojim opisujemo:

- **Radnju koja se događa upravo sada, u trenutku dok o njoj govorimo (She is watching TV now.)**
- Radnju koja se odvija oko vremena govorenja (We are taking exams this week.)
- Privremene situacije (radnja za koju se smatra da traje privremeno), tj. nešto što se ne odvija na uobičajen način, iznimka (He is going to work on foot today. – On danas ide pješice na posao. – Ova rečenica nam govori da ta osoba ne ide inače pješice na posao, već je u pitanju odstupanje od uobičajene rutine.)
- Radnje koje se postupno odvijaju (The weather is getting better. – Vrijeme postaje sve ljepše i ljepše.)
- Radnje koje su iritantne govorniku, osobito s priloziima always, constantly, continually (She is always borrowing my things.)
- **BUDUĆNOST:** ovo vrijeme se može koristiti i za opisivanje budućih radnji (radnje planirane i dogovorene u bližoj budućnosti, osobito ako nam je poznato mjesto i vrijeme - I'm leaving for Paris tomorrow.)

ADVERBS OF TIME (prilozi vremena):

Now

Right now

At the/this moment

At the moment of speaking

At present

Nowadays

These days

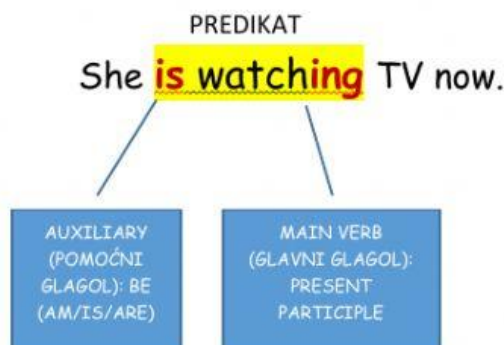
Today

*Druge riječi koje nam govore da je radnja u tijeku, npr. 'Look!', 'Listen!',...

FORM (tvorba):

Present simple of the verb to be (am/is/are) + present participle of the main verb (infinitive + -ing)

Ovo vrijeme tvorimo od sadašnjeg vremena glagola to be (biti) i participa prezenta glavnog glagola.



Particip prezenta je glagolski oblik koji nam služi za tvorbu složenih glagolskih vremena kao što su present continuous, past continuous, itd. **Tvori se od infinitiva glavnog glagola i nastavka –ing.** REMEMBER: Particip prezenta ima isti oblik kao gerund, međutim označava nešto posve drugo- gerund je imenica, a particip je glagolski oblik.

Work (raditi):

SINGULAR (JEDNINA)

- 1 I **am working** (I'm working)
- 2 you **are working** (you're working)
- 3 he **is working** (he's working)
- she **is working** (she's working)
- it **is working** (it's working)

PLURAL (MNOŽINA)

- 1 we **are working** (we're working)
- 2 you **are working** (you're working)
- 3 they **are working** (they're working)

Exercise 1:

Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous:

- 1 I _____ (eat) a sandwich.
- 2 She _____ (drink) water.
- 3 Tom and Mike _____ (watch) TV.
- 4 It _____ (rain).
- 5 We _____ (study).

Spelling rules (pravopisna pravila):

VERBS ENDING IN –E: Ako glagol završava na –e, pri dodavanju nastavka –ing, -e se gubi:

Write + -ing = writing I'm writing a letter.

Make + -ing = making They are making dinner.

*EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE (IZNIMKE): ovo pravilo se ne odnosi na glagole koji završavaju na -ee (see- seeing, agree- agreeing, free- freeing) te na još neke glagole (be- being, age- ageing, dye- dyeing, singe- singeing).

DOUBLING THE CONSONANT (udvostručavanje zadnjeg suglasnika):

Sit + -ing = sitting He is sitting at the desk.

Stop + -ing = stopping They are stopping now.

Kada udvostručujemo posljednji suglasnik u riječi?

Ako je glagol jednosložan (sastoji se od jednog sloga), posljednji suglasnik u riječi udvostručujemo **ako** glagol završava na suglasnik+samoglasnik+suglasnik :



*EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE (IZNIMKE): ovo pravilo ne vrijedi ako glagol završava na -x, -w, -y.

Ako je glagol dvosložan ili višesložan, suglasnik udvostručujemo ako je posljednji slog u riječi naglašen:

forget + -ing = forgetting

upset + -ing = upsetting

begin + -ing = beginning

Ako je naglasak na nekom drugom slogu, onda ne udvostručujemo zadnji suglasnik:

visit + -ing = visiting

remember + -ing = remembering

*EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE (IZNIMKE):

-t + -ing: travel → travelling/traveling

cancel → cancelling/canceling

BRITISH
ENGLISH

AMERICAN
ENGLISH

VERBS ENDING IN -IE: Ako glagol završava na -ie, pri dodavanju nastavka -ie se mijenja u -y:

-ie → -y : die → dying

lie → lying

tie → tying

VERBS ENDING IN -C: Ako glagol završava na -c, dodajemo mu i slovo -k prije nastavka:

picnic + -ing = picnicking

panic + -ing = panicking

Exercise 2:

Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous:

1 We _____ (have) dinner right now.

2 I _____ (fix) my bike at the moment.

3 Jane _____ (swim) in the pool now.

4 You _____ (be) silly. *BE CAREFUL!

5 Jack _____ (lie) on the beach.

6 They _____ (travel) to Paris now.

7 Look! People _____ (panic).

8 The girls _____ (dance).

9 Mum _____ (hug) me.