

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Prof.ssa. *Silvia Mazzau*

Which form of the paradigm is used?

to PLAY (= giocare)	played	played
to GO (= andare)	went	gone

How do we make this verb tense?

With the verb “**to be**” (**am/are/is**) followed by the **-ing** form of our verb:

ex. to play (=giocare) → *I **am playing**, he **is playing**...*

NB. 1. monosyllabic verbs in 1 vowel + 1 consonant: we double the consonant

to **stop** (=femarsi) → stop**ping**

2. disyllabic verbs in –l / –r: we double –l / –r

to travel**l** (viaggiare) → travel**ling**

3. ending in –e: we eliminate –e

to change**e** (cambiare) → chang**ing**

When/Why do we use this tense?

- to express actions **in progress** at the moment
- to express actions **planned** for the future

Which time expressions can we find?

Expressions which indicate a **precise time**:

now (=ora)

at the moment (=al momento)

tomorrow (=domani)

next (week, month, year) (=il/la prossimo/a settimana, mese...)

at + ora

es. *at 7 a.m., at 8 o'clock...*

in + anno / mese

es. *in 2015, in July...*

on + giorno

es. *on Monday, on Wednesday...*

Which is the short answer?

Yes, subject + am/are/is.

No, subject + am not('m not) /are not (aren't) / is not (isn't).

GRAMMAR STRUCTURE

AFFERMATIVE form

Ex.	Subject	+	verb "to be" am, are, is...	+	-ing form	+	object/place	+	precise time
	<i>She</i>		<i>is</i>		<i>playing</i>		<i>tennis</i>		<i>now.</i>
Tr. (Ella) <i>sta giocando a tennis ora.</i>									

INTERROGATIVE form

Ex.	Verb "to be"	+	subject	+	-ing form	+	object/place	+	precise time
	<i>Is</i>		<i>he</i>		<i>working</i>		<i>at home</i>		<i>at the moment?</i>
Tr. (Egli) <i>sta lavorando a casa al momento?</i>									

NEGATIVE form

Ex.	Subject	+	verb "to be"	+	not	+	-ing form	+	object/place	+	precise time
	<i>We</i>		<i>aren't</i>				<i>going</i>		<i>out</i>		<i>tomorrow.</i>
Tr. (Noi) <i>non usciamo domani.</i> (=action planned for the future)											

INTERROG. – NEG. form

Ex.	Verb "to be" + not	+	subject	+	-ing form	+	object/place	+	precise time
	<i>Aren't</i>		<i>you</i>		<i>meeting</i>		<i>Bob</i>		<i>at 8 p.m.?</i>
Tr. <i>Non incontri Bob alle 20.00?</i> (=action planned for the future)									

	Time pron.	Int. aux.	Subject	Neg.aux.	Adv. of freq.	Verb	Object
Examples	---	---	<i>We</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>watching</i>	<i>TV.</i>	
	---	<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	---	<i>having</i>	<i>dinner</i>	<i>at the moment?</i>
	---	---	<i>He</i>	<i>Isn't</i>	<i>coming to</i>	<i>Venice</i>	<i>next week.</i>
	<i>What</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>they</i>	---	<i>doing</i>	---	<i>tomorrow night?</i>

Silvia Mazzau