

## Present Continuous Tense

### زمن المضارع المستمر

**Formation:** Be (am, is are ) + V-ing

**التكوين:** يتكون من am, is , are و يليه الفعل مضافا له ing

Positive	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I am speaking.</li><li>• You are speaking.</li><li>• We are speaking.</li><li>• They are speaking.</li><li>• He is speaking.</li><li>• She is speaking.</li><li>• It is speaking.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I am not speaking.</li><li>• You are not speaking.</li><li>• We are not speaking.</li><li>• They are not speaking.</li><li>• He is not speaking.</li><li>• She is not speaking.</li><li>• It is not speaking.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Am I speaking?</li><li>• Are you speaking?</li><li>• Are we speaking?</li><li>• Are they speaking?</li><li>• Is he speaking?</li><li>• Is she speaking?</li><li>• Is it speaking?</li></ul>

### استخداماته:

1- يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث مستمر وقت الكلام ( أي في هذه اللحظة)

You are learning English now.

You are not swimming now.

Are you sleeping?

I am sitting.

I am not standing.

Is he sitting or standing?

They are reading their books.

They are not watching television.

What are you doing?

Why aren't you doing your homework

2- يستخدم المضارع المستمر أيضا للتعبير عن حدث سبق في المستقبل و لكن تم الإعداد له مسبقا.

I am meeting some friends after work.

I am not going to the party tonight.

Is he visiting his parents next weekend?

Isn't he coming with us tonight

3- لاحظ أن المضارع المستمر لا يعبر عن الأفعال التي تعبر عن ( العاطفة و الشعور و النشاط العقلي و الإحساس ) و يستخدم بدلا منه المضارع البسيط.

- )appear, see, seem, smell, sound, taste...)
- ( believe, forget, realize , know remember understand)
- ( desire ,detest, hate, like, love , prefer , want
  - ( belong to , contain ,cost, have, include, keep, matter, need, owe)

النفى :

ينفى المشارع المستمر بوضع not بعد am ,is, are ، كما فى المثال التالى:

He is not playing now .

They are not living here any more

### الاستفهام :

يتم تكوين السؤال فى هذه الزمن على النحو التالى:

تكملة السؤال + (V-ing) + الفاعل + am , is , are + كلمة الاستفهام

لاحظ أن اختلاف الفعل المساعد يعتمد على الفاعل التالى له ، مثال:

Are you working on any special projects at work?

Aren't you teaching at the university now?

What are you doing?

Why aren't you doing your homework?

### علاماته :

هناك بعض الكلمات الشائعة التى غالبا ما تستعمل مع هذا الزمن ، و هى:

now , look , listen , at this moment , at the present , be

careful, look out ...etc

Look out! a car is coming fast

Now , It's raining heavily outside

لا تنسونا من الدعاء

أخوكم / wael\_212