

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

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Annotation: This article provides information on Present continuous and present simple tenses.

Keywords: Present continuous, present simple, tense, sentence, denial, interrogative, verb forms.

The present continuous, also called the present progressive or present imperfect, is a verb form used in modern English that combines the present tense with the continuous aspect. It is formed by the present tense form of be and the present participle of a verb. The present continuous is generally used to describe something that is taking place at the present moment and can be employed in both the indicative and subjunctive moods. It accounts for approximately 5% of verbs in spoken English. The present continuous is formed by the present tense form of be and the present participle (-ing form) of the verb.[3][4]

For example you would write the verb work in the present continuous form by adding the -ing suffix to the verb and placing a present tense form of be (am, are, is) in front of it:

I am working.

You are working.

She is working.

We are working.

They are working.

The present continuous is used in several instances. Its most common use is to describe something that is happening at the exact moment of speech:

The boy is laughing.

This contrasts with the simple present, which is used to refer to something that occurs habitually (i.e. habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements).

The present continuous is also used to describe a temporary activity, even if is not taking place at the exact moment of speech, or a temporary situation:

They are working in Dubai.

I am writing a book.

I am living in Scotland until the end of the year. This contrasts with permanent activities or situations, which are described using the simple present: I live on Main Street.

Present continuous can also describe an event planned in the future when combined with a time indicator for the future:

I am resitting my French exam on Tuesday.

When combined with always, but meaning often, the present continuous can be used to emphasize the frequency of an action in a humorous or hyperbolic way:

My parents are always making me go to school!

She is always playing with that doll!

He is always eating chocolate!

The simple present, present simple or present indefinite is one of the verb forms associated with the present tense in modern English. It is commonly referred to as a tense, although it also encodes certain information about aspect in addition to present time. The simple present is the most commonly used verb form in English, accounting for more than half of verbs in spoken English. It is called "simple" because its basic form consists of a single word (like write or writes), in contrast with other present tense forms such as the present progressive (is writing) and present perfect (has written). For nearly all English verbs the simple present is identical to the base form (dictionary form) of the verb, except when the subject is third-person singular, in which case the ending -(e)s is added. There are a few verbs with irregular forms, the most notable being the copula be, which has the simple present forms am, is, and are.

For pronouns I, you, we, they, there is no modification for verbs.

For pronouns he, she, it, a suffix is added following these rules:

For verbs that end in -o, -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z, the suffix -es is added

Examples:

Go – Goes

Catch – Catches

Wash – Washes

Kiss – Kisses

Fix – Fixes

Buzz – Buzzes

For verbs that end in a consonant + y, the letter y is replaced by the suffix -ies.

Examples:

Marry – Marries

Study – Studies

Carry – Carries

Worry – Worries

In other cases, the suffix -s is added.

Examples:

Play – Plays

Enjoy – Enjoys

Say – Says

And a special situation happens with the verb "to have" in which the letters ve are omitted before adding.

Example:

Have – Has

The basic form of the simple present is the same as the base form of the verb, unless the subject is third person singular, in which case a form with the addition of -(e)s is used. For details of how to make this inflected form, see English verbs Third person singular present.

The copula verb be has irregular forms: am (first person singular), is (third person singular) and are (second person singular and all persons plural). The modal verbs (can, must, etc.) have only a single form, with no addition of -s for the third person singular.

The above refers to the indicative mood of the simple present; for the formation and use of the subjunctive mood, see English subjunctive. (The defective verb beware has no simple present indicative, although it can be used in the subjunctive.) The conjugation of the simple present is given below, using the verb write as an example.

The present simple of lexical verbs has an expanded form which uses do (or does, in the third person indicative) as an auxiliary verb. This is used particularly when forming questions and other clauses requiring inversion, negated clauses with not, and clauses requiring emphasis. For details see do-support. For the verbs (auxiliary and copular) which do not make this form, as well as the formation and use of contracted forms such as 's, isn't, and don't, see English auxiliaries and contractions

In short, Present continuous and Present simple are different from each other and are used in sentences.

Reference:

1. Simple Present Tense". Ginseng English. Retrieved.
2. www.ziyonet.uz