

# Grammatical tenses and perfect continuous essay



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In this case, we usually use adverbs such as always, constantly, etc 0

You're always borrowing my things without asking! 2. 3. Time markers Some

time markers that we often use with the present continuous are: now, at the

moment, at present, today, these days, this month/ week, etc. 3. Present

Perfect Simple 3. 1 . Form: Tense Present Perfect Simple (Hein tie hoæn

theæNH) Form S + have/ has + UP. S + have/ has not + UP. Have/ Has + S +

UP? 3. 2 Usage: We use the present perfect simple: – For an action that

happened in the past at an indeterminable time (thud gain kHæŋ xæc d!

NH).

We do not refer to when the action happened because we do not know or it

does not concern us. 0 Vive met Sarah. She's a nice girl. Example We have

known them since last year. We haven't known them since last year. Have

we known them since last year? 3 – To describe an action that happened in

the past but influences or has a visible effect on the present. 0 Dad was

washed the car. It's clean. – 10 rater to an action t at sat n rate In ten past

Ana Is continuing In ten present. Allan has been a teacher for twenty – five

years. – To refer an action that happened during a period of time that has

not ended yet.

Vive read three books this month. – To talk about experiences that we have

or have not had in our life. 0 0 0 Have you ever met anyone famous? She's

never funniest story that Vive ever heard. This is the first time Vive seen a

lion. – To refer to an action which has just been completed. In this case, we

usually use just. 0 We have just had lunch. 3. 3. Time markers Some time

markers that we often use with the Present Continuous are: – for: (kHæŋEng,

thee SAA læ m©t kHæŋEng thud gain) 0 We've known them for years. – since:

(TTL chi, thee SAA lɔ mɪc thud gain) 0 We've known them since 1992.

Already: 0 – yet: 0 – Just: 0 – ever: 0 Have you ever eaten frogs' legs before.

She isn't here. She has Just left the building. Have you finished yet? They

haven't called us yet. It's only four o'clock, but he's already left. 4 – lately/

recently: 0 – so far: 0 They haven't made any mistakes so far. We haven't

seen them lately. – today/ this morning: 0 1 have had two cups of coffee this

morning. – How long...? 0 How long have you been here? 4. Present Perfect

Continuous 4. 1 . Form Tense Present Perfect Continuous (Hein tie noon

Tanana tell oven) Form s + nave/ NAS Eden Eng s + nave/ NAS not Eden +

Plug.

Have/ Has + S + been + Ping? Example She has been studying English for

six months. She hasn't been studying English for six months. Has she been

studying English for six months? 4. 2. Usage We use the Present Perfect

Continuous: – for an action that started in the past and being repeated or is

continuing until the present time. – for an action that has recently been

completed. There is usually some indications in the present that this action

has happened. 0 His clothes are dirty. He's been repairing the car. 5 4. 3.

Time markers Some time markers that we often use with the Present Perfect

Continuous are: How long?

For, since, recently, lately... 5. Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect

Continuous Present Perfect Simple With the Present Perfect Simple, we refer

to an action that has been completed. What interests us most is the result of

this action (quant tɔm dɔn kɔt quaɪ cja hɔNH Eng). 0 She has washed the

car. It's clean now. With the Present Perfect Simple, we are not interested in

the duration of the action but in Sponsored by: Present Perfect Continuous

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With the Present Perfect Continuous, the action may or may not have been completed.

What interests us most is the action itself, not whether it has been completed. Quant tɔm dɔn bɪn theɔn hɔNH Eng, kHɜŋŋEng quant tɔm gem hɔNH Eng dŋ durra hoɔn theɔNH hay churn) 0 She has been washing the car.

With the Present Perfect Continuous, we emphasize the duration of the action that is continuing in the present. The fact that it has been completed.

(KHɜŋŋEng quant tam dɔn thud gain didɔn RA hɔNH Eng, chi quant tɔm tint hŋan theɔNH) 0 She has typed six letters today. (Nhɔn men thud gain, tint lieɔn UTC cja hɔNH dɔEng d Hein tie) 0 She has been typing letters all

morning and still has a lot to do. . Sedative verbs (DɔEng TTL trend theɔl)

There are some verbs that do not usually form mutinous tenses because they describe states, not actions. Some of these verbs are: - verbs of the sense: see, hear, smell, feel, taste, sound, look, seem, notice, appear. - verbs of perception: know, understand, think, believe, remember, forget, expect, etc. - verbs that express likes or dislikes: like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, etc. - other verbs such as: be, belong, have, need, want, cost, mean, wish, hope, include, contain, weigh, etc. Some of the above verbs may also be used with continuous tenses.