

## Present Continuous (:Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας)

### Σχηματισμός:

1. Κατάφαση: Απλός Ενεστώτας του ρήματος be (am/is/are) + ενεργητική μετοχή
2. Ερώτηση: Με αντιστροφή βοηθητικού ρήματος και υποκειμένου
3. Άρνηση: Με τη λέξη not μετά από το ρήμα

π.χ.	<u>Κατάφαση (1)</u>	<u>Κατάφαση (2)</u>	<u>Ερώτηση</u>
	I am playing	I'm playing	am I playing?
	you are playing	you're playing	are you playing?
	he is playing	he's playing	is he playing?
	she is playing	she's playing	is she playing?
	it is playing	it's playing	is it playing?
	we are playing	we're playing	are we playing?
	you are playing	you're playing	are you playing?
	they are playing	they're playing	are they playing?

### Άρνηση (1)

I am not playing  
you are not playing  
he is not playing  
she is not playing  
it is not playing  
we are not playing  
you are not playing  
they are not playing

### Άρνηση (2)

I'm not playing  
you're not playing  
he's not playing  
she's not playing  
it's not playing  
we're not playing  
you're not playing  
they're not playing

### Άρνηση (3)

I'm not playing  
you aren't playing  
he isn't playing  
she isn't playing  
it isn't playing  
we aren't playing  
you aren't playing  
they aren't playing

### Στα ελληνικά αποδίδεται με Ενεστώτα.

π.χ. I am playing. (: Παίζω.)

### Χρησιμοποιείται:

1. για να δείξει μία πράξη που γίνεται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε ή αυτή την περίοδο. Γενικά, δείχνει το προσωρινό στο παρόν.  
π.χ. Look out of the window! It's raining.
2. με τα always (:πάντα), constantly (:διαρκώς), continually (:συνεχώς) για μία πράξη δυσάρεστη ή ενοχλητική που επαναλαμβάνεται στο παρόν.  
π.χ. Ralph is always borrowing money but never returns it.
3. για μία πράξη κανονισμένη να γίνει στο άμεσα κοντινό μέλλον. Μεταφράζεται με Μέλλοντα.  
π.χ. Are you coming on the excursion on Saturday?  
(: Θα έρθεις στην εκδρομή το Σάββατο;)