



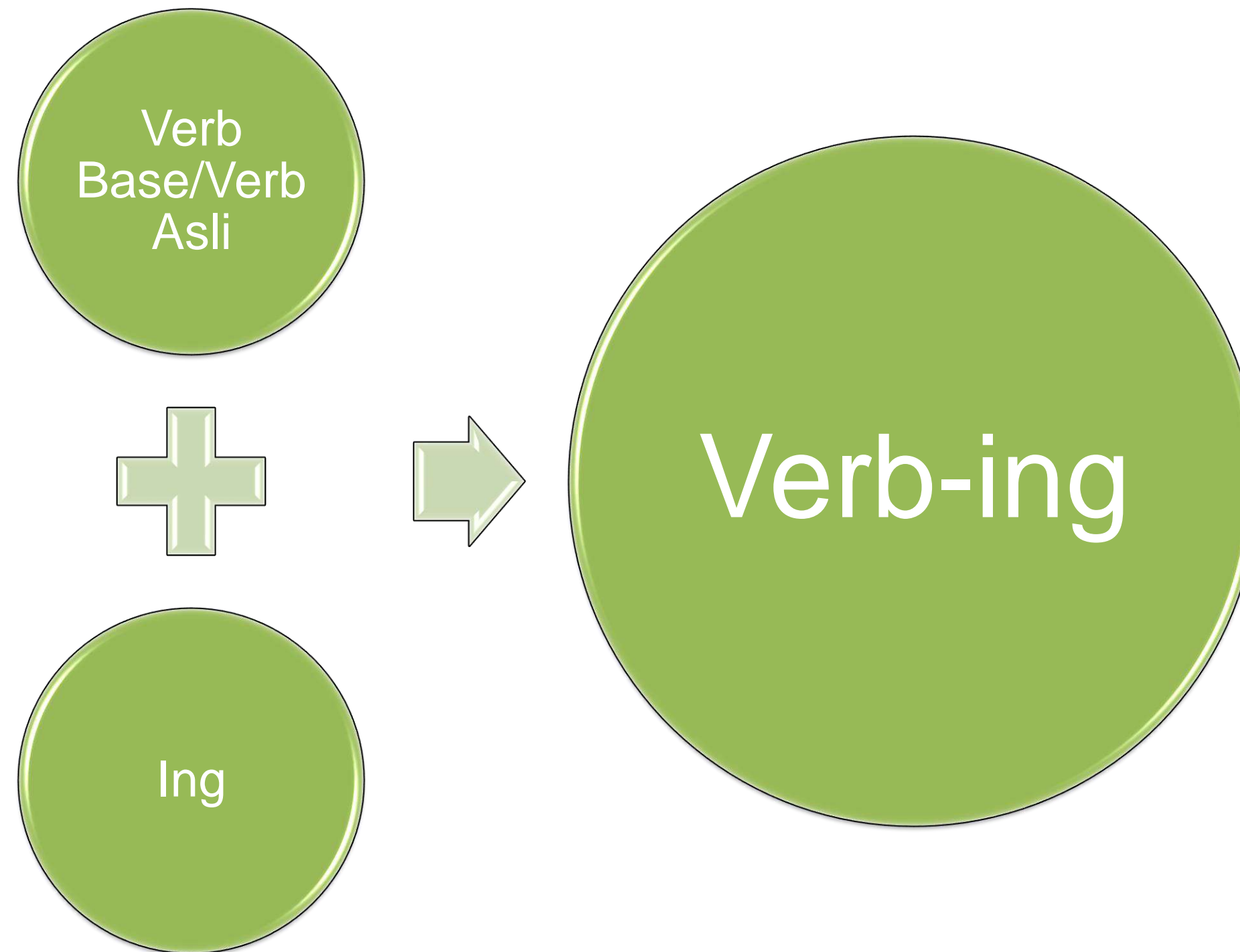
Al Mustafa  
Open  
University

# Continuous Tense in Grammar

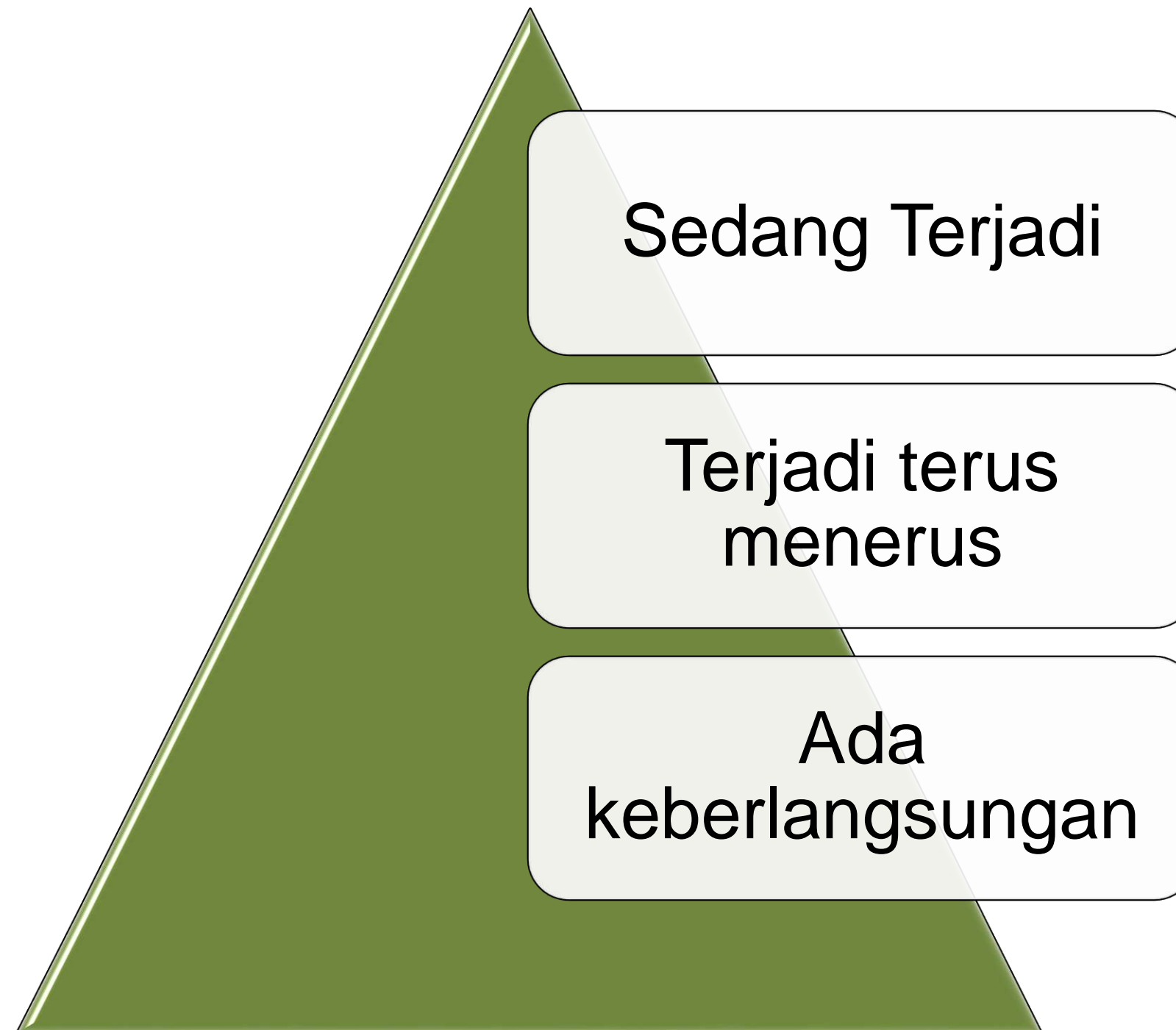
Andi Fathimah Nurrahmah M.Ag.

2025

# Ciri Khas Continuous



# Makna Continuous



# Formula Continuous

## Past Continuous Tense

Subject

To be  
(Was/Were)

Verb-ing

## Present Continuous Tense

Subject

To be  
(Are/Am/Is)

Verb-ing

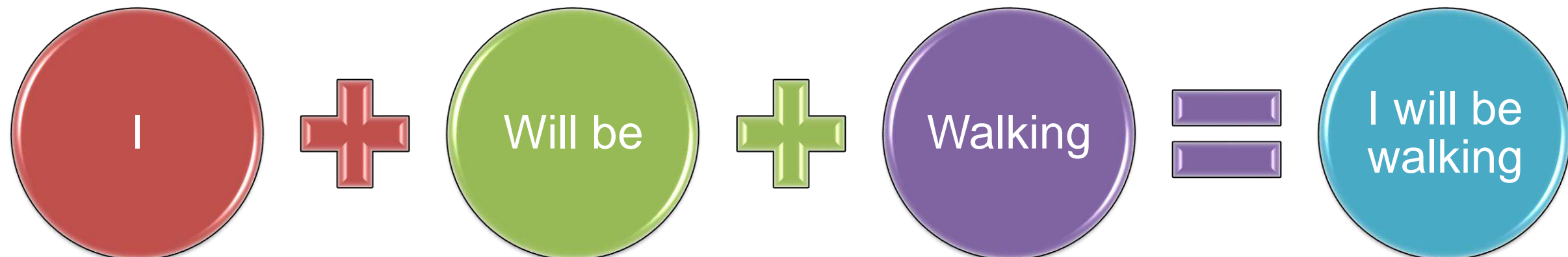
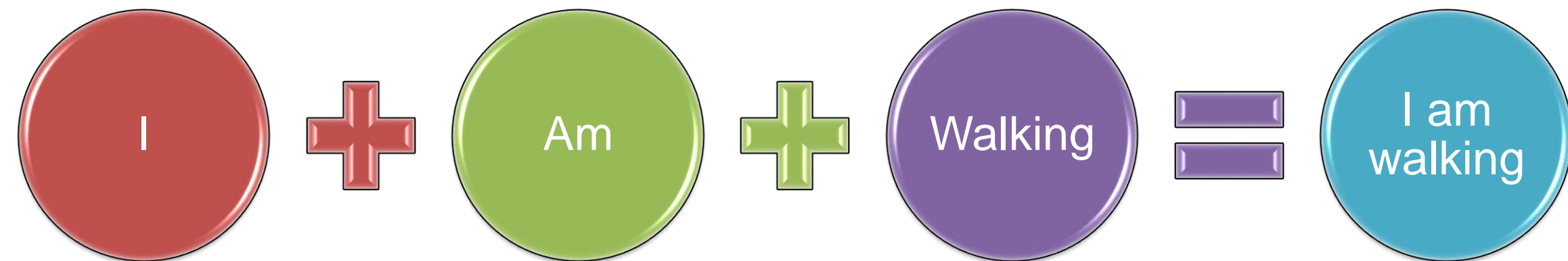
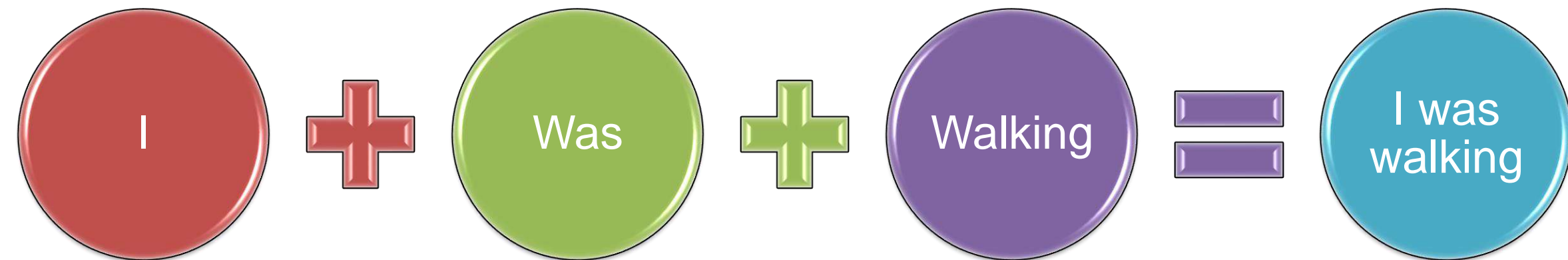
## Future Continuous Tense

Subject

Will be

Verb-ing

# Bagaimana menggunakannya?



# Stick to the formula ALWAYS

## To be with Verb Ing

- Past Continuous
- Present Continuous



We are sitting down together in a circle



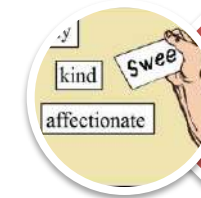
They are giving away charity to the poor



He is giving zakat on time

## To be with Adjective

- Predicate adjective
- Subject Complement



It is very wrong



She is pretty

# Hati-hati dengan to be!!

## Penghubung dan Pelengkap Verb

1

Active Sentences

2

Passive Sentences

Baca lebih lanjut tentang to be ->

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/grammar/to-be/>





# Dimana kita menemukan grammar?

Al-Quran 2:85

Then, **you are** those [same ones who are] **killing** one another and evicting a party of your people from their homes, cooperating against them in sin and aggression.

Al-Quran 2:187

And do not have relations with them as long as **you are staying** for worship in the mosques. These are the limits [set by] Allah, so do not approach them. Thus does Allah make clear His verses [i.e., ordinances] to the people that they may become righteous. Get Quran App: [gtaf.org/apps/quran#GreentechApps](http://gtaf.org/apps/quran#GreentechApps)





# Dimana kita menemukan grammar?

Al-Quran 2:57

We shaded you with clouds and sent down to you manna and quails, [saying], "Eat from the good things with which We have provided you." And they wronged Us not – but **they were [only] wronging** themselves.

Al-Quran 2:72

And [recall] when you slew a man and disputed over it, but Allah was to bring out that which **you were concealing.**

Al-Quran 21:98

Indeed, you [disbelievers] and what you worship other than Allah are the firewood of Hell. **You will be coming to [enter] it.**



# Present Continuous / Progressive Tense

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I + am + verb (ing)	I + am not + verb (ing)	Am + I + verb (ing) ?
	You – We – They + are + verb (ing)	You – We – They + are not / aren't + verb (ing)	Are + You – We – They + verb (ing) ?
	He – She – It + is + verb (ing)	He – She – It + is not / isn't + verb (ing)	Is + He – She – It + verb (ing) ?

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I am / I'm taking pictures	I am not / I'm not taking pictures	Am I taking pictures?	Am I not taking pictures?
You	You are / you're taking pictures	You are not / you're not taking pictures	Are you taking pictures?	Are you not / aren't you taking pictures?
He	He is / he's taking pictures	He is not / he's not taking pictures	Is he taking pictures?	Is he not / isn't he taking pictures?
She	She is / she's taking pictures	She is not / she's not taking pictures	Is she taking pictures?	Is she not / isn't she taking pictures?
It	It is / it's taking pictures	It is not / it isn't taking pictures	Is it taking pictures?	Is it not / isn't it taking pictures?
We	We are / we're taking pictures	We are not / we're not taking pictures	Are we taking pictures?	Are we not / aren't we taking pictures?
They	They are / they're taking pictures	They are not / they're not taking pictures	Are they taking pictures?	Are they not / aren't they taking pictures?





# Past Continuous / Progressive Tense

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – He – She – It + was + verb (ing)	I – He – She – It + was not / wasn't + verb (ing)	Was + I – He – She – It + verb (ing)
	You – We – They + were + verb (ing)	You – We – They + were not / weren't + verb (ing)	Were + You – We – They + verb (ing)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I was studying	I was not / wasn't studying	Was I studying?	Was I not / wasn't I studying?
You	You were studying	You were not / weren't studying	Were you studying?	Were you not / weren't you studying?
He	He was s tudying	He was not / wasn't studying	Was he studying?	Was he not / wasn't he studying?
She	She was studying	She was not / wasn't studying	Was she studying?	Was she not / wasn't she studying?
It	It was studying	It was not / wasn't studying	Was it studying?	Was it not / wasn't it studying?
We	We were studying	We were not / weren't studying	Were we studying?	Were we not / weren't we studying?
They	They were studying	They were not / weren't studying	Were they studying?	Were they not / weren't they studying?





# Future Continuous / Progressive Tense

	Positive	Negative	Question
Structure	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + will + be + verb (ing)	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + will not / won't + be + verb (ing)	Will + I – You – He – She – It – We – They + be + verb (ing)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I will / I'll be singing	I will not / won't be singing	Will I be singing?	Will I not / won't I be singing?
You	You will / you'll be singing	You will not / won't be singing	Will you be singing?	Will you not / won't you be singing?
He	He will / he'll be singing	He will not / won't be singing	Will he be singing?	Will he not / won't he be singing?
She	She will / she'll be singing	She will not / won't be singing	Will she be singing?	Will she not / won't she be singing?
It	It will / it'll be singing	It will not / won't be singing	Will it be singing?	Will it not / won't it be singing?
We	We will / we'll be singing	We will not / won't be singing	Will we be singing?	Will we not / won't we be singing?
They	They will / they'll be singing	They will not / won't be singing	Will they be singing?	Will they not / won't they be singing?



# Follow up latihan dari buku

## Unit 53

### Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

We say:

- ☐ I **enjoy reading**. (not I enjoy to read)
- ☐ Would you **mind closing** the door? (not mind to close)
- ☐ Chris **suggested going** to the cinema. (not suggested to go)

After **enjoy**, **mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** (not to ...).

Some more verbs that are followed by **-ing**:

<b>stop</b>	<b>recommend</b>	<b>admit</b>	<b>avoid</b>	<b>imagine</b>
<b>finish</b>	<b>consider</b>	<b>deny</b>	<b>risk</b>	<b>fancy</b>

- ☐ Suddenly everybody **stopped talking**. There was silence.
- ☐ I'll do the shopping when I've **finished cleaning** the flat.
- ☐ He tried to **avoid answering** my question.
- ☐ I don't **fancy going** out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)
- ☐ Have you ever **considered going** to live in another country?
- ☐ They said they were innocent. They **denied doing** anything wrong.

The negative form is **not -ing**:

- ☐ When I'm on holiday, I enjoy **not having** to get up early.



**B**

We also use **-ing** after:

**give up** (= stop)  
**put off** (= delay until later)  
**go on or carry on** (= continue)  
**keep or keep on** (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

- ☐ I've **given up buying** newspapers. I don't read them any more.
- ☐ You shouldn't **put off telling** him what happened. You need to tell him now.
- ☐ Katherine doesn't want to retire. She wants to **go on working**. or ... to **carry on working**.
- ☐ You **keep interrupting** when I'm talking. or You **keep on interrupting** ...

**C**

With some verbs you can use the structure **verb + somebody + -ing**:

- ☐ You can't **stop people doing** what they want.
- ☐ I can't **imagine George riding** a motorbike.
- ☐ Did she really say that? I don't **remember her saying** that.
- ☐ Sorry to **keep you waiting** so long.

**D**

When you talk about finished actions, you can say **having done/stolen/said** etc.:

- ☐ They admitted **having stolen** the money.

But it is not necessary to use **having** (done). You can say:

- ☐ They admitted **stealing** the money.
- ☐ I now regret **saying** that. or I now regret **having said** that.

**E**

Other structures are possible with **admit**, **deny**, **suggest** and **recommend**. For example, you can say:

- ☐ They **denied** (that) **they had done** anything wrong. (= They **denied doing** ...)
- ☐ Chris **suggested** (that) **we go** to the cinema. (= Chris **suggested going** ...)
- ☐ I **recommend** (that) **you travel** by train. (= I **recommend travelling** ...)

## Unit 65

### Adjective + to ...

**A**

**hard to understand**, **interesting to talk to** etc.

Compare sentences (a) and (b):

- ☐ James doesn't speak clearly. { (a) It is hard to **understand him**.  
(b) **He** is hard to **understand**.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Note that we say:

- ☐ He is hard **to understand**. (not He is hard to understand him)

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

<b>easy</b>	<b>nice</b>	<b>safe</b>	<b>cheap</b>	<b>exciting</b>	<b>impossible</b>
<b>difficult</b>	<b>good</b>	<b>dangerous</b>	<b>expensive</b>	<b>interesting</b>	

- ☐ Do you think it is **safe to drink this water**?  
Do you think this water is **safe to drink**? (not to drink it)
- ☐ The exam questions were very hard. It was **impossible to answer them**.  
The exam questions were very hard. They were **impossible to answer**. (not to answer them)
- ☐ Nicola has lots of interesting ideas. It's **interesting to talk to** her.  
Nicola is **interesting to talk to**. (not to talk to her)

We also use this structure with **adjective + noun**:

- ☐ This is a **difficult question to answer**. (not to answer it)

**B**

**nice of (you) to ...**

We say 'It's **nice of** somebody **to ...**':

- ☐ It was **nice of** you **to take** me to the airport. Thank you very much.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

<b>kind</b>	<b>generous</b>	<b>careless</b>	<b>silly</b>	<b>stupid</b>	<b>inconsiderate</b>	<b>unfair</b>	<b>typical</b>
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- ☐ It's **silly of** Ruth **to give up** her job when she needs the money.
- ☐ I think it was **unfair of** him **to criticise** me.

**C**

**sorry to ... / surprised to ...** etc.

You can use **adjective + to ...** to say how somebody reacts to something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to hear** that your mother isn't well.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

<b>glad</b>	<b>pleased</b>	<b>relieved</b>	<b>surprised</b>	<b>amazed</b>	<b>sad</b>	<b>disappointed</b>
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- ☐ Was Julia **surprised to see** you?
- ☐ It was a long and tiring journey. We were **glad to get** home.

**D**

You can use **to ...** after **the next / the last / the only / the first / the second** (etc.):

- ☐ **The next** train **to arrive** at platform 4 will be the 10.50 to Liverpool.
- ☐ Everybody was late except me. I was **the only one to arrive** on time.
- ☐ If I have any more news, you will be **the first to know**. (= the first person to know)

**E**

You can say that something is **sure/likely/bound to** happen:

- ☐ Carla is a very good student. She's **bound to pass** the exam. (= she is sure to pass)
- ☐ It's possible I'll win the lottery one day, but it's **not likely to happen**. (= it's not probable)

## Unit 69

### Countable and uncountable 1

**A**

A noun can be **countable** or **uncountable**:

**Countable**:

- ☐ I eat **a banana** every day.
- ☐ I like **bananas**.

**Banana** is a **countable** noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say **one banana**, **two bananas** etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- ☐ Kate was singing **a song**.
- ☐ There's **a nice beach** near here.
- ☐ Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- ☐ It wasn't your fault. It was **an accident**.
- ☐ There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- ☐ We don't have enough **cups**.

**Uncountable**:

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ I like **rice**.

**Rice** is an **uncountable** noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**). There is no plural.

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- ☐ Kate was listening to **music**.
- ☐ There's **sand** in my shoes.
- ☐ Do you have any **money**?
- ☐ It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- ☐ There is no **electricity** in this house.
- ☐ We don't have enough **water**.



**B**

You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

**a beach**   **a student**   **an umbrella**

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- ☐ Do you want **a banana**? (not want banana)
- ☐ There's been **an accident**. (not There's been accident)

You can use **plural** countable nouns alone:

- ☐ I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- ☐ **Accidents** can be prevented.

We do not use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example: **a bowl / a packet / a grain** of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ There's **blood** on your shirt.
- ☐ Can you hear **music**?

**C**

You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We sang **some songs**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't take **many pictures**.
- ☐ I have a **few things** to do.

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We listened to **some music**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't do **much shopping**.
- ☐ I have a **little work** to do.

Temukan terjemahan Al-Qur'an  
atau kalimat hadits sesuai dengan  
grammar yang diperlukan.



