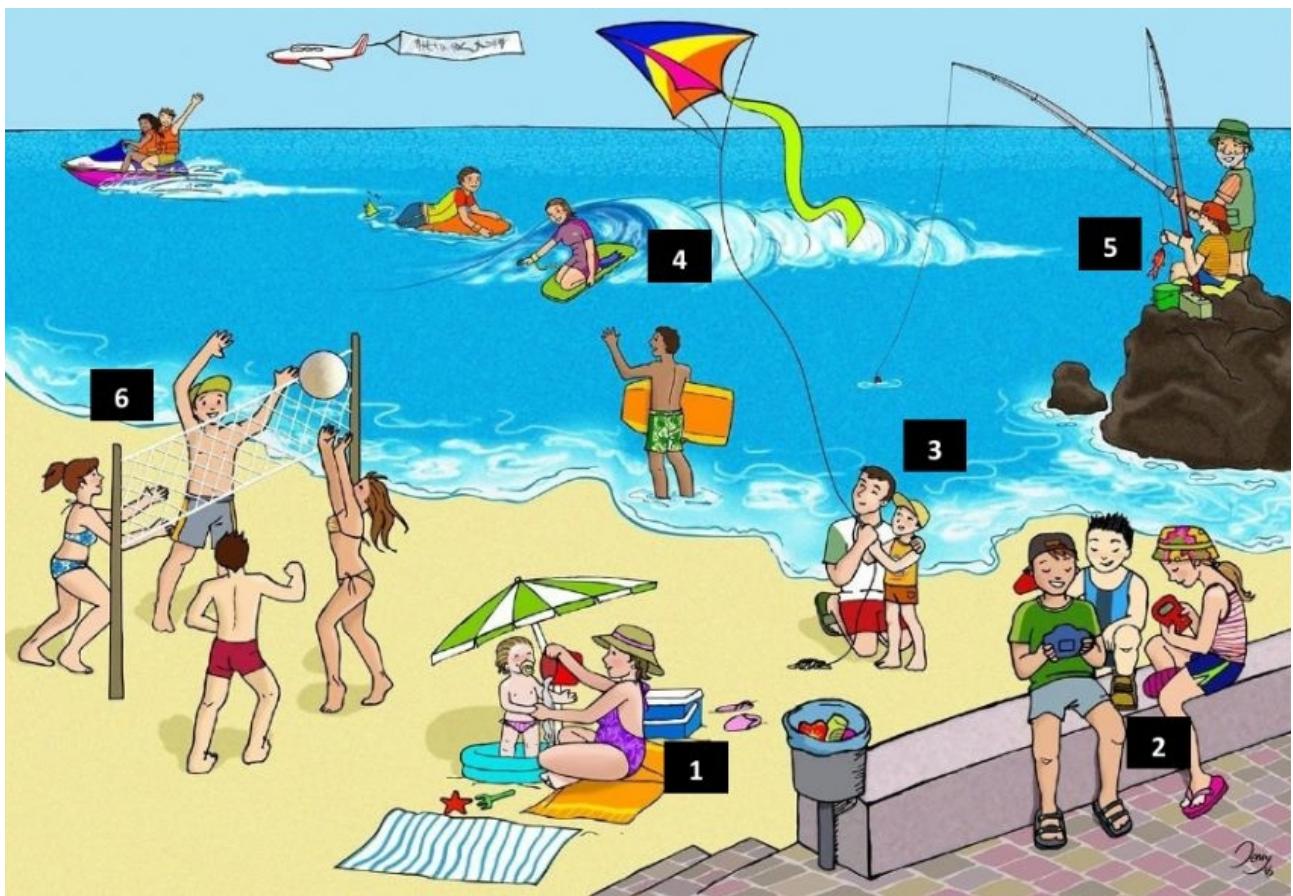


Comment parler de ce qui est en train de se passer?



This document is a picture, more exactly a drawing. It represents people on a beach. The scene takes place at the seaside. There are sixteen characters. It could happen in Australia because it is currently summer in the southern hemisphere.

In the foreground in the middle, a woman (1) **is watering** her baby with a bucket. On the right up the stairs, children (2) **are playing** with their telephone and camera. Next to the woman on the sand, on the right, a man (3) **is playing** with his son, they **are flying** a kite. Opposite them on the left, four youngsters (6) **are playing** beach volley.

At middle distance in the middle, a man (4) **is waving** at his friends while they **are**

surfing/riding a wave. On the right, there are a boy and his father (5) on a rock, they are fishing.

In the background on the left, there is a couple. They are having fun on a water scooter. Above their head, there is a plane, it is flying a message in the air.

Pour parler de ce qui est en train de se passer, on utilise le présent be+ing. Son auxiliaire est be conjugué au présent, il apparaît à TOUTES LES FORMES. L'auxiliaire est suivi de la base verbale (= infinitif sans to) à laquelle on ajoute ing.

Rappel

I am

You are

He/she/It is

We are

You are

They are

FORME AFFIRMATIVE

S + Aux be au présent + BVing + Ct

Ex: She is watering her baby.

Four youngsters are playing.

FORME NÉGATIVE

S + Aux be au présent + NOT + BVing + Ct

Ex: She is NOT watering her baby.

Four youngsters are NOT playing.

À l'écrit, il vaut mieux utiliser les formes pleines (is not - are not). À l'oral, on peut utiliser les formes contractées (isn't - aren't)

FORME INTERROGATIVE

(WH-) + AUX BE conjugué au présent + S + BVing + Ct ?

EX: Is she watering her baby ?

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

Where are they playing ?

They are playing on the beach.

Pour les verbes monosyllabiques se terminant par Consonne Voyelle Consonne, il faut doubler la consonne finale avant d'ajouter la terminaison ING afin de conserver la prononciation originale.

EX: To hop → he is hopping

To chat → he is chatting

To drop → he is dropping

Le présent Be+ing peut aussi avoir une valeur de :

- Commentaire

Ex: He washes his car every Sunday. (Simple énoncé d'habitudes,

de faits)

Ex: He's washing his car every Sunday.

Le locuteur (= celui qui parle) ajoute un commentaire, en général négatif. Ici, le locuteur pense que HE pourrait faire autre chose et donc ça l'agace.

- Futur:

Lorsqu'on parle d'un futur assez proche, on peut utiliser BE+ing.

Ex: Mr Mortelette : "I'm not coming this afternoon."