

■ Present Perfect Progressive:

Definition: ©www.mein-lernen.at

Hier erhältst du einen Überblick über die Bildung und Verwendung der Present Perfect Progressive.

Bildung:

Die Present Perfect Progressive wird gebildet mit:

have/has been + Infinitiv + ing

z.B. she has been drinking

Grundform:

Bilde von allen Personalformen vom Verb "eat":

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.P.EZ.: I have been eating . | 1.P.MZ.: We have been eating . |
| 2.P.EZ.: You have been eating . | 2.P.MZ.: You have been eating . |
| 3.P. EZ.m.: He has been eating . | 3.P.MZ.: They have been eating . |
| 3.P. EZ.w.: She has been eating . | |
| 3.P. EZ.s.: It has been eating . | |

Kurzformen:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.P.EZ.: I' ve been eating . | 1.P.MZ.: We have been eating . |
| 2.P.EZ.: You' ve been eating . | 2.P.MZ.: You' ve been eating . |
| 3.P. EZ.m.: He' s been eating . | 3.P.MZ.: They' ve been eating . |
| 3.P. EZ.w.: She' s been eating . | |
| 3.P. EZ.s.: It' s been eating . | |

■ Present Perfect Progressive:

Verneinung: ©www.mein-lernen.at

1.P.EZ.: I **haven't been eating**.

2.P.EZ.: You **haven't been eating**.

3.P. EZ.m.: He **hasn't been eating**.

3.P. EZ.w.: She **hasn't been eating**.

3.P. EZ.s.: It **hasn't been eating**.

1.P.MZ.: We **haven't been eating**.

2.P.MZ.: You **haven't been eating**.

3.P.MZ.: They **haven't been eating**.

Fragen:

1.P.EZ.: **Have** I **been eating**?

2.P.EZ.: **Have** you **been eating**?

3.P. EZ.m.: **Has** he **been eating**?

3.P. EZ.w.: **Has** she **been eating**?

3.P. EZ.s.: **Has** it **been eating**?

1.P.MZ.: **Have** we **been eating**?

2.P.MZ.: **Have** you **been eating**?

3.P.MZ.: **Have** they **been eating**?

Signalwörter:

Folgende Signalwörter werden im Zusammenhang mit der Present Perfect Progressive verwendet.

since, for, the whole day/week, all day, Fragen mit how long

Present Perfect Progressive:

for and since: ©www.mein-lernen.at

for = Zeitdauer: for days/weeks/months, a day/week/month, a long time, for ages

since = Zeitpunkt: Tuesday, June, winter, 1993, last year, Christmas, Easter, my youth

Verwendung:

Wir verwenden die Present Perfect Progressive um die Handlung selbst in den Mittelpunkt zu stellen.

Diese ist uns wichtiger als das Resultat der Handlung, welche bei der Present Perfect Simple im Vordergrund steht.

Im Gegensatz zur Present Perfect Simple liegt hier der Schwerpunkt:

a) auf der Betonung der Dauer der Handlung:

z.B. Tom has been working the whole week.
(Er hat die ganze Woche gearbeitet.)

b) bzw. dass die Handlung selbst noch andauert:

Beispiele:

Linda has been ill for a week. (und sie ist immer noch krank.)

I have been writing e-mails since eight o'clock this morning.

(und ich muss noch weitere schreiben).

Keine Verwendung der Present Perfect Progressive:

Wir verwenden die Present Perfect Progressive nicht, wenn wir sagen wie oft und in welcher Anzahl etwas durchgeführt wurde.

z.B. I have written my **third** e-mail now.

She has phoned **five times** this afternoon.