

Wann verwendet man das Present Perfect Continuous?

Das Present Perfect Continuous (auch Present Perfect Progressive gennant) verwendet mans um auszudrücken, dass die Handlung in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und bis in die Gegenwart andauert, oder gerade erst abgeschlossen wird.

BILDUNG (FORMATION)

Subjekt + "have / has" + "been" + Verb-ing

I have been learning English for 5 years. I've been learning English for 5 years. He has been living in Vienna since 2021. He's been living in Vienna since 2021.

POSITIVE AUSSAGEN

I have been playing - Ich habe gespielt, oder ich spiele you have been playing - du hast gespielt, du spielst he has been playing - er hat gespielt, er spielt she has been playing - sie hat gespielt, sie spielt it has been playing - es hat gespielt, es spielt we have been playing - wir haben gespielt, wir spielen you have been playing - ihr habt gespielt, ihr spielt they have been playing - sie haben gespielt, sie spielen

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VERWENDUNG (USE)

Du verwendest das Present Perfect Continuous um über Folgendes zu sprechen:

• Eine Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit began und bis in die Gegenwart andauert.

I have been living in Vienna for 10 years. - Ich lebe seit 10 Jahren in Wien. (noch immer)

I have been learning English since 2021. - Ich lerne seit 2021 Englisch. (noch immer)

• Eine Handlung, die gerade abgeschlossen wird und du möchtest den Handlungsverlauf betonen.

I have been working all day. I am tired. - Ich habe den ganzen Tag gearbeitet. Ich bin müde.

SIGNALWÖRTER

Im Present Perfect Continous gebraucht man Ausdrücke wie:

since / for - seit all day / all day long / the whole day - den ganzen Tag all night, all week - die ganze Nacht, die ganze Woche recently / lately - vor kurzem

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"JA-NEIN" FRAGEN

Have I been learning English for 5 years?
Have you been learning English for 5 years?
Has he been learning English for 5 years?
Has she been learning English for 5 years?
Has it been learning English for 5 years?
Have we been learning English for 5 years?
Have you been learning English for 5 years?
Have they been learning English for 5 years?

KURZE ANTWORTEN

Yes, I have. No. I haven't. Yes, you have. No, you haven't. Yes, he has. No, he hasn't. Yes, she has. No. she hasn't. Yes, it has. No, it hasn't. Yes, we have. No. we haven't. No. vou haven't. Yes, you have. Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

W-FRAGEN

What have I been doing?
What have you been doing?
What has he been doing?
What has she been doing?
What has it been doing?
What have we been doing?
What have you been doing?
What have they been doing?

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NEGATIVE AUSSAGEN

I have not been playing you have not been playing he has not been playing she has not been playing it has not been playing we have not been playing you have not been playing they have not been playing

ABKÜRZUNGEN

Beim Sprechen verwenden wir Abkürzungen - "not" wird zu "n't".

I haven't been playing you haven't been playing he hasn't been playing she hasn't been playing it hasn't been playing we haven't been playing you haven't been playing they haven't been playing

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ZUSTANDSVERBEN (STATIVE VERBS)

Es gibt so genannte Stative Verbs (state=Zustand) - Zustandsverben, die normalerweise **keine Continuous-Form** haben. Diese Verben beschreiben oft Zustände, Gedankn, oder Gefühle, die einige Zeit andauern.

I know - ich weiß, ich kenne
I like - ich mag
I consider. - ich betrachte
I want - ich will
I understand - ich verstehe
I believe - ich glaube, denke
I remember - ich erinnere mich
I see - ich verstehe
I forgive - ich vergebe
I don't mind - ich habe nichts dagegen

I have known him for 2 years.

NICHT: I have been knowing him for 2 years.

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