PRACTICAL LESSON

Present Perfect Tense

Lesson category: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Use have or has plus the past participle for life experience, recent results and unfinished time. Covers ever, never, just, already, yet, since and for, been versus gone, and why yesterday requires the past simple.

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect links the past to the present. It is formed with **have / has + past participle**. The action happened in the past, but the speaker is interested in the *result now*, in *experience up to now*, or in a time period that is *not yet finished*. This connection to the present is the whole point of the tense.

Learning objectives

- Form the present perfect correctly with regular and irregular participles.
- Use it for experience, recent results and unfinished time.
- Use *ever, never, just, already, yet, since, for* accurately.
- Distinguish **been** from **gone**.
- Explain why a finished time expression forces the past simple.

Meaning and usage

Use	Example	Focus
Life experience	*I'**ve visited** Rome twice.*	at some time in my life
Recent action with a present result	*She'**s lost** her keys.*	she can't get in now
Unfinished time period	*We'**ve had** three meetings this week.*	the week isn't over
State continuing until now	*They'**ve lived** here since 2015.*	and still do
Repeated action up to now	*He'**s called** me four times today.*	today isn't finished
News and announcements	*The president **has resigned**.*	fresh information

The form

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I / you / we / they	I've finished	I haven't finished	Have you finished?
he / she / it	she's finished	she hasn't finished	Has she finished?

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Short answers: *Yes, I **have**. / No, she **hasn't**.* Regular participles end in **-ed**; irregular ones must be learned: *go → gone, see → seen, write → written, take → taken, do → done, be → been.*

The key adverbs

Word	Position	Example
ever	in questions, before the participle	*Have you **ever** been to Greece?*
never	before the participle	*I've **never** tried sushi.*
just	before the participle	*She's **just** arrived.*
already	before the participle	*We've **already** eaten.*
yet	end of negatives and questions	*Have you finished **yet**? I haven't finished **yet**.*
since	+ a point in time	*since Monday, since 2019, since I was a child*
for	+ a length of time	*for three days, for ten years, for a long time*

Been or gone?

Form	Meaning	Example
has been to	went and has returned	*She**'s been to** Paris.* — she is back
has gone to	went and is still there	*She**'s gone to** Paris.* — she is away

Why not with yesterday?

The present perfect cannot appear with a **finished** time expression. *Yesterday, last week, in 2010, two hours ago, when I was young* all close the time period, so they require the past simple.

Wrong	Right
I have seen him yesterday.	**I saw him yesterday.**
She has finished last week.	**She finished last week.**
When have you arrived?	**When did you arrive?**

A useful pattern: announce with the present perfect, then give details in the past simple. *I**'ve lost** my wallet. I **left** it on the bus.*

A comparison with the past simple

Present perfect	Past simple
I've been to Japan. — experience, no time given	*I went to Japan in 2018.* — finished time
He's broken his arm. — it's still broken	*He broke his arm last year.* — finished event
We've lived here for ten years. — still here	*We lived there for ten years.* — not any more

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Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct	Why
I have went there.	**I have gone / been there.**	use the participle, not the past
She has came.	**She has come.**	participle of *come* is *come*
I have seen him last night.	**I saw him last night.**	finished time
I live here since 2015.	**I've lived here since 2015.**	unfinished period
He has gone to Rome and he's back.	**He has been to Rome.**	*gone* means still away
for two o'clock	**since two o'clock**	*since* takes a point in time

Learning tips

1. Ask: is the time period finished? If yes, use the past simple.
2. Learn irregular participles in threes: *go–went–gone, see–saw–seen, write–wrote–written*.
3. Pair *since* with a date and *for* with a duration until it is automatic.

Summary checklist

- Is it **have/has + past participle**?
- Is the time period unfinished or unstated?
- Are *yet, already, just* in the right position?
- Is it *been* (returned) or *gone* (still away)?

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Koha e kryer ndërtohet me **have** ose **has** plus **pjesoren** e foljes. Pjesorja e foljeve të rregullta mbaron me *-ed*; ajo e foljeve të parregullta duhet mësuar përmendsh (*go → gone, see → seen, write → written*).

Kuptimi themelor është **lidhja e së shkuarës me të tashmen**. Veprimi ka ndodhur në të shkuarën, por folësi interesohet për rezultatin e tanishëm, për përvojën e deritanishme ose për një periudhë që **nuk ka mbaruar ende**.

Prandaj kjo kohë **nuk mund të përdoret** me një shprehje kohe të mbyllur si *yesterday*, *last week*, *in 2010* ose *two hours ago*. Ato kërkojnë detyrimisht kohën e shkuar të thjeshtë.

Ndajfoljet tipike janë *ever, never, just, already* — të cilat qëndrojnë para pjesores — dhe *yet*, që qëndron në fund të fjalive mohore e pyetëse. Parafjalët *since* dhe *for* tregojnë përkatësisht një pikë në kohë dhe një kohëzgjatje.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Forma angleze **have / has + past participle** i përgjigjet formës shqipe **kam + pjesore**: *kam punuar, kam parë, kam shkuar*. Ndërtimi është pothuajse identik, prandaj forma mësohet lehtë. **Vështirësia e vërtetë është përdorimi**, sepse rregullat e dy gjuhëve nuk përputhen.

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Ekuivalenti i formës

Anglisht	Shqip
I have worked.	Kam punuar.
She has seen it.	Ajo e ka parë.
We have finished.	Kemi mbaruar.
They haven't arrived.	Ata nuk kanë mbërritur.

Dallimi kryesor: koha e mbyllur

Kujdes: kjo strukturë nuk përkthehet fjalë për fjalë. Shqipja e lejon të kryerën me një kohë të mbyllur; anglishtja e ndalon rreptësisht.

Shqip (e saktë)	Anglisht e gabuar	Anglisht e saktë
Dje **kam parë** një film.	*Yesterday I have seen a film.*	**Yesterday I saw a film.**
Vitin e kaluar **kam qenë** në Romë.	*Last year I have been to Rome.*	**Last year I was in Rome.**
Kur **ke ardhur**?	*When have you arrived?*	**When did you arrive?**

Ky është gabimi më i shpeshtë i folësve të shqipes në këtë temë. Rregulli anglez: nëse koha ka mbaruar (*yesterday, last week, in 2010, two hours ago*), duhet e shkuara e thjeshtë.

Ndajfoljet dhe ekuivalentët

Anglisht	Shqip	Shembull
ever	ndonjëherë	*Have you ever been to Greece?* — A ke qenë ndonjëherë në Greqi?
never	kurrë	*I've never tried it.* — Nuk e kam provuar kurrë.
just	sapo	*She's just arrived.* — Ajo sapo ka mbërritur.
already	tashmë	*We've already eaten.* — Kemi ngrënë tashmë.
yet	ende	*I haven't finished yet.* — Nuk kam mbaruar ende.
since	që prej / që nga	*since 2019* — që nga viti 2019
for	prej / për	*for three years* — prej tre vjetësh

Vini re: **since** shoqërohet me një pikë në kohë, kurse **for** me një kohëzgjatje — pikërisht si *që nga* dhe *prej* në shqip.

Been apo gone?

Anglisht	Shqip	Kuptimi

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*She has **been** to Paris.*	Ajo ka qenë në Paris.	ka shkuar dhe është kthyer
*She has **gone** to Paris.*	Ajo ka shkuar në Paris.	është ende atje

Gjendje që vazhdon deri tani

Anglishtja e kërkon të kryerën; shqipja përdor thjesht **kohën e tashme** me *prej*. Ky është një dallim strukturor i rëndësishëm.

- *I **have lived** here for ten years.* — **Banoj** këtu prej dhjetë vjetësh.
- *She **has worked** here since 2019.* — Ajo **punon** këtu që nga viti 2019.

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse
Yesterday I have seen him.	**Yesterday I saw him.**	koha e mbyllur
I live here since 2015.	**I have lived here since 2015.**	periudhë e papërfunduar
I have went there.	**I have gone there.**	duhet pjesorja
for two o'clock	**since two o'clock**	*since* merr pikë kohe
He has gone to Rome and he's back.	**He has been to Rome.**	*gone* do të thotë ende atje

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