PRAKTISCHE LEKTION

All Present Tenses Mixed

Lektionskategorie: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Bring the present simple, present continuous, present perfect and present perfect continuous together. Includes a diagnostic table, a step-by-step method for choosing the right form, and the traps that catch learners.

All Present Tenses Mixed

English has four present forms, and each answers a different question about time. Learners rarely struggle with the forms themselves; the difficulty is **choosing** between them under pressure. This lesson gives you a diagnostic table and a repeatable decision method.

Learning objectives

- Recognise the meaning each present form carries.
- Apply a step-by-step method for choosing between them.
- Use the signal words that point to each form.
- Avoid the traps that produce most mixed-tense errors.

The four forms at a glance

Tense	Form	Core meaning	Example
Present simple	base (+ -s)	habit, fact, permanent state	*She **works** in a bank.*
Present continuous	am/is/are + -ing	now, temporary, changing, arranged	*She'**s working** from home today.*
Present perfect	have/has + participle	experience, result, unfinished time	*She'**s worked** there since 2019.*
Present perfect continuous	have/has been + -ing	duration, activity, evidence	*She'**s been working** since eight.*

Diagnostic table

If the sentence...	Use
describes a routine or a general truth	present simple
describes something in progress at this moment	present continuous
describes a temporary situation around now	present continuous
describes a fixed timetable	present simple
describes a personal arrangement for the future	present continuous

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If the sentence...	Use
reports experience with no time given	present perfect
gives news with a present result	present perfect
counts completed things in an unfinished period	present perfect
answers *How long?* about a continuing activity	present perfect continuous
explains visible evidence of a recent activity	present perfect continuous
uses a stative verb	simple or perfect, never continuous

A step-by-step method

1. **Is the verb stative?** If yes, eliminate both continuous forms immediately.
2. **Does the situation reach back into the past?** If yes, you need a perfect form; if no, a present form.
3. **If perfect:** is the focus a result or a quantity (perfect), or duration and activity (perfect continuous)?
4. **If present:** is it general and permanent (simple), or temporary and in progress (continuous)?
5. **Check the time expression.** It must agree with the form you chose.

Signal words by form

Form	Signal words
Present simple	always, usually, often, every day, on Mondays, never, as a rule
Present continuous	now, at the moment, today, this week, currently, Look!, Listen!
Present perfect	ever, never, just, already, yet, so far, this week, three times
Present perfect continuous	for, since, how long, all day, lately, recently

The same verb across all four

Sentence	Form	Meaning
*I **teach** English.*	simple	my job in general
*I'**m teaching** a new class this term.*	continuous	temporary arrangement
*I'**ve taught** more than 500 students.*	perfect	quantity, experience
*I'**ve been teaching** since 2010.*	perfect continuous	duration up to now

Common traps

Trap	Wrong	Right
Unfinished time with the present simple	*I live here since 2015.*	**I've lived here since 2015.**
Finished time with the present perfect	*I've seen him yesterday.*	**I saw him yesterday.**

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Trap	Wrong	Right
Stative verb in the continuous	*I'm knowing the answer.*	**I know the answer.**
Quantity with the perfect continuous	*I've been reading three books.*	**I've read three books.**
Routine in the continuous	*Every day I'm going to work.*	**Every day I go to work.**
How long with the simple	*How long do you work here?*	**How long have you worked here?**

Learning tips

1. Practise with one verb at a time across all four forms, as in the table above.
2. Underline the time expression before you choose the tense — it usually decides for you.
3. Keep a short list of stative verbs nearby; they eliminate half the wrong options instantly.

Summary checklist

- Stative verb? Then no continuous form.
- Does the time period reach the present? Then a perfect form.
- Result or quantity → perfect; duration or evidence → perfect continuous.
- Permanent → simple; temporary → continuous.
- Does the time expression match the tense?

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Anglishtja ka **katër forma të tashme**, secila me një kuptim të vetin. E thjeshta shpreh zakone, fakte dhe gjendje të përhershme. E vazhduara shpreh veprime në çast, gjendje të përkohshme dhe ndryshime. E kryera shpreh përvojë, rezultat të tanishëm dhe periudha të papërfunduara. E kryera e vazhduar shpreh kohëzgjatje dhe veprimtari.

Vështirësia nuk qëndron te ndërtimi i formave, por te **zgjedhja** midis tyre. Prandaj është e dobishme një metodë e qëndrueshme në pesë hapa: së pari kontrolloni nëse folja është folje gjendjeje, sepse atëherë të dyja format e vazhduara bien; pastaj nëse situata e arrin të tashmen nga e shkuara, sepse atëherë ju duhet një formë e kryer; më tej vendosni midis rezultatit dhe kohëzgjatjes; nëse nuk është formë e kryer, vendosni midis së përhershmes dhe së përkohshmes; dhe së fundi kontrolloni që shprehja e kohës të përputhet me formën e zgjedhur.

Shprehja e kohës është shpesh vendimtare: *every day* kërkon të thjeshtën, *now* të vazhduarën, *since* dhe *for* një formë të kryer.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Anglishtja ka katër forma të tashme; shqipja ka dy mjete kryesore: **kohën e tashme** dhe **të kryerën**, të cilave u shtohen pjesëza dhe shprehje kohore. Prandaj një folës i shqipes duhet të bëjë dallime që gjuha e tij i shpreh me fjalë, jo me forma.

Tabela e ekuivalentëve

Anglisht	Shqip	Kuptimi

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Present simple *She works here.*	Ajo punon këtu.	zakon, fakt
Present continuous *She is working now.*	Ajo **po** punon tani.	çast, gjendje e përkohshme
Present perfect *She has worked here since 2019.*	Ajo punon këtu **që nga** viti 2019.	periudhë e papërfunduar
Present perfect continuous *She has been working since eight.*	Ajo punon **që nga** ora tetë.	kohëzgjatje, veprimtari

Vini re se dy format e fundit angleze përkthehen shpesh njësoj në shqip. Prandaj përkthimi nuk ju ndihmon për t'i dalluar: duhet t'i mendoni sipas fokusit.

Metoda e zgjedhjes

1. **A është folje gjendjeje?** *know, want, like, have, believe* — atëherë hiqni të dyja format e vazhduara.
2. **A e arrin situata të tashmen nga e shkuara?** Nëse po, ju duhet një formë e kryer.
3. **Nëse e kryer:** rezultat ose sasi → e thjeshtë; kohëzgjatje ose shenja → e vazhduar.
4. **Nëse jo e kryer:** zakon ose fakt → e thjeshtë; çast ose gjendje e përkohshme → e vazhduar.
5. **Kontrolloni shprehjen e kohës.** Ajo duhet të përputhet me formën.

E njëjta folje në katër forma

Anglisht	Shqip
I teach English.	Jap mësim anglisht. *(profesioni im)*
I'm teaching a new class this term.	Këtë semestër **po** jap mësim në një klasë të re.
I've taught more than 500 students.	Kam dhënë mësim mbi 500 nxënësve.
I've been teaching since 2010.	Jap mësim **që nga** viti 2010.

Gabime dhe kurthe të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Kurthi	Gabimi	E saktë
Periudhë e papërfunduar me kohën e tashme	*I live here since 2015.*	**I have lived here since 2015.**
Kohë e mbyllur me të kryerën	*I've seen him yesterday.*	**I saw him yesterday.**
Folje gjendjeje në formë të vazhduar	*I'm knowing the answer.*	**I know the answer.**
Sasi me formën e vazhduar	*I've been reading three books.*	**I've read three books.**
Zakon me formën e vazhduar	*Every day I'm going to work.*	**Every day I go to work.**
How long me kohën e tashme	*How long do you work here?*	**How long have you worked here?**

Kurthi i parë dhe i fundit vijnë drejtpërdrejt nga shqipja, e cila në të dyja rastet përdor kohën e tashme. Ata janë gabimet më të qëndrueshme dhe kërkojnë vëmendje të veçantë.

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