MËSIM PRAKTIK

Past Simple

Kategoria e mësimit: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Use the past simple for finished actions, past states and sequences of events. Covers regular -ed spelling rules, the most common irregular verbs, did and didn't, and the time expressions that signal it.

Past Simple

The past simple is the basic tense for talking about **finished** events. The action started and ended in the past, and the time is either stated or clearly understood. It is the tense of stories, biographies, reports and most conversation about yesterday.

Learning objectives

- Form regular past verbs and spell them correctly.
- Recognise and use the most common irregular verbs.
- Build negatives and questions with **did**.
- Use the time expressions that require this tense.

Meaning and usage

Use	Example
A finished action at a stated time	*I **visited** Rome last year.*
A sequence of events	*She **opened** the door, **looked** inside and **smiled**.*
A past state	*He **lived** in Vlorë for six years.*
A past habit	*We **played** football every Saturday.*
A single completed event	*The train **arrived** at nine.*
Narrative and biography	*Naim Frashëri **was born** in 1846.*

Regular verbs and -ed spelling

Ending	Rule	Examples
most verbs	add **-ed**	*work → worked; play → played*
verbs ending in -e	add **-d**	*like → liked; arrive → arrived*
consonant + y	y → **-ied**	*study → studied; carry → carried*

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Ending	Rule	Examples
vowel + y	just add **-ed**	*play → played; enjoy → enjoyed*
one vowel + one consonant, stressed	double the consonant	*stop → stopped; plan → planned; prefer → preferred*
British -l after a vowel	double the **l**	*travel → travelled* (US: traveled)

The *-ed* ending has three pronunciations: /t/ after voiceless sounds (*worked*), /d/ after voiced sounds (*played*), and /ɪd/ after *t* or *d* (*wanted, needed*).

Common irregular verbs

Base	Past	Base	Past	Base	Past
be	was / were	go	went	see	saw
have	had	do	did	make	made
take	took	come	came	give	gave
get	got	say	said	tell	told
know	knew	think	thought	bring	brought
buy	bought	find	found	leave	left
write	wrote	read	read	eat	ate
drink	drank	run	ran	begin	began

Note *read → read*: the spelling is identical but the past is pronounced like *red*.

Negatives and questions

Form	Structure	Example
Negative	didn't + base verb	*I **didn't go** out.*
Yes/No question	Did + subject + base verb	***Did** you **see** it?*
Wh- question	Wh- + did + subject + base verb	*Where **did** she **go**?*
Short answers	Yes/No + subject + did(n't)	*Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*

Because *did* already carries the past tense, the main verb returns to its base form. This applies to irregular verbs too: *Did you **see** it?* — never *Did you saw it?*

Two exceptions: **be** needs no *did* (*Were you there?*), and subject questions with *who* or *what* take no auxiliary (*Who called?*).

Signal words and time expressions

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yesterday, last night / week / month / year, two days ago, in 2015, when I was a child, then, after that, at that time, in the end, finally.

A comparison with the present perfect

Past simple	Present perfect
I saw that film last week. — finished time	*I've seen that film.* — experience, no time
She lived in Rome for two years. — not any more	*She's lived in Rome for two years.* — still there
When did you arrive?	*Have you arrived yet?*

Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct	Why
Did you went?	**Did you go?**	base form after *did*
She didn't came.	**She didn't come.**	same reason
I goed home.	**I went home.**	irregular verb
He stoped.	**He stopped.**	double the final consonant
She studyed.	**She studied.**	consonant + y → *-ied*
Did you were tired?	**Were you tired?**	*be* takes no *did*
I have seen him yesterday.	**I saw him yesterday.**	finished time expression

Learning tips

1. Learn irregular verbs in small groups that share a pattern: *bring–brought, buy–bought, think–thought.*
2. Write a short account of your last holiday, then underline every past verb and check each one.
3. Treat *did + past form* as an automatic error to correct.

Summary checklist

- Is the time finished and clear from context?
- Is the irregular past form correct?
- Is the *-ed* spelling correct?
- After *did / didn't*, is the verb in its base form?

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Koha e shkuar e thjeshtë tregon një veprim **të përfunduar** në një çast të mbyllur të së shkuarës. Koha është ose e thënë hapur, ose e kuptuar qartë nga konteksti.

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Foljet ndahen në dy grupe. Foljet **e rregullta** marrin mbaresën **-ed**. Drejtshkrimi ndjek katër rregulla: shumica marrin *-ed*; foljet me *-e* marrin vetëm *-d*; bashkëtingëllore + *y* jep **-ied**; folja njërrokëshe me një zanore dhe një bashkëtingëllore e dyfishon atë (*stop → stopped*). Foljet **e parregullta** e ndryshojnë rrënjën dhe duhen mësuar përmendsh: *go → went, see → saw, take → took*.

Mohimi dhe **pyetja** ndërtohen me foljen ndihmëse **did**, e cila e merr përsipër kohën e shkuar. Prandaj folja kryesore kthehet në formën bazë: *She **didn't go*** dhe ***Did** she **go**?* Kjo vlen edhe për foljet e parregullta.

Dy përjashtime: folja *be* nuk merr kurrë *did*, dhe pyetjet ku *who* ose *what* është vetë kryefjala nuk marrin folje ndihmëse.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Ekuivalenti më i afërt në gjuhën shqipe është **e kryera e thjeshtë**: *shkova, pashë, punova*. Të dyja kohët tregojnë një veprim të mbyllur në një çast të caktuar, prandaj kuptimi kalon lehtë nga njëra gjuhë te tjetra.

Anglisht	Shqip
I visited Rome last year.	Vitin e kaluar **vizitova** Romën.
She opened the door and smiled.	Ajo **hapi** derën dhe **buzëqeshi**.
They lived in Vlorë for six years.	Ata **jetuan** gjashtë vjet në Vlorë.
He didn't come.	Ai **nuk erdhi**.
Did you see it?	**A e pe?**

Ku ndryshojnë dy gjuhët

- **Folja ndihmëse.** Shqipja nuk ka asgjë të ngjashme me *did*: folja mbetet në të shkuarën në të tria llojet e fjalisë. Anglishtja e zhvendos kohën te ndihmësja dhe e zhvesh foljen kryesore.
- **Dy kohë kundrejt njërës.** Shqipja i dallon *punova* (e kryer e thjeshtë) dhe *punoja* (e pakryer). Anglishtja e mbulon të parën me *past simple* dhe të dytën me *past continuous* ose me *used to*.
- **Zakoni në të shkuarën.** Shqipja përdor të pakryerën: *Çdo verë shkoja në det.* Anglishtja përdor *I used to go* ose thjesht të shkuarën e thjeshtë me një ndajfolje.

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse
Did you went?	**Did you go?**	pas *did* vjen forma bazë
She didn't came.	**She didn't come.**	e njëjta arsye
I goed home.	**I went home.**	folje e parregullt
He stoped.	**He stopped.**	dyfishimi i bashkëtingëllores
Did you were tired?	**Were you tired?**	*be* nuk merr *did*
I have seen him yesterday.	**I saw him yesterday.**	koha e mbyllur

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