MËSIM PRAKTIK

Have - Past Simple

Kategoria e mësimit: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Use had for past possessions, relationships, meals and experiences. Covers the single form had for every subject, negatives and questions with did, why the main verb returns to have, and had to for past obligation.

Have – Past Simple (had)

The past simple of **have** is refreshingly easy: there is only one form, **had**, and it works for every subject. All the difficulty sits in the negative and the question, where *had* disappears and the base form **have** comes back after *did*.

Learning objectives

- Use **had** for all subjects in positive sentences.
- Form negatives and questions with **did** and the base form **have**.
- Give correct short answers.
- Use **had to** for past obligation.
- Distinguish main-verb *had* from auxiliary *had* in the past perfect.

Meaning and usage

Use	Example
Past possession	*We **had** a small flat in the centre.*
Past relationships	*She **had** three sisters.*
Past features	*The house **had** a big garden.*
Past illnesses	*He **had** a bad cold last week.*
Meals and activities	*They **had** dinner at eight.*
Experiences	*We **had** a great time in Vlorë.*
Past obligation	*I **had to** work on Saturday.*

The affirmative form

Subject	Form	Example
I	had	*I had a bicycle.*
you	had	*You had my number.*

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Subject	Form	Example
he / she / it	had	*She had long hair.*
we	had	*We had time.*
they	had	*They had two children.*

There is no third-person change and no contraction of main-verb *had*. The contraction '*d* belongs to the auxiliary: *She**'d** already left* means *She had already left*.

The negative form

Full form	Contraction	Example
did not have	didn't have	*I **didn't have** time.*

The same rule as in the present applies, one step further: the tense marker moves onto *did*, so the main verb goes back to **have**. *She didn't **have** a car* — never *didn't had*.

Questions and short answers

Question	Positive	Negative
***Did** you **have** breakfast?*	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
***Did** she **have** a good time?*	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
***Did** they **have** any problems with the booking?*	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

Wh- questions: *What **did** you **have** for lunch? How many rooms **did** the flat **have**?*

Had to — past obligation

Form	Example	Meaning
had to + base verb	*I **had to** leave early.*	It was necessary
didn't have to + base verb	*We **didn't have to** pay.*	It was not necessary
Did ... have to ...?	***Did** you **have to** work?*	Question about necessity

Be careful: *didn't have to* means there was **no obligation**. It does not mean something was forbidden — for that English uses *couldn't* or *wasn't allowed to*.

Signal words and time expressions

yesterday, **last night / week / summer**, **two years ago**, **in 2015**, **when I was a child**, **at that time**, **then**. Any of these means the time is finished, which is exactly when the past simple is required.

Main verb or auxiliary?

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Had appears in two very different roles. Tell them apart by what follows.

Role	Followed by	Example
Main verb (possession, meals)	a noun	*I **had** a car.*
Auxiliary (past perfect)	a past participle	*I **had** seen the film before.*

The two can even meet in one sentence: *I **had had** that car for ten years before I sold it.* The first *had* is the auxiliary; the second is the main verb.

Formal and informal usage

- **Didn't have** is standard in all registers.
- The form *hadn't* for possession (*I hadn't a car*) is old-fashioned; use *didn't have*.
- In formal writing, prefer *did not have* to the contraction.

Common mistakes

Mistake	Correct	Why
Did you had breakfast?	**Did you have breakfast?**	after *did*, use the base form
She didn't had time.	**She didn't have time.**	same reason
I hadn't a car.	**I didn't have a car.**	main-verb *have* needs *did*
I had 20 years then.	**I was 20 then.**	age uses *be*
We didn't have to enter — it was forbidden.	**We couldn't enter.**	*didn't have to* means no obligation
Yesterday I have had a headache.	**Yesterday I had a headache.**	a finished time needs the past simple

A comparison with the present

Present	Past
I **have** a car.	I **had** a car.
She **has** a car.	She **had** a car.
I **don't have** time.	I **didn't have** time.
Does he **have** a dog?	**Did** he **have** a dog?
I **have to** go.	I **had to** go.

Learning tips

1. Remember that *did* is greedy: it takes the past tense for itself and leaves the main verb bare.
2. Tell the story of a childhood home in six sentences using *had*, then turn three of them into questions.
3. Whenever you write *did ... had*, treat it as an automatic error and correct it to *did ... have*.

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Summary checklist

- Did I use **had** for every subject in positive sentences?
- After *did* or *didn't*, is the verb the base form **have**?
- Are my short answers *Yes, I did* / *No, I didn't*?
- If I meant past obligation, did I use **had to**?
- Is there a finished past time expression in the sentence or context?

Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Në kohën e shkuar folja **have** ka një formë të vetme, **had**, të njëjtë për të gjitha vetat. Kjo e bën fjalinë pohore shumë të thjeshtë.

Vështirësia qëndron te pyetja dhe mohimi. Aty hyn folja ndihmëse **did**, e cila e merr përsipër kohën e shkuar, prandaj folja kryesore **kthehet në formën bazë**: *Did you **have** breakfast?* dhe *She didn't **have** time.* Format *did ... had* janë gjithmonë të gabuara.

Kuptimet janë të njëjta me kohën e tashme: zotërim, marrëdhënie, tipare, sëmundje, vakte dhe përvoja në një çast të mbyllur të së shkuarës.

Ndërtimi **had to** shpreh detyrim në të shkuarën. Kujdes me mohimin: *didn't have to* do të thotë se **nuk ishte e nevojshme**, jo se ndalohej. Ndalimi shprehet me *couldn't* ose *wasn't allowed to*.

Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Forma angleze **had** i përgjigjet formave shqipe **kisha** (e pakryer) dhe **pata** (e kryer e thjeshtë). Anglishtja ka një formë të vetme për të gjitha vetat; shqipja i ndryshon të dyja sipas vetës dhe sipas kuptimit.

Ekuivalenti i formave

Anglisht	Shqip	Shembull
I had	unë kisha	*I had a bicycle.* — Kisha një biçikletë.
you had	ti kishe	*You had time.* — Ti kishe kohë.
he / she had	ai / ajo kishte	*She had long hair.* — Ajo kishte flokë të gjatë.
we had	ne kishim	*We had a flat.* — Ne kishim një banesë.
they had	ata / ato kishin	*They had problems.* — Ata kishin probleme.

Pyetja dhe mohimi me did

Anglishtja e kalon kohën e shkuar te folja ndihmëse **did** dhe e lë foljen kryesore në formën bazë. Shqipja nuk ka asgjë të ngjashme: ajo e ruan foljen në të shkuarën dhe shton vetëm **nuk** ose **a**.

Shqip	Anglisht
A kishe kohë?	**Did** you **have** time?

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Shqip	Anglisht
Nuk kisha para.	I **didn't have** money.
Çfarë hëngre për drekë?	What **did** you **have** for lunch?

Kujdes: kjo strukturë nuk përkthehet fjalë për fjalë. Në shqip folja mbetet në të shkuarën (*kishe*), kurse në anglisht ajo kthehet në formën bazë (*have*), sepse koha e shkuar shënohet vetëm një herë, te *did*.

Had to — detyrimi në të shkuarën

Anglisht	Shqip
I had to work on Saturday.	**Më duhej** të punoja të shtunën.
We didn't have to pay.	**Nuk ishim të detyruar** të paguanim.
Did you have to wait?	A **duhej** të prisje?

Vini re se *didn't have to* nuk do të thotë ndalim, por **mungesë detyrimi**. Ekuivalenti shqip është *nuk ishte e nevojshme*, jo *nuk lejohej*.

Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

Gabimi	E saktë	Pse
Did you had breakfast?	**Did you have breakfast?**	pas *did* vjen forma bazë
She didn't had time.	**She didn't have time.**	e njëjta arsye
I had 20 years then.	**I was 20 then.**	mosha me *be*
I hadn't a car.	**I didn't have a car.**	folja kryesore kërkon *did*
Yesterday I have had a headache.	**Yesterday I had a headache.**	koha e mbyllur

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