MËSIM PRAKTIK

# Present Simple Tense

Kategoria e mësimit: Mësimet në gjuhë angleze

> Use the present simple for habits, routines, facts, timetables and permanent situations. Covers the third-person -s spelling rules, do and does questions and negatives, adverb placement and stative verbs.

## Present Simple Tense

The present simple is the tense of things that are generally true: what you do regularly, what you believe, how the world works. It does *not* usually describe what is happening at this exact moment — that is the job of the present continuous. Its only irregularity is the **-s** added in the third person singular, and that small letter causes most of the mistakes learners make.

### Learning objectives

- Use the present simple for habits, facts, permanent states and timetables.
- Add the third-person **-s** correctly, including the spelling changes.
- Build negatives and questions with **do** and **does**.
- Place adverbs of frequency in the right position.
- Recognise stative verbs that stay in the simple form.

### Meaning and usage

| Use | Example | Typical marker |
|---|---|---|
| Habits and routines | *I **get up** at seven.* | every day, usually |
| Repeated actions | *She **goes** to the gym twice a week.* | twice a week |
| General facts | *Water **boils** at 100 degrees.* | — |
| Permanent situations | *They **live** in Durrës.* | — |
| States, feelings, opinions | *I **like** jazz. She **knows** the answer.* | stative verbs |
| Timetables and schedules | *The train **leaves** at 6.15.* | fixed future events |
| Instructions and directions | *You **turn** left at the lights.* | — |
| Commentary and headlines | *He **passes** the ball and **scores**.* | — |

### The affirmative form

| Subject | Form | Example |
|---|---|---|

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I / you / we / they | base verb | *They **work** in a bank.* |
| he / she / it | base verb + **-s** | *She **works** in a bank.* |

## Spelling rules for the third person

| Ending | Rule | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| most verbs | add **-s** | *work → works; play → plays* |
| -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o | add **-es** | *watch → watches; go → goes; fix → fixes* |
| consonant + y | y → **-ies** | *study → studies; carry → carries* |
| vowel + y | just add **-s** | *play → plays; buy → buys* |
| have | irregular | *have → **has*** |

## The negative form

| Subject | Negative | Example |
|---|---|---|
| I / you / we / they | don't + base verb | *I **don't smoke**.* |
| he / she / it | doesn't + base verb | *He **doesn't smoke**.* |

## Questions and short answers

| Question | Positive | Negative |
|---|---|---|
| ***Do** you speak English?* | Yes, I do. | No, I don't. |
| ***Does** she work here?* | Yes, she does. | No, she doesn't. |
| *Where **do** they live?* | In Shkodër. | |

Remember the rule of **one -s per sentence**: once *does* takes it, the main verb stays bare — *Does she **work**?*, never *Does she works?*

## Adverbs of frequency

These adverbs go **before the main verb** but **after be**:

- *She **always arrives** early.* — before an ordinary verb
- *She **is always** early.* — after *be*
- *I **don't usually** work late.* — after the auxiliary in negatives

Order from most to least: *always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never*. Longer expressions such as *every day*, *once a week* and *at weekends* normally go at the end.

## Stative verbs

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Some verbs describe states rather than actions and normally appear only in the simple form: *know, believe, understand, remember, want, need, like, love, hate, prefer, belong, own, seem, mean, cost, contain*.

*I **know** the answer.* — not *I am knowing*.

## Signal words and time expressions

**always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day/week/year, on Mondays, twice a month, in the morning, at weekends, generally, as a rule**.

## A comparison with the present continuous

| Present simple | Present continuous |
|---|---|
| *I **work** in a school.* (permanent) | *I'**m working** from home this week.* (temporary) |
| *He **plays** tennis on Sundays.* (routine) | *He'**s playing** tennis now.* (in progress) |
| *The shop **opens** at nine.* (timetable) | *The shop **is opening** soon.* (arrangement) |

## Common mistakes

| Mistake | Correct | Why |
|---|---|---|
| *He work here.* | **He works here.** | third person needs *-s* |
| *Does she works?* | **Does she work?** | the *-s* is on *does* |
| *He doesn't likes it.* | **He doesn't like it.** | same reason |
| *She studys English.* | **She studies English.** | consonant + y → *-ies* |
| *I am knowing him.* | **I know him.** | stative verb |
| *Always she is late.* | **She is always late.** | adverb goes after *be* |
| *Where she lives?* | **Where does she live?** | questions need the auxiliary |

## Learning tips

1. Write your daily routine in ten sentences, then rewrite it about a friend. The second version forces every *-s*.
2. Check every third-person verb before you finish a text; this single habit removes most present-simple errors.
3. Learn stative verbs as a list — they are few, and they explain a large share of continuous-tense mistakes.

## Summary checklist

- Does the third person carry **-s**, spelled correctly?
- After *do, does, don't, doesn't*, is the verb in its base form?
- Is the adverb of frequency before the main verb but after *be*?
- Have I avoided the continuous with stative verbs?

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# Shpjegim në gjuhën shqipe

## Rregulli i anglishtes, i shpjeguar në shqip

Koha e tashme e thjeshtë ndërtohet me foljen në **formën bazë**. E vetmja ndryshim ndodh te veta e tretë njëjës, e cila merr mbaresën **-s**.

Drejtshkrimi i kësaj mbarese ndjek katër rregulla: shumica e foljeve marrin *-s*; foljet që mbarojnë me *-ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o* marrin **-es**; foljet me bashkëtingëllore + *y* e kthejnë *y*-në në **-ies**; foljet me zanore + *y* marrin thjesht *-s*.

**Mohimi** dhe **pyetja** kërkojnë foljen ndihmëse *do* ose *does*, pas së cilës folja kryesore mbetet në formën bazë.

Kjo kohë përdoret për zakone, veprime të përsëritura, fakte të përgjithshme, gjendje të qëndrueshme, orare dhe udhëzime. Ajo **nuk** përdoret për një veprim që po ndodh në këtë çast.

Një grup foljesh të quajtura **folje gjendjeje** — *know, believe, understand, want, need, like, love, own, seem* — përdoren gati gjithmonë vetëm në këtë kohë dhe nuk marrin formën e vazhduar.

## Ekuivalenti në gjuhën shqipe

Koha e tashme e thjeshtë angleze i përgjigjet **kohës së tashme të mënyrës dëftore** në shqip. Të dyja shprehin zakone, veprime të përsëritura, fakte dhe gjendje të qëndrueshme. Dallimi më i madh është te mbaresat: shqipja e ndryshon foljen për **çdo vetë**, kurse anglishtja vetëm te veta e tretë njëjës.

## Krahasimi i zgjedhimit

| Veta | Anglisht | Shqip |
|---|---|---|
| I | work | punoj |
| you | work | punon |
| he / she / it | work**s** | punon |
| we | work | punojmë |
| you | work | punoni |
| they | work | punojnë |

Pikërisht sepse shqipja i ndryshon të gjitha format, folësit e shqipes e harrojnë lehtë **-s**-në angleze: ajo duket si një mbaresë e vetmuar dhe e parëndësishme, ndërkohë që është e detyrueshme.

## Përdorimet dhe ekuivalentët

| Përdorimi | Anglisht | Shqip |
|---|---|---|
| Zakon | *I get up at seven.* | Zgjohem në orën shtatë. |
| Veprim i përsëritur | *She goes to the gym twice a week.* | Ajo shkon në palestër dy herë në javë. |
| Fakt i përgjithshëm | *Water boils at 100 degrees.* | Uji vlon në njëqind gradë. |

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| Përdorimi | Anglisht | Shqip |
|---|---|---|
| Gjendje e qëndrueshme | *They live in Durrës.* | Ata banojnë në Durrës. |
| Orar | *The train leaves at 6.15.* | Treni niset në orën gjashtë e pesëmbëdhjetë. |
| Folje gjendjeje | *I know the answer.* | E di përgjigjen. |

## Vendi i ndajfoljeve

Këtu të dyja gjuhët sillen ngjashëm, por jo njësoj. Anglishtja i vendos ndajfoljet e shpeshtësisë **para foljes**, por **pas** foljes *be*. Shqipja është më e lirë, megjithëse rendi më i natyrshëm është gjithashtu para foljes.

| Anglisht | Shqip |
|---|---|
| She **always arrives** early. | Ajo **gjithmonë vjen** herët. |
| She **is always** early. | Ajo **është gjithmonë** herët. |
| I **don't usually** work late. | Zakonisht **nuk punoj** vonë. |

## Foljet e gjendjes

Anglishtja ka një grup foljesh që nuk përdoren në formën e vazhduar: *know, believe, understand, want, like, love, need, own, seem.* Shqipja nuk e ka këtë kufizim, sepse nuk ka fare formë të vazhduar të detyrueshme. Prandaj folësit e shqipes ndërtojnë lehtë fjali si *I am knowing*, të cilat janë të gabuara.

## Gabime të zakonshme të folësve të shqipes

| Gabimi | E saktë | Pse |
|---|---|---|
| *He work here.* | **He works here.** | veta e tretë kërkon *-s* |
| *Does she works?* | **Does she work?** | *-s* është tashmë te *does* |
| *I am knowing him.* | **I know him.** | folje gjendjeje |
| *She studys English.* | **She studies English.** | bashkëtingëllore + y → *-ies* |
| *Always she is late.* | **She is always late.** | ndajfolja pas *be* |
| *Where she lives?* | **Where does she live?** | pyetja kërkon *does* |

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