

MËSIM PRAKTIK

Present Simple Tense

Kategoria e mësimet: 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>I get up at seven.</i>	every day, usually
Repeated actions	<i>She goes to the gym twice a week.</i>	twice a week
General facts	<i>Water boils at 100 degrees.</i>	—
Permanent situations	<i>They live in Durrës.</i>	—
States, feelings, opinions	<i>I like jazz. She knows the answer.</i>	stative verbs
Timetables and schedules	<i>The train leaves at 6.15.</i>	fixed future events
Instructions and directions	<i>You turn left at the lights.</i>	—
Commentary and headlines	<i>He passes the ball and scores.</i>	—

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

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>I work in a school.</i> (permanent)	<i>I'm working from home this week.</i> (temporary)
<i>He plays tennis on Sundays.</i> (routine)	<i>He's playing tennis now.</i> (in progress)
<i>The shop opens at nine.</i> (timetable)	<i>The shop is opening soon.</i> (arrangement)

Common mistakes

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

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	works	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 mbarese e vetmuar dhe e parëndësishme, ndërkohë që është e detyrueshme.

Përdorimet dhe ekuivalentët

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

Përdorimi	Anglisht	Shqip
Gjendje e qëndrueshme	<i>They live in Durrës.</i>	Ata banojnë në Durrës.
Orar	<i>The train leaves at 6.15.</i>	Treni nisat në orën gjashtë e pesëmbëdhjetë.
Folje gjendjeje	<i>I know the answer.</i>	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
<i>He work here.</i>	He works here.	veta e tretë kërkon -s
<i>Does she works?</i>	Does she work?	-s është tashmë te <i>does</i>
<i>I am knowing him.</i>	I know him.	folje gjendjeje
<i>She studys English.</i>	She studies English.	bashkëtingëllore + y → -ies
<i>Always she is late.</i>	She is always late.	ndajfolja pas <i>be</i>
<i>Where she lives?</i>	Where does she live?	pyetja kërkon <i>does</i>