

- **Structure:** how do we make the present continuous tense? – (Përbërja: si e formojmë Pr.C.T.)?
- Use: when and why do we use the present continuous tense? – (Përdorimi: kur dhe pse e përdormi Pr.C.T.)
- Spelling: how do we spell verbs with **-ing** for the **present continuous tense**? – (Drejtshkrimi: si i germizojmë foljet që mbarojnë me **ing** për Pr.C.T.)?

Continuous tenses are also called **progressive** tenses. So the **present progressive tense** is the same as the **present continuous tense**.

Këto kohë gjithashtu quhen edhe **progressive** në anglisht. Pra koha e cila i ka dy emra **the present progressive tense** apo **present continuous tense**.

How do we make the Present Continuous Tense? (Si e formojmë Pr.C.T.?)

The structure of the present continuous tense is: - (Përbërja e Pr.C.T. është)

Subject (kryefjala)	+	auxiliary verb (folja ndihmëse)	+	main verb (folja kryesore)
		be		base + ing

Look at these examples: - (Shiqoni këta shembuj):

Form	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		watching	. TV
+	You	are		playing	football.
-	She	is	not	waiting	for Fitore.
-	We	are	not	reading	. this

past	present	future
	A firm plan or program exists now. – <i>(Një plan apo program i qëndrueshëm egziston që tani.)</i>	The action is in the future. – <i>(Veprimi është i ardhshëm)</i>

- We're **eating** in a restaurant tonight. We've already booked the table.
- They can play tennis with you tomorrow. They're not **working**.
- When **are** you **starting** your new job?

In these examples, we have **a firm plan or program before speaking**. The decision and plan were made **before** speaking. – *(Në këta shembuj, kemi vendimin dhe planin para se të flasim).*

How do we spell the Present Continuous Tense? – (Si ta germëzojmë Pr.C.T.)

We make the **present continuous tense** by adding **-ing** to the base verb. Normally it's simple—we just add **-ing**. But sometimes we have to change the word a little. Perhaps we double the last letter, or we drop a letter. Here are the rules to help you know how to spell the present continuous tense.

*(Pr.C.T. bëhet duke ua shtuar foljes kryesore prapashtesën **ing**. Normalisht është thjesht vetëm ua shtojm **ing**. Por nga njëher paksa duhet ta ndrronjmë fjalën. Ndoshta duhet ta shtojmë ose ta hjekim një shkronj nga fjala. Ja disa rregulla që mund të ju ndihmojnë si ta shkruani fjalën në Pr.C.T.)*

Basic rule-	Just add -ing to the base verb.-(<i>Vetëm shtoja ing foljes themelore</i>)
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For can be used with all tenses. **Since** is usually used with **PERFECT TENSES** only.

For mund të përdoret me të gjitha kohet kurse *since* ma teper me *Pe.T-s*

Conjugation of the verb to write-Zgjedhimi i foljes me shkruajt

Affirmative form Negative form Interrogative form Interrogative-negative form

Singular

I have written. I haven't written. I written? Haven't I written?

You have written. You haven't written. Have you written?
Haven't you written?

He, she, it has written. He, she, it hasn't written. Has he, she, it written? Hasn't he, she, it written?

Plural

We have written. We haven't written. Have we written?
Haven't we written?

You have written. You haven't written. Have you written?
Haven't you written?

They have written. They haven't written. Have they written?
Haven't they written?

(Gjithmonë egziston një lidhje me të tashmën. Gjinden dy rregulla themelore mbi përdorimin e Pr.Pe.C.T.)

1. An action that has just stopped or recently stopped – *Një veprim i cili posa është ndërprer apo është ndërprer pak më par.*

We use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a result **now**.

*Pr.Pe.C.T. përdoret për të treguar se një veprim ka filluar në të kaluarën dhe është ndërprer pak më par. Zakonisht rezultati është i **tanishëm***

I'm tired because I've been running.

past	present	future
Recent action.- <i>Veprim i fundit</i>	Result now.- <i>Rezultat i tanishëm</i>	

You don't understand ^[now] because you **haven't been** listening.

Why is the grass wet ^[now]? **Has it been** raining?

2. An action continuing up to now – *Një veprim i cili vazhdon deri më tani.*

We use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about an **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

*Pr.Pe.C.T. përdoret për të treguar se një **veprim** i cili ka filluar në të kaluarën dhe vazhdon tash. Kjo shpesh përdoret me **for** dhe **since**.*

I have been reading for 2 hours.

past	present	future
Action started in past.- <i>Veprimi filloi në të kaluarën</i>	Action is continuing now. – <i>Veprimi vazhdon tani</i>	

How long **have you been learning** English? [You are still learning now.]

We've been studying since 9 o'clock. [We're still studying now.]

***For* and *Since* with Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

Affirmative formNegative formInterrogative formInterrogative-negative form**Singular**

I have been writing. I haven't been writing. Have I been writing? Haven't I been writing?

You have been writing. You haven't been writing. Have you been writing? Haven't you been writing?

He, she, it has been writing. He, she, it hasn't been writing. Has he, she, it been writing? Hasn't he, she, it been writing?

Plural

We have been writing. We haven't been writing. Have we been writing? Haven't we been writing?

You have been writing. You haven't been writing. Have you been writing? Haven't you been writing?

They have been writing. They haven't been writing. Have they been writing? Haven't they been writing?

5. (PAST SIMPLE TENSE) - SIMPLE PAST TENSE PAST S (Pa.S.T.)

I wrote – Unë shkrova

The **PAST SIMPLE TENSE** or **SIMPLE PAST TENSE** is sometimes called the preterit tense

(Koha e kryer e thjeshtë nganjëherë quhet preterit).

We can use several tenses to talk about the past, but the **SIMPLE PAST TENSE** is the one we use most often.

(Kur e përdorim **Pa.C.T**, dëgjuesi zakonisht e din apo kupton për cilën kohë po bisedohet. Shiqoni këta shembuj:.

- I **was working** at 10 pm last night.
- They **were** not **playing** football at 9 am this morning.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10 pm last night?
- What **were** you **doing** when he arrived?
- She **was cooking** when I telephoned her.
- We **were having** dinner when it started to rain.
- Emina went home early because it **was raining**.

Some verbs cannot be used in **CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE TENSES**.
for exam. love, like, want, enjoy, know, etc.

*(Disa folje nuk mund të përdoren në **CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE TENSE**. p.sh. dua, pelqej, deshiroj, knaqem, dij etj.*

We often use the **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE** to "set the scene" in stories. We use it to describe the background situation at the moment when the action begins. Often, the story starts with the **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE** and then moves into **THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**.

(Shpesh e përdorim Pa.C.T. "për ta rregulluar vendngjarjen" në tregime. E përdorim at për të përshkruar situatën e kaluar në momentin kur veprimi fillon. Tregimi shpesh fillon me Pa.C.T. dhe pastaj kalon në S.Pa.T).

Here is an example: - *(Ja një shembull):*

"Mr. Goga **was driving** through village. It **was raining**. The wind **was blowing** hard. Nobody **was walking** in the streets. Suddenly, Goga saw a beggar at a doorstep of English course..."

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE + SIMPLE PAST TENSE – (Pa.C.T. dhe S.Pa.T.)

We often use the **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE** with the **PAST SIMPLE TENSE**. We use the **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE** to express a **long** action.

When speaking with the past perfect tense, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb:

(Kur të flasim me PPT, shpesh përdorim formën e shkurtër të kryefjalës dhe foljes ndihmëse):

I had	I'd
you had	you'd
he had	he'd
she had	she'd
it had	it'd
we had	we'd
they had	they'd

The 'd contraction is also used for the auxiliary verb **would**. For example, **we'd** can mean:

(Forma e shkurt e 'd-s gjithashtu përdoret për foljen ndihmëse **would**. P.sh. **we'd** nënkupton):

- We had or We would

But usually the main verb is in a different form, for example:
(Por zakonisht folja kryesore është në formën tjetër, p. sh.):

- We had **arrived** (past participle)
- We would **arrive** (base)

It is always clear from the context.

(Gjithmonë është e kuptueshme nga konteksti i fjalisë).

How do we use the PAST PERFECT TENSE? – (Si e përdormi Pa.Pe.T)?

The past perfect tense expresses action in the **past** before another action in the **past**. This is the **past in the past**. For example:

?	Had	they		been	waiting	long?
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When speaking with the **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**, we often contract the subject and first auxiliary verb: for example:

(Kur flasim me Pa.Pe.C..T, shpesh e përdorim formën e shkurt të kryefjalës dhe foljes ndihmëse): psh:

I had been	I'd been
you had been	you'd been
he had been, she had been, it had been	he'd been, she'd been, it'd been
we had been	we'd been
they had been	they'd been

How do we use the PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE? – (Si e përdorim Pa.Pe.C.T)?

The past **perfect continuous tense** is like the **past perfect tense**, but it expresses longer actions in the **past** before another action in the **past**.
(Pa.Pe.C.T është një soj si Pa.Pe.T, por Pa.Pe.C.T veprimet i tregon në të kaluarën para një veprimi tjetër në të kaluarën.

For example: - *(Për shembull):*

- Fisnik started waiting at 9 am. I arrived at 11 am. When I arrived, Fisnik **had been waiting** for two hours.
- *(Fisniku filloi të pritëte në ora 9 para dite. Unë arrita në ora 11 para dite. Kur unë erdha, Fisniku **kishte qenë duke** pritur për dy orë).*

Here are some more examples: - *(Ja edhe disa shembuj tjerë):*

I will	I'll
you will	you'll
he will; she will; it will,	he'll; she'll; it'll,
we will	we'll
they will	they'll

For negative sentences in the simple future tense, we contract with **won't**, like this:

*(Për fjalitë mohore (negative) në S.F.T., e përdorim formën e shkurt me **won't**, si në këtë):*

America English	America English	British English	British English
I will not	I won't	I shall not	I shan't
you will not	you won't	you will not	you won't
he will not	he won't	he will not	he won't
she will not	she won't	she will not	she won't
it will not	it won't	it will not	it won't
we will not	we won't	we shall not	we shan't
they will not	they won't	they will not	they won't

How do we use the Simple Future Tense? – (Si e përdorim SFT)? - No Plan – (Pa planifikim të më hershëm)

We use the **SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE** when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak.

(E përdorim S.F.T. kur nuk kemi bër plan apo vendim për të bërë diçka para se të flasim.

We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking. Look at these examples: