

عنوان المحاضرة: زمن المضارع البسيط في اللغة
الانكليزية

المادة الدراسية: اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الدراسية: الماجستير

مدرس المادة: ا.م.د. اثيل عبد الخالق سعيد

العام الدراسي: ٢٠٢٥-٢٠٢٦



جامعة الموصل

كلية الآداب

القسم: اللغة الفرنسية

The Present Simple Tense in English

The present simple tense (also called the *simple present*) is one of the most commonly used verb tenses in English. It is primarily used to discuss *habitual actions, general truths, facts, and occasionally future schedules or arrangements*. The Present Simple Tense is one of the most commonly used tenses in English. It is mainly used to talk about **regular habits, repeated actions, facts, general truths, and permanent situations**. It can also be used to describe routines and events that happen regularly. In the present simple, the base form of the verb is generally used with **I, you, we, and they**, while **-s or -es** is usually added to the verb with **he, she, and it**. The tense is commonly used with expressions such as *always, usually, often, sometimes, and every day*.

1. Structure of the Present Simple Tense

Affirmative Form

Structure: Subject + base form of the verb (+ *s* or *es* for the third person singular) Examples:

- I speak English.

- She works in a hospital.
- They play football every weekend.

Negative Form

Structure: Subject + *do/does not* + base form of the verb (*do not = don't, does not = doesn't*) Examples:

- I don't like coffee.
- He doesn't watch TV.

We don't live in London.

2 Interrogative Form

Structure: *Do/Does* + subject + base form of the verb + ? Examples:

Do you play tennis?

Does she go to school by bus?

Do they eat breakfast early?

Wh-Questions

Structure: *Wh-word* + *do/does* + subject + base form of the verb

Examples:

What do you do?

Where does he live?

When do they study?

2. Spelling Rules for the Third Person Singular

Add -s to most verbs: *play* → *plays*, *read* → *reads*.

Add –es to verbs ending in –o, –ch, –sh, –ss, –x, –z: *go* → *goes*, *wash* → *washes*.

If the verb ends in a consonant + y, change y → ies: *study* → *studies*, *carry* → *carries*.

If the verb ends in a vowel + y, just add –s: *play* → *plays*, *enjoy* → *enjoys*.

3. Uses of the Present Simple Tense

a. Habits and Routines

Used to describe habits or things done regularly. Examples:

I read the newspaper every morning.

She always drinks tea at 7 a.m.

b. General Truths or Facts

Used for permanent facts or laws of nature. Examples:

The sun rises in the east.

Water boils at 100°C.

c. Permanent Situations or States

Used to describe things that are generally true for a long time.

Examples:

He works in a bank.

They live in Italy.

d. Instructions or Directions

Used when giving directions or instructions. Examples:

You turn left at the corner.

First, mix the flour and eggs.

e. Fixed Arrangements (Timetables/Schedules)

Used for scheduled events, especially related to travel or timetables.

Examples:

The train leaves at 6:30 tomorrow.

My class starts at 9 a.m.

f. Future time after conjunctions

Used with words like *when, before, after, until, as soon as*. Examples:

I'll call you when I get home.

She'll go out after she finishes her homework.

Example	Structure	Summary Chart Type
She studies English.	Subject + base form (+ s/es)	Affirmative
He doesn't like coffee.	Subject + do/does not + base form	Negative
Do you play piano?	Do/Does + subject +	Interrogative

base form +?

Where do you live? Wh-word + do/does **Wh-question**
+ subject + base form

- Here are some simple examples of the **Present Simple Tense**:

1. Habits and routines

- I **wake up** at 7 o'clock every day.
- She **goes** to university every morning.
- They **play** football on Fridays.

2. General facts and truths

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- Water **boils** at 100°C.
- Birds **fly** in the sky.

3. Permanent situations

- He **lives** in Mosul.
- My brother **works** at a university.
- She **speaks** French and English.

4. Frequency

- I **usually drink** coffee in the morning.
- He **often reads** English books.
- They **sometimes visit** their friends.

5. Negative sentences

- I **do not (don't)** like coffee.
- She **does not (doesn't) speak** Spanish.
- They **don't work** on Fridays.

6. Questions

- **Do** you speak English?
- **Does** she live in Mosul?
- **Do** they study French?