

الدرس الثالث - Third Lesson

The Simple Present of All Verbs

Part One: Affirmative Form

In this lesson, I will tackle the simple present tense of **all verbs** (I have already mentioned the present simple of the verb **to be** in my second lesson).

How to Form the Simple Present Tense?

A/ There are only two basic forms for the simple present tense; one ends with -s and the other doesn't. Here are the rules, using the example of the verb to eat:

- I **eat** (simple form)
- You **eat** (simple form)
- He **eats** (simple form + s)
- She **eats** (simple form + s)
- It **eats** (simple form+ s)
- We **eat** (simple form)
- You **eat** (simple form)
- They **eat** (simple form)

IMPORTANT: Only THIRD PERSON SINGULAR subjects (he, she, it) must have a verb with an "s" at the end.

B/ -S or -ES?

With most verbs, the third person singular form is created simply by adding -S. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little. Here are the rules:

1. Verbs ending with "z", "sh", "ch", "ss", "x", and "o" must take an -es at the third person singular.

Examples:

- He **passes** (verb to pass)
- He **wishes** (verb to wish)
- She **watches** (verb to watch)

- She **buzzes** (verb to buzz)
 - He **goes** (verb to go)
2. Verbs ending with a consonant +y: you must change **y to i** and add '**es**'.

Examples:

- It **flies** (verb to fly)
- He **studies** (verb to study)
- She **carries** (verb to carry)

C/ The Simple Present of the Verb 'To Have'

The Simple Present of the verb to have is slightly irregular, since the bare infinitive is **have**, whereas the form of the verb used in the third person singular is **has**. The Simple Present of the verb to have is conjugated as follows:

- I **have**
- You **have**
- He **has**
- She **has**
- It **has**
- We **have**
- You **have**
- They **have**

D/ The Simple Present of the Verb 'To Do'

- I **do**
- You **do**
- He **does**
- She **does**
- It **does**
- We **do**
- They **do**