

IL SIMPLE PRESENT

passato

presente

futuro

E' un **TEMPO SEMPLICE** (UN verbo solo, coniugato)

Traduce il **PRESENTE INDICATIVO ITALIANO** e riguarda **tutti i verbi** (ausiliari, modali, generici).

Si usa per:

- . parlare delle cose in generale [es. la terra gira intorno al sole]
- . azioni che avvengono con una certa frequenza (vedi oltre: avverbi di frequenza)
- . le abitudini, le attività quotidiane
- . per esprimere quanto spesso / quante volte si fanno delle azioni

FORMA AFFERMATIVA

Per coniugare un verbo generico (per ausiliari e modali vedi file "i verbi[...]") si deve.

- . PRENDERE IL VERBO
- . TRASFORMARLO ALLA **FORMA BASE** (togliere la particella "to")
- . SCRIVERLO DOPO IL SOGGETTO
- . AGGIUNGERE **S** ALLA **TERZA PERSONA SINGOLARE**

To eat → eat (mangiare)	To drink → drink (bere)	To sleep → sleep (dormire)
I eat	I drink	I sleep
You eat	You drink	You sleep
He eats	He drinks	He sleeps
She eats	She drinks	She sleeps
It eats	It drinks	It sleeps
We eat	We drink	We sleep
You eat	You drink	You sleep
They eat	They drink	They sleep

Questo funziona con tutti i verbi **MA** se un verbo finisce con:

s

ss

z

x

ch

sh

o

alla terza persona si deve aggiungere **ES** e si pronuncia /iz /

To finish → finish (finire)	To go → go (andare)	To do → do (fare)
I finish	I go	I do
You finish	You go	You do
He finish es	He go es	He do es
She finish es	She go es	She do es
It finish es	It go es	It do es
We finish	We go	We do
You finish	You go	You do
They finish	They go	They do

VARIAZIONE GRAFICA alla terza persona singolare

Se un verbo finisce per “Y” bisogna guardare quale lettera c’è prima:

VOCALE: plAy → he play**s**, she play**s**, it play**s**

CONSONANTE: stuDy → he studi**es**, she studi**es**, it studi**es**

Se la “Y” è preceduta da vocale si comporta normalmente

Se la “Y” è preceduta da consonante si toglie la “Y” e si trasforma in “IES”

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

I verbi generici NON possono invertire la posizione del soggetto con quella del verbo **MA** devono ricorrere alla “parola” **DO** davanti al soggetto e lasciano sempre il verbo alla FORMA BASE.

Anche alla terza persona singolare il verbo resterà alla forma base, perché a variare sarà proprio “DO” (vedi coniugazione sopra)

To eat → eat (mangiare)	To drink → drink (bere)	To sleep → sleep (dormire)
Do I eat?	Do I drink?	Do I sleep?
Do you eat?	Do you drink?	Do you sleep?
Do es he eat?	Do es he drink?	Do es he sleep?
Do es she eat?	Do es she drink?	Do es she sleep?
Do es it eat?	Do es it drink?	Do es it sleep?
Do we eat?	Do we drink?	Do we sleep?
Do you eat?	Do you drink?	Do you sleep?
Do they eat?	Do they drink?	Do they sleep?

questo si deve applicare a tutti i verbi, anche quelli terminanti in s, ss, z, x, ch, sh, o

To finish → finish (finire)	To go → go (andare)	To do → do (fare)
Do I finish?	Do I go?	Do I do?
Do you finish?	Do you go?	Do you do?
Does he finish?	Does he go?	Does he do?
Does she finish?	Does she go?	Does she do?
Does it finish?	Does it go?	Does it do?
Do we finish?	Do we go?	Do we do?
Do you finish?	Do you go?	Do you do?
Do they finish?	Do they go?	Do they do?

..e anche ai verbi in “Y”

Does he play, does she play, does it play?
Does he study, does she study, does it study?

FORMA NEGATIVA

I verbi generici NON possono mettere la negazione “not” dopo il verbo **MA** devono ricorrere alla “parola” **DO** dopo soggetto + “**NOT**” e lasciano sempre il verbo alla **FORMA BASE**.
(do not: forma estesa, don’t forma contratta)

Anche alla terza persona singolare il verbo resterà alla forma base, perché a variare sarà proprio “**DO**”:**DOES + NOT** (does not: forma estesa, doesn’t: forma contratta)

To eat → eat (mangiare)	To drink → drink (bere)	To sleep → sleep (dormire)
I do not eat	I do not drink	I do not sleep
You do not eat	You do not drink	You do not sleep
He does not eat	He does not drink	He does not sleep
She does not eat	She does not drink	She does not sleep
It does not eat	It does not drink	It does not sleep
We do not eat	We do not drink	We do not sleep
You do not eat	You do not drink	You do not sleep
They do not eat	They do not drink	They do not do

forma negativa contratta

To eat → eat (mangiare)	To drink → drink (bere)	To sleep → sleep (dormire)
I don’t eat	I don’t drink	I don’t sleep
You don’t eat	You don’t drink	You don’t sleep
He doesn’t eat	He doesn’t drink	He doesn’t sleep
She doesn’t eat	She doesn’t drink	She doesn’t sleep

It doesn't eat	It doesn't drink	It doesn't sleep
We don't eat	We don't drink	We don't sleep
You don't eat	You don't drink	You don't sleep
They don't eat	They don't drink	They don't sleep

questo si deve applicare a tutti i verbi, anche quelli terminanti in s, ss, z, x, ch, sh, o

forma negativa estesa

To finish → finish (finire)	To go → go (andare)	To do → do (fare)
I do not finish	I do not go	I do not do
You do not finish	You do not go	You do not do
He doesn't finish	He doesn't go	He doesn't do
She doesn't finish	She doesn't go	She doesn't do
It doesn't finish	It doesn't go	It doesn't do
We do not finish	We do not go	We do not do
You do not finish	You do not go	You do not do
They do not finish	They do not go	They do not do

..e anche ai verbi in “Y”

He doesn't play, she doesn't play, it doesn't play

he doesn't study, she doesn't study, it doesn't study

RISPOSTA BREVE

Suggerimento: indipendentemente dal verbo della domanda quello che viene chiesto è il verbo DO, oppure DOES. La risposta dovrà quindi essere

Yes, soggetto + verbo do affermativo (do/does)

No, soggetto + verbo do negativo (don't / doesn't)

Do you speak japanese? No, we don't

Do they like ice-cream? Yes, they do

RIASSUMENDO:

FORMA AFFERMATIVA:

I, you, we, they + **verbo forma base** + resto della frase

he, she, it + verbo forma base + **S** (oppure **ES**) + resto della frase

FORMA INTERROGATIVA:

Do + I, you, we, they + **verbo forma base** + resto della frase

Does + he, she, it + **verbo forma base** + resto della frase

FORMA NEGATIVA:

I, you, we, they + **DON'T** + **verbo forma base** + resto della frase

he, she it + **DOESN'T** + **verbo forma base** + resto della frase