

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNIČNA PRAVILA

PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I work
you work
he works
she works
it works every day.

we work
you work
they work

Vprašalna oblika

Do I work
Do you work
Does he work
Does she work every day.
Does it work
Do we work
Do you work
Do they work

Nikalna oblika

I do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
He does not (doesn't) work
She does not (doesn't) work
It does not (doesn't) work
We do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
They do not (don't) work

Uporaba:

1. izraža dejanje, ki se ponavlja
2. navade
3. ugotovitve in trditve
4. splošno veljavne resnice
5. uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti.

PRESENT TENSE CONTINUOUS

Trdilna oblika

I am
You are
He is
She is work + **ing** now.
It is
We are
You are
They are

Vprašalna oblika

Am I
Are you
Is he
Is she work + **ing** now?
Is it
Are we
Are you
Are they

Nikalna oblika

I am not (I`m not)
You are not (you aren`t)
He is not (he isn`t)
She is not (she isn`t) work + **ing** now.
It is not (it isn`t)
We are not (we aren`t)
You are not (you aren`t)
They are not (they aren`t)

Uporaba:

1. izraža dejanje, ki se dogaja v trenutku govorjenja
2. dejanje, ki traja v sedanjosti, čeprav mogoče ne v trenutku, ko govorimo
3. uporabljamo ga tudi za izražanje prihodnosti

PAST TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I
You
She, he, it worked hard.
We **(ali druga oblika nepravilnega glagola)**
You
They

Vprašalna oblika

I
You
Did She, he, it work hard?
We **(ali prva oblika nepravilnega glagola)**
You
They

Nikalna oblika

I
You
She, he, it **didn't** work hard.
We **(ali prva oblika nepr. gl.)**
You
They

Uporaba:

1. Past simple tense izraža neko dogajanje, ki se je zgodilo v določenem času v preteklosti in je zdaj končano.
e.g. I read a book yesterday.
2. Past simple uporabljamo pri pripovedovanju zgodb.
e.g. There was once a man who lived in a small house in the country. One day he left his house and went....

Izrazi, ki jih pogosto uporabljamo s tem časom:

last year, last month, two years ago, yesterday, yesterday morning, in 1954, in summer, when i was young,

Kako tvorimo glagole v preteklem času?

1. osnovni obliki glagola dodamo končnico – **ed**
WORK – WORK + **ED**
2. če se glagol konča na-**e**, dodamo samo **-d**
BAKE – BAKE + **D** LIKE – LIKE + **D**
3. soglasnik se podvoji
STOP – **STOPPED**
4. Pri glagolih, ki se končajo z soglasnikom in y, se **y** spremeni v **i**, nato dodamo **-ed**.
CARRY - **CARRIED**

PAST TENSE CONTINUOUS

Trdilna oblika

I	<u>was</u>	
You	were	
She, he, it	<u>was</u>	<u>going</u> home.
You	were	
We	were	
They	were	

Vprašalna oblika

<u>Was</u>	I	
Were	you	
<u>Was</u>	she, he, it	<u>going</u> home?
Were	we	
Were	you	
Were	they	

Nikalna oblika

I	<u>wasn't</u>	
You	weren't	
She, he, it	<u>wasn't</u>	<u>going</u> home.
You	weren't	
We	weren't	
They	weren't	

Uporaba:

Kot pri drugih continuous časih je tudi tukaj ideja pomembno trajanje neke dejavnosti oz. aktivnosti čez neko časovno obdobje

1. Izraža neko aktivnost, ki se je dogajala v določenem času v preteklosti.

e.g. What were you doing at 8 o'clock last night?

I was watching TV.

2. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje

e.g. This morning was really beautiful. The sun was shining, the birds were singing and everybody in the streets were smiling....

3. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje

e.g. When we arrived, she was making coffee.

4. Izraža lahko tudi nedokončanost, ko ga primerjamo z Past Simple

e.g. I read a book yesterday (and finished it).

I was reading a book yesterday (and I'll finish it today).

PAST PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I
You
She, he, it **had gone** home.
We (ali -ed pri pravih glagolih)
You
They

Vprašalna oblika

I
You
Had She, he, it **gone** home?
We (ali -ed pri pravih glagolih)
You
They

Nikalna oblika

I
You
She, he, it **hadn't gone** home.
We (ali -ed pri pravih glagolih)
You
They

Uporaba:

1. Past perfect tense uporabljamo za izražanje nekega dejanja, ki se je zgodilo pred nekim drugim preteklim dejanjem.
e.g. I arrived at the party. When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE

Trdilna oblika

I have (I`ve)

You have (you`ve)

He **has** (he`s)

She **has** work + **ed (ali 3. obl. gl.)** a lot.

It **has**

We have

You have

They have

Vprašalna oblika

Have I

Have you

Has he, she, it work + **ed (ali 3. obl. gl.)** a lot?

Have we

Have you

Have they

Nikalna oblika

I have not (haven`t)

You have not "

He, she, it **has** not (hasn`t) work + **ed (ali 3. obl. g.)** a lot.

We have not (haven`t)

You have not "

They have not "

Be – have been

I have – I`ve

He has – he`s

Uporaba:

1. izraža dejanje, ki se je zgodilo v nedoločenem preteklem obdobju

e.g. She has read that book.

2. dejanje katerega posledice lahko segajo v sedanost

e.g. Who has closed the window?

3. Tudi nedokončano dejanje, ki se je začelo v preteklosti in se še nadaljuje. Pri tem si pomagamo s časovnima prislovoma `since` in `for`. Since izraža od kdaj neko dejanje traja, for pa koliko časa dejanje traja.

e.g. I have been here since May.

S Present Perfect Tense simple pogosto uporabljamo naslednje časovne prislove:

often, rarely, sometimes, ever, yet, not yet, once, several times.

FUTURE TENSE SIMPLE (WILL)

Trdilna oblika

I will (I`ll)
You will
He will (he`ll)
She will work tomorrow.
It will (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
We will
You will
They will

Vprašalna oblika

Will I
Will you
Will he
Will she work tomorrow.
Will it (ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)
Will we
Will you
Will they

Nikalna oblika

I will not (won`t)
You will not
He will not (won`t)
She will not work tomorrow.
It will not (ali 1. obl. gl.)
We will not
You will not They will not

Uporaba:

- izražamo čisto prihodnost

1. predvsem nekaj na kar ne moremo vplivati
e.g. Tomorrow will be Sunday.

2. kadar se za neko prihodnje dejanje v trenutku odločimo
e.g. A: I have to go to the shop.
B: I will go with you!

3. ter za izražanje dejanj, ki se bodo v prihodnosti bržkone zgodila, ne da bi za to karkoli naredili.
e.g. I think the weather will get better.

MODALS AND OTHER VERBS:

WILL

1. Izraža željo ali namen

e.g. I will go to town tomorrow.

2. Možnost ali domnevo

e.g. Your name is Mackenzie. You`ll be a scotsman then.
(če bi tukaj uporabili WOULD,
bi nakazali manjšo možnost)

3. Navado ali ponavljanje

e.g. Jane will listen to records for hours.

4. Vljudnostna vprašanja, prošnje ali vabilo. V tem primeru je WILL za spoznanje manj vljuden od WOULD.

e.g. Will you come to dinner tomorrow.

OUGHT TO

(bolj formalno)

1. Izraža dolžnost ali obveznost. Z razliko od MUST izražata OUGHT TO in SHOULD dolžnost ali obveznost, ki se ji je mogoče izogniti.

e.g. Men must do the military service.
You ought to visit her.

2. Izraža obveznost, v preteklosti, ki je nismo izpolnili.

e.g. Chris ought to have applied for that job.

WOULD

1. Izraža možnost ali domnevo:

E.G. Would your name be Sally?

2. Ponavljanje ali navado:

e.g. She would sit there for hours and read.

3. Vljudno vprašanje ali prošnja:

e.g. Would you close the door for me, please?

MUST

Ima samo eno obliko. V drugih časih ga nadomešča glagol HAVE TO

1. izraža obveznost (obligation)

e.g. You must listen to your teacher.

2. MUST NOT izraža prepoved (prohibition) DON`T HAVE TO pa nekaj, česar ti ni treba storiti.

e.g. You musn` t smoke so much.
You don` t have to hurry.

3. Izraža domnevo:

e.g. You must be tired.

4. Izraža domnevo v preteklosti:

e.g. He didn` t come to work yesterday, he must have been ill.

SHOULD

1. Izraža obveznost za sedanjost:

e.g. You should study more.

2. Izraža obveznost za preteklost, ki ni bila izpolnjena:

e.g. You should have mailed those letters yesterday.

SHALL

1. Izraža prepoved:

e.g. You shall not steal.

2. Izraža obljubo:

e.g. You shall have some icecream later on.

SHALL I, SHALL WE – kadar sprašujemo po željah

e.g. Shall I wait for you.

..... - kadar kaj predlagamo:

e.g. Shall we dance?

USED TO

1. USED TO največkrat uporabljamo, kadar bi radi povedali, da se je v preteklosti kaj ponavljalo ali večkrat zgodilo, vendar se ne dogaja več.

e.g. She used to live in London, but she lives in Leeds now.

NEED

Lahko uporabljamo na dva načina:

1. Kot glagol s polnim pomenom (potrebovati, želeli):

e.g. He needs a new book.

2. Kot načinovni glagol ga uporabljamo predvsem v nikalnih in vprašalnih stavkih:

e.g. Need you go so soon?
You needn` t have gone home so early!

3. V preteklem in prihodnjem času ga lahko nadomestimo s HAVE TO ali MUST:

e.g. Must you go to Zagreb tomorrow?

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

He doesn't need to be told. – Ni mu treba povedati (ker že ve).
He needn't be told. – Ni mu treba povedati (zamolčimo mu).

He didn't need to be told twice. – Ni mu bilo treba dvakrat reči.
He didn't have been told. – Ne bi mu bilo treba povedati. (pa ste mu)

I needn't have bought it, but I did. – Tega mi ne bi bilo treba kupiti, pa sem vseeno kupil.
I didn't need to buy it, so I didn't. – Tega mi ni bilo treba kupiti, zato nisem kupil.

DARE

1. Kot načinovni glagol s pomenom "drzniti":

e.g. Dare he hit me?

CAN/COULD

1. Izražata telesno ali duševno sposobnost (znam, morem, ne znam, ne morem).

e.g. I can drive.
I can't find my book.

2. Izražata dovoljenje

You can smoke here.

3. Uporabljamo ju za vljudnostna vprašanja.

e.g. Can you tell me the time?
Could you lend me your pen, please? (COULD je vljudnejši)

4. Izražata možnost:

e.g. You can swim in the river, but the water is cold.
You could swim in the river, I suppose.

MAY/MIGHT

1. Izražata verjetnost (probability) z rahlim dvomom in negotovostjo. MIGHT izraža večjo negotovost kot MAY.

e.g. She may go to the cinema with you.
They might buy that house.

2. Z MAY lahko prosimo za dovoljenje (permission)

e.g. May I come in?
May I use your phone?

3. Lahko izražata možnost (possibility) ali verjetnost v preteklosti

e.g. He may have been in the cinema, but I didn't see him.

V drugih časih nadomeščamo MAY in MIGHT z oblikama: TO BE ALLOWED TO in TO BE PERMITTED TO:

e.g. He wasn't allowed to speak to the prisoners.

ACTIVE vs. PASSIVE

Mary cleans this room every day.

ACTIVE

This room is cleaned every day.

PASSIVE

Passive uporabljamo takrat, ko ni pomembno kdo ali kaj je naredil neko stvar.

Tvorimo ga : **verb to be + past participle**

PRESENT SIMPLE

Oblika

Mary cleans this room every day.

ACTIVE

This room is cleaned every day.

PASSIVE

AM / IS / ARE +
(glagol be v present t.)

CLEANED
(past participle)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Oblika

Mary is cleaning this room at the moment. ACTIVE

This room is being cleaned at the moment. PASSIVE

AM / IS / ARE BEING +
(glagol be v present continuous)

CLEANED
(past participle)

PAST SIMPLE

Oblika

Somebody cleaned this room yesterday. ACTIVE

This room was cleaned yesterday. PASSIVE

WAS / WERE +
(glagol be v past simple)

CLEANED
(past participle)

PAST CONTINUOUS

Oblika

Somebody was cleaning this room when I arrived. ACTIVE

The room was being cleaned when I arrived. PASSIVE

WAS / WERE BEING +
(glagol be v past continuous)

CLEANED
(past participle)

PAST PERFECT

Oblika

The room looked much better. Somebody had cleaned it. ACTIVE

The room looked much better. It had been cleaned. PASSIVE

HAD BEEN +
(glagol be v past perfect)

CLEANED
(past participle)

THE CONDITIONALS

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

If you leave before 10 o'clock, you'll catch the train easily.

Oblika

CONDITION	RESULT
IF + present simple	WILL + base form of verb

Uporaba:

Prvi pogojnik izraža možni pogoj (a possible condition) in verjeten rezultat (probable result). Glede na situacijo lahko izraža tudi druge funkcije:

a threat If you do that again, I'll kill you!

a warning Careful! If you touch that, you'll burn yourself!

an offer I'll post the letter if you like.

NOTE !!!

1. V pogojnem stavku **nikoli ne uporabljamo prihodnjika.**

e.g. If you will leave now, you'll catch the train. **WRONG!!!!**

2. Alternativne oblike

If lahko nadomestimo z UNLESS ali IN CASE

e.g. Unless I hear from you, I'll come at 8 o'clock.
I'll take my umbrella in case it rains.

UNLESS = IF NOT

IN CASE = IF BY ANY CHANCE

3. WILL lahko nadomestimo s kakšnim drugim modalnim glagolom:

e.g. If you find my money.....
I can buy you an ice-cream.
you should give it back to me.
you must tell me immediately.

4. WILL lahko nadomestimo z imperativom:

e.g. If you like good food, eat at Browns restaurant.

5. WILL lahko nadomestimo z drugim prihodnjikom:

e.g. If it doesn't rain, I'm going to play tennis.

THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

If I had enough money, I`d eat in restaurants all the time.

Oblika

CONDITION	RESULT
IF + past simple	WOULD + base form of verb

Uporaba:

Drugi pogojnik izraža hipotetični pogoj in verjeten rezultat.

1. Ta pogoj je le hipotetičen, ker oseba ve, da je to, kar bo dejala, zelo malo verjetno, nemogoče ali v nasprotju z dejstvi.

e.g. I`d lend Peter the money, if he needed it.
(improbable – I know he has enough)

If I were a bird, I`d fly to you.
(impossible – I`m not a bird)

2. Pogoj je možen v teoriji, ampak je zelo malo verjeten.

e.g. If I were the president of my country, I`d abolish taxation.

3. Pogoj lahko predstavlja tudi nemogoča špekulacija.

e.g. If we could travel in time, I`d go back to the Roman era.

4. Drugi pogojnik lahko izraža tudi nasvet.

e.g. If I were you, I`d have a rest.
You`d get on with people better if you were more polite.

NOTE!!!

1. Za IF se WAS včasih spremeni v WERE

e.g. If I were you, I`d.....
If he were cleverer, he`d.....

2. Alternativne oblike

1. If not lahko nadomestimo z UNLESS

e.g. I wouldn`t do it unless I knew you.

2. Would lahko nadomestimo z drugim modalnim glagolom

e.g. If I stopped smoking, I could run faster
I might have more money

THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

If I had studied hard I would have passed the exam.

Oblika

CONDITION
IF + past perfect

RESULT
WOULD HAVE + past participle

Uporaba:

1. Tretji pogojnik uporabljamo za izražanje nerealnih preteklih situacij.

e.g. If the weather had been nice yesterday I would have gone to the beach.

2. Namesto would lahko v glavnem stavku uporabimo tudi modalna glagola might ali could.

e.g. If you had taken the exam, you might have passed it.

THE GENERAL CONDITIONAL

e.g. If you heat ice, it melts.
Flowers die if you don't water them.

Oblika

IF + present simple,- PRESENT SIMPLE

Uporaba:

Splošni pogojnik izraža pogoje, ki so vedno resnični in z avtomatičnimi in običajnimi rezultati.

IF pomeni WHEN or WHENEVER

ČLEN (THE ARTICLE)

Angleščina pozna dva člena:

1. THE- določni člen, uporabljamo ga za vse tri spole in lahko stoji pred samostalniki v ednini in množini.
2. A, AN – nedoločni člen ima dve obliki:
 - A uporabljamo pred samostalniki, ki se začenjajo s soglasnikom,
 - AN uporabljamo pred samostalniki, ki se začenjajo s samoglasnikom ali nemim h (glede na izgovorjavo, ne pisavo).Uporabljamo ga za vse tri spole, stoji pa le pred števničnimi samostalniki v ednini.

THE

Določni člen the uporabljamo:

1. pred samostalniki, ki označujejo edini primerek svoje vrste – the earth, the sea, the sky...
2. pred samostalniki, ki jih poznamo iz poprejšnjega pripovedovanja – I bought a car. The car is red.
3. pred presežniki in vrstilnimi števnicami – You`re the best. He was the second.

A, AN

Nedoločni člen je nastal iz števničnika ONE, zato ga uporabljamo le pred števničnimi samostalniki v ednini – a house, a cat, a dog...

VERB BE-present time

Trdilna oblika

I AM
YOU ARE
HE IS
SHE IS
IT IS
WE ARE
YOU ARE
THEY ARE

Vprašalna oblika

AM I
ARE YOU
IS HE
IS SHE
IS IT
ARE WE
ARE YOU
ARE THEY

Nikalna oblika

I AM NOT (I`M NOT)
YOU ARE NOT (YOU
AREN`T)
HE IS NOT (HE ISN`T)
SHE IS NOT (SHE ISN`T)
IT IS NOT (IT ISN`T)
WE ARE NOT (WE
AREN`T)
YOU ARE NOT (YOU
AREN`T)
THEY ARE NOT (THEY
AREN`T)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

e.g. The man who has just phoned refused to tell me his name.

relative clause

A clause is a part of the sentence and it tells us which person or thing the speaker means. We cannot leave the relative clause out because the sentence would have no meaning. **There are no commas in a defining relative sentence!!!**

2. NON – DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

e.g. Tom`s father,who is 78, goes swimming every day.

relative clause

A relative clause does not tell us which person or thing the speaker means. We already know. It gives us extra information and **it is put between commas.**

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (OZIRALNI ZAIMKI)

1. WHO

- se nanaša na osebe
- lahko se nanaša tudi na živali, kadar imajo le-te ime

2. WHOM

- Se nanaša le na osebe
- Uporabljamo ga v uradnem jeziku

3. THAT

- uporabljamo le v defining relative clauses
- predenji nikoli ne postavljamo vejice in predlogov
- uporabljamo za stvari
- lahko uporabljamo tudi za osebe

4. WHICH

- nanaša se na stvari in živali
- vendar je that bolj primeren za uporabo kot which

5. WHOSE

- Nadomesti zaimke – his, her, their

STATE VERBS

Poznamo 5 skupin t.i. `state verbs`, ki jih skoraj nikoli ne uporabljamo v Present Continuous.

1. Glagoli, ki označujejo miselna dogajanja

Believe, forget, guess, mean, know, understand

2. Glagoli, ki označujejo čutna zaznavanja

Feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch

3. Glagoli, ki izražajo čustva

We add **PREFIXES** (predpona) to adjectives:

un-, dis-, mis-, over-, anti-, co-, pro-, semi-, ...

e.g. occasional, cowardly, international,

2. NOUNS (samostalnik)

We form nouns with help of **SUFFIXES**:

-ment, -ation, -ance,

e.g. impeachment, starvation, ...

PRIMERI:

VERB (glagol)

to behave
to arrange
MEET
ADVISE
to discuss
FEEL
DEAL
to accept
TIP
to admire

NOUN (samostalnik)

BEHAVIOUR
ARRANGEMENT
meeting
advice
DISCUSSION
feeling
dealing
ACCEPTANCE
a tip
ADMIRATION

NOUN

FOREIGNER
SHOCK
heights
respect
DIFFICULTY
RESERVE
stranger
OFFENCE

ADJECTIVE (pridevnik)

foreign
shocked
HIGH
RESPECTFUL
difficult
reserved
STRANGE
offensive

NOUN (samostalnik) **ADJECTIVE** (pridevnik) **VERB** (glagol)

CREATION	creative	to create
base	BASIC	to base
CONCLUSION	conclusive	to conclude

NOUN

agreement
invention
complaint
DISCOVERY
PREPARATION
NOUN

VERB

TO AGREE
TO INVENT
TO COMPLAIN
to discover
to prepare
ADJECTIVE

fame
THEORY
TRADITION

FAMOUS
theoretical
traditional

possibility

POSSIBLE

PREPOSITIONS (predlogi)

1. IN, ON, AT (PLACE)

a.) With cities, towns and villages, we use **at** when we think of a place as a point of journey.

e.g. Our train stops **at** Brighton.

But we use **in** when we think of a place itself.

e.g. He`s got a flat **in** Milan.

b.) With buildings, we can often use **at** or **in**.

We normally prefer **at** when we think of the building quite generally as a place where something happens.

e.g. I was **at** the cinema.

But we use **in** when we think of the building itself.

e.g. There are 50 rooms **in** the Queens hotel.

2. IN, ON, AT (TIME)

a.) **at** 2 o`clock
at noon
at lunchtime

b.) **in** the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon

c.) **on** Monday
on Friday
on Christmas day

d.) **on** Monday morning
on Wednesday evening
at Christmas
at Easter

e.) **on** 4th July
on 1st January
at weekends

f.) **at** the weekend

g.) **in** July
in the summer
in 1983
in the 19th century

h.) We do not use **at, on** or **in** before **next, last, this, every, all, each, some, any, one.**

We do not use **at, on** or **in** before **tomorrow and yesterday.**

e.g. I`ll see you this evening.
What are you doing tomorrow evening?

i.) We normally leave out **at** when we ask (AT) what time ...?

e.g. What time are you leaving?

PUNCTUATION (postavljanje ločil)

1. COMMAS are used (VEJICE)

a.) Za ločitev podrejenega stavka in glavnega stavka.

e.g. When the trial`s over, we shall go.

b.) Za ločitev non – defining relative clause od ostalega dela stavka.

e.g. The judex, who was chosen as arbitrator, was no longer there.

c.) Za ločitev nekaterih fraz od ostalega dela stavka.

e.g. The teacher, getting to his feet, began to

d.) Za naštevanje

e.g. Everybody, including Mary, her brother, her grandparents,

e.) Ko vstavimo besede na začetku, na sredini ali na koncu stavka

e.g. He, however, didn't agree.

2. SEMICOLONS are used (PODPIČJE)

Podpičje ni tako močno ločilo kot pika. Uporabimo ga med gramatično zaključenimi stavki, sledi mu mala začetnica. Pogosto podpičje najdemo pred **and, but, or**

e.g. The hearing would be over soon; or there might still be evidence followed by speeches on both sides.

Podpičje uporabimo tudi za ločevanje stavkov, ki so tesno povezani v pomenu in bi pika bila prevelik presledek.

e.g. There was a lot of noise in the courtroom; the judge was trying to maintain silence; the jury was restless, the audience was mumuring.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

(USKLAJENI VEZNIKI)

not.....but
(not)only.....but also
either.....or
neither.....nor
both.....and
at once.....and
alike.....and

CORRELATIVES
(sorodni, analogni)

ADJECTIVES- (PRIDEVNIKI)

Adjectives can be used:

1. attributively- (pripisovalno)

e.g. A great number of authoritative writers

2. or can form part of nominal predicates (samostalniški povedek)

e.g. The boy and girls are nice.

We form adjectives with adding suffixes to nouns, verbs and other parts of speech or prefixes to adjectives.

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES- (SESTAVLJENI)

1. made with present participle e.g. (long-lasting)

- have an active meaning _____ e.g. (less common)

2. made with past participle _____ e.g. (hand-made)
or adj. ending in -ed _____ e.g. (hard-hearted)
- have a passive meaning

TO + INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE

TO INFINITIVE

want
agree
forget
hope
decide
promise
offer
plan
try
arrange
seem

+ to + infinitive

e.g. She agreed to lend him some money.
He forgot to book the tickets.
We`re planning to go away this weekend.

INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO)

a.) We use the infinitive without to after some modal verbs (must, can, should, will,.....)

e.g. I can speak Italian.
We must go now.

b.) We use the infinitive without to after let`s, why don`t you,....

e.g. Let`s go to the cinema.
Why don`t you apply for the job?

c.) let / make + object + infinitive without to ("let – "allow", make ("force" or "cause").

e.g. They let their children stay up late at weekends.
The film made me cry.

ADVERBS OF MANNER (NAČINOVNI PRISLOVI)

1. Adverbs of manner say HOW something happens.

e.g. She sings beautifully.

2. We form adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the adjective

e.g. slow – slowly
easy – easily

but good – well
fast – fast
hard – hard

early - early

ADVERBS OF PLACE AND TIME

1. An adverb that says WHERE something happens is an adverb of place

e.g. in the park, here

An adverb that says WHEN something happens is an adverb of definite time

e.g. now, yesterday

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY SAY how often something happens

e.g. always, normally, hardly ever, once a week,....

ADVERBS OF PROBABILITY

Adverbs of probability say HOW SURE we are about something

e.g. certainly, definitely, obviously, probably,....

THE USUAL ORDER OF ADVERBS IS:

Manner + place + time

e.g. We worked hard at school yesterday.

REPORTED SPEECH

Kadar direktni govor spreminjamo v indirektni govor in je uvodna beseda v present, present perfect ali v future tense, ni potrebna sprememba.

e.g. She says, `This lady here is not my sister.
She says (that) this lady here is not her sister.

1. Kadar je uvodna beseda v past tense se glagol spremeni:

DIREKTNI GOVOR	INDIREKTNI GOVOR
present	past
present perfect	past perfect
past	past perfect
future	past future

2. Spremembe:

today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day, the following day
next week	the following week
last week	the previous week
here	there
this	that
these	those

3. Ko direktni govor spremenimo v indirektni se vprašalna oblika glagola spremeni v **trdilno obliko**.

e.g. The lawyer asked, `Where does she live now?`
The lawyer asked where she lived.

4. Če se vprašanje v direktnem govoru začne z vprašalnico (when, who, why,...) se vprašalnica v direktnem govoru **ponovi**.

e.g. He asked, `When did she leave?`
He asked when she had left.

5. Če ni vprašalnice, postavimo v indirektno vprašanje **za glavnim glagolom IF ali WHETHER**.

e.g. He asked, `Is this your sister?`
He asked if that is his sister.

6. Velelnik se spremeni v nedoločnik ne glede na čas uvodne besede.

The lawyer reminds him, `Tell the truth!`
The lawyer reminds him to tell the truth.
The judge warned him, `Don't appear in this court again!`
The judge warned him not to appear in that court again.

GERUND AND PARTICIPLES

GERUND

a. Gerund can function as a noun.

e.g. Playing tennis isn't very expensive.

b. Gerund can also function as verb in noun clauses.

e.g. Choosing another lawyer would be the best thing to do.

PARTICIPLES

a. participle can function as verbal adjective

e.g. He wants to talk about changing morality.

b. Participle can also operate as a verb in non-finite clause.

e.g. Then I went and saw my client who is in custody awaiting trial.

Basically, there are only two participles, the present participle and the past participle.

e.g. Choosing his words carefully, he is trying to convince the jury.

(present participle)

e.g. Discussed after the trial, the fact is not as important as it seemed to be.

(past participle)

CLAUSES OF REASON OR CAUSE

Najpogosteje se začenjajo z BECAUSE, AS, SINCE.

e.g. I study law because I am interested in it.

AS/SINCE I am interested in law, I study it.

Razlika:

Prvi primer, kjer je stavek na koncu, poudarja pomen podrejenega stavka.

Drugi primer, kjer stavek pride na prvo mesto, je poudarek na glavnem stavku.