

Trpnik

1. Pravilo

Trpnik predstavlja način tvorbe povedi, v kateri **predmet**, ki je takoj za povedkom v tretjem (komu ali čemu) ali v četrtem (koga ali kaj) sklonu, **postavimo na začetek nove povedi**, tako da postane "**novi osebek**" povedi. Pri trpniku postavimo torej v ospredje predmet, prejšnji osebek tvorne povedi pa pri samem dejanju ni pomemben.

2. Tvorba

Kot smo omenili že zgoraj, je najprej potrebno poiskati **predmet** tvorne povedi (v tretjem ali četrtem sklonu) in ga postaviti **na prvo mesto** nove povedi. Nato uporabimo **pomožni glagol "be"** in ga **postavimo v tisti čas, v katerem je glagol iz tvorne povedi**. **Glagol iz tvorne povedi** vedno **postavimo v pretekli deležnik (3.glagolsko obliko ali -ed)**. Prvotni osebek ponavadi izpuščamo, pomemben je takrat, kadar nas kljub trpniku zanima kdo je tvorec dejanja (kakšen avtor knjige, slikar, kipar....). Kadar torej želimo prvotni osebek ohraniti, ga postavimo za predlog "by".

Pomni: **Predmet** je potrebno iskati **takoj za glagolom**, kajti najpogostejsa napaka je, da poskušamo poved začeti s kakšnim prislovnim določilom kraja ali časa. **Trpnika ne moremo tvoriti z neprehodnimi glagoli** (to so tisti glagoli, pri katerih dejanja ne prehajajo na predmet v 3. ali 4. sklonu).

Kar zadeva samo tvorbo, gre pri trpniku v bistvu za spreminjanje pomožnika "be" v različne glagolske čase, pri čemer pa polnopomenski glagol vedno postavimo v deležnik preteklega časa (3.glagolsko obliko). Vzorec za tvorbo trpnika je torej:

NOVI OSEBEK IZ PREJŠNJEGA PREDMETA+BE+PAST PARTICIPLE+BY+OSEBEK IZ TVORNE POVEDI

3. Oblike glagola "be"

GLAGOLSKI ČAS	POMOŽNI GLAGOL BE
Present simple	Am, is, are
Present continuous	Am, is, are + being
Past simple	Was, were
Past continuous	Was, were + being
Present perfect simple	Has, have + been
Past perfect simple	Had + been
Future simple	Will + be
Going to future	Am, is are + goning to + be

4. Trpnik po posameznih časih

PRESENT SIMPLE

My father sells cars. Cars are sold by my father.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

My father is selling cars. Cars are being sold by my father.

PAST SIMPLE

My father sold cars. Cars were sold by my father.

PAST CONTINUOUS

My father was selling the cars. Cars were being sold by my father.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

My father has sold cars. Cars have been sold by my father.

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

My father had sold cars. Cars have been sold by my father.

GOING TO FUTURE

My father is going to sell cars. Cars are going to be sold by my father.

FUTURE SIPMLE

My father will sell cars. Cars will be sold by my father.

5. *Trpnik z naklonskimi glagoli (modalnimi glagoli)*

Naklonski glagoli so: can, could, must, have to, would, shall, should, be able to, need, may, might

Pri trpniku z modalnimi glagoli je postopek enak, le da v novi povedi **obdržimo modalni glagol na istem mestu in v istem glagolskem času**, za njim pa nastopi pomožni glagol **be**, ki je vedno v nedoločniku, ter **polnopomenski glagol v deležniku preteklega časa** (3. oblika glagola).

My father could sell cars. Cars could be sold by my father.

You must clean the house. The house must be cleaned.

6. *Trpnik v povedi z dvema predmetoma*

Veliko glagolov ima lahko ob sebi **dva predmeta**, in sicer najprej predmet v **3.** in nato v **4.** sklonu.

Tu imamo pri tvorbi trpnika **dve možnosti**:

I gave my mother a present. My mother was given a present by me... ali ... A present was given to my mother by me.