***PAST CONTINUOUS***

Past continuous uporabljamo, ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki so se dogajali v **preteklosti**. Dogodki so se zaključili v preteklosti in nič več ne trajajo. Dogodki so v preteklosti trajali dalj časa.

Trajanje dogodkov v preteklosti označujeta besedi:

* when
* while

**KAKO GA TVORIMO?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| osebni zaimek | glagol biti v pretekliku |  |
| I, you, he, she, it  we, you, they | was  were | glagol + ing |

Za glagol biti v pretekliku uporabljamo 2 obliki:  
- I, he, she, it: was  
- we, you, they: were

**TRDILNA OBLIKA:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek (oseba)* | *glagol biti  (be)* | *glagol + ing* |
| I | was | speaking. |
| You | were |
| He | was |
| She | was |
| It | was |
| We | were |
| You | were |
| They | were |

Prevod:  
  
Jaz sem govoril.  
Ti si govoril.  
On je govoril.  
Ona je govorila.  
Ono je govorilo.  
Mi smo govorili.  
Vi ste govorili.  
Oni so govorili.

**VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA:**  
Vprašalno obliko tvorimo tako, da le zamenjamo vrstni red besed v povedi:  
**- *zamenjamo osebni zaimek (osebo) in glagol biti (was/were)***, vse ostalo v povedi ostane enako!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *glagol biti  (be)* | *oseba* | *glagol + ing* |
| Was | I | speaking? |
| Were | you |
| Was | he |
| Was | she |
| Was | it |
| Were | we |
| Were | you |
| Were | they |

Prevod:  
  
Ali sem govoril?  
Ali si govorila?  
Ali je govorila?...

**NIKALNA OBLIKA:**

Nikalno obliko tvorimo tako, da ***glagol biti zanikamo* (was/were)** - dodamo mu besedo **NOT**, vse ostalo ostane enako trdilni obliki.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol biti  (be)* | *glagol + ing* |
| I | was NOT | speaking. |
| You | were NOT |
| He | was NOT |
| She | was NOT |
| It | was NOT |
| We | were NOT |
| You | were NOT |
| They | were NOT |

Prevod:  
Nisem govoril.  
Nisi govorila.  
Ni govoril. ...

Lahko uporabiš tudi krajše oblike glagola biti:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *daljša oblika* | |  | *krajša oblika* | |
| I, he, she, it | was NOT | = | I, he, she, it | wasn 't |
| you, we, they | were NOT | = | you, we, they | weren 't |

**\*\*\* Na kaj moramo paziti, ko glagolu dodajamo končnico -ing?**

1. Večini glagolom dodamo končnico -ing:

speak - speaking  
talk - talking  
sleep - sleeping ...

2. Poznamo pa tudi nekaj izjem:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *izjema* | *primer* |
| - ko se glagol konča z glasom -e: glas -e izpustimo in dodamo končnico -ing | come - coming |
| - pri zelo kratkih glagolih se zadnji soglasnik podvoji, nato dodamo končnico -ing | sit - sitting |
| - ko je na koncu glagola glas -l (za samoglasnikom): podvojimo končni -l in dodamo -ing | travel - travelling |
| - ko je na koncu glagola -ie: -ie zamenjamo z glasom -y in dodamo -ing | lie - lying |

**PAST CONTINUOUS ALI PAST SIMPLE?**

Tako past simple kot continuous uporabljamo, ko opisujemo dogodke, ki so se zgodili v preteklosti.   
Past continuous uporabljamo za opisovanje dogodkov, ki so trajali dalj časa.   
  
V eni povedi sta lahko oba časa (simple in continuous).   
Do tega pride takrat, ko nek dogodek traja dalj časa (uporabimo past continuous), vmes, ko to dogajanje še traja, pa ga zmoti neko zaključeno krajše dejanje (uporabimo past simple).

Primer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *past continuous* | *past simple* |
| While I was watching television, | the phone rang. |
| Ko sem gledal televizijo, | je zazvonil telefon. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *past simple* | *past continuous* |
| When my husband arrived home, | I was cooking dinner. |
| Ko je moj mož prišel domov, | sem kuhala večerjo |

***PAST SIMPLE***

[*domov*](http://www2.arnes.si/%7Eufrant/anglescina/index.htm)

Past simple uporabljamo, ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki so se zgodili v **preteklosti**. Dogodki so se zaključili v preteklosti in nič več ne trajajo. Dogodki so se zgodili enkrat in se ne ponavljajo, čas dogodkov je znan.

Čas dogodkov, primeri:

* yesterday
* three weeks ago
* last year
* in 2002
* from March to June
* for a long time
* for 6 weeks
* in the 1980s
* in the last century
* in the past

KAKO GA TVORIMO?

Tvorimo ga tako, da glagol postavimo v preteklik (past simple):

**1. GLAGOL BITI - WAS / WERE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| present simple - sedanjik | past simple - preteklik |
| She **is** 15 years old.  Stara je 15 let. | She **was** 15 years old.  Stara je bila 15 let. |

**TRDILNA OBLIKA:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol biti  (be)* |  |
| I | was | *15 years old.* |
| You | were |
| He | was |
| She | was |
| It | was |
| We | were |
| You | were |
| They | were |

Za glagol biti v pretekliku uporabljamo 2 obliki:  
- I, he, she, it: was  
- we, you, they: were

**VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA:**  
Vprašalno obliko tvorimo tako, da le zamenjamo vrstni red besed v povedi:  
**- *zamenjamo osebni zaimek (osebo) in glagol biti***, vse ostalo v povedi ostane enako!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *glagol biti  (be)* | *oseba* |  |
| Was | I | 15 years old? |
| Were | you |
| Was | he |
| Was | she |
| Was | it |
| Were | we |
| Were | you |
| Were | they |

Prevod:  
Ali sem bil star 15 let?  
Ali si bil star 15 let?  
Ali je bil star 15 let?...

**NIKALNA OBLIKA:**

Nikalno obliko tvorimo tako, da *glagol biti zanikamo* - dodamo mu besedo NOT, vse ostalo ostane enako trdilni obliki.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol biti  (be)* |  |
| I | was NOT | 15 years old. |
| You | were NOT |
| He | was NOT |
| She | was NOT |
| It | was NOT |
| We | were NOT |
| You | were NOT |
| They | were NOT |

Prevod:  
Nisem bil star 15 let.  
Nisi bil star 15 let.  
Ni bil star 15 let. ...

Lahko uporabiš tudi krajše oblike glagola biti:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *daljša oblika* | |  | *krajša oblika* | |
| I, he, she, it | was NOT | = | I, he, she, it | wasn 't |
| you, we, they | were NOT | = | you, we, they | weren 't |

**2. OSTALI GLAGOLI (pravilni)**

Past simple pri ostalih glagolih (pravilnih) tvorimo tako, da glagolu dodamo končnico -ed.

Npr.  
visit - visited  
ask - asked  
call - called

**TRDILNA OBLIKA:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol + ed* |  |
| I | visited | my grandmother yesterday. |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

Včeraj sem obiskal svojo babico.  
Včeraj si oiskal svojo babico.  
Včeraj je obiskal svojo babico. ...

**VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA:**

Vprašalno obliko tvorimo tako, da na 1. mesto v povedi postavimo besedo **did**, nato osebni zaimek, sledi mu glagol v 1. obliki (**brez končnice ed**).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Did* | *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol* |  |
| Did | I | visit | my grandmother yesterday? |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

Ali sem včeraj obiskal svojo babico?  
Ali si včeraj obiskal svojo babico?  
Ali je včeraj obiskal svojo babico?

**NIKALNA OBLIKA:**

Nikalno obliko tvorimo tako, da za osebni zaimek postavimo besedo **didn 't = did not**, ki ji sledi glagol v 1 obliki (**brez končnice -ed**)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *didn 't* | *glagol* |  |
| I | **didn 't** = **did not** | visit | my grandmother yesterday. |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

Včeraj nisem obiskal svoje babice.  
Včeraj nisi obiskal svoje babice.  
Včeraj ni obiskal svoje babice. ...

Nekaj primerov glagolov :

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *1. oblika infinitive* | ***2. oblika past simple*** | *3. oblika past participle* | *slovenski prevod* |
| catch | caught | caught | ujeti |
| go | went | gone | iti |
| know | knew | known | vedeti |
| say | said | said | reči |
| write | wrote | written | pisati |

Uporabimo glagol s tabele, npr. go - went:

**TRDILNA OBLIKA:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *2. oblika glagola* |  |
| I | went | to school. |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

Šel sem v šolo.  
Šel si v šolo.  
Šel je v šolo. ...

**VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA:**

Vprašalno obliko tvorimo enako kot pri pravilnih glagolih.   
Na 1. mesto v povedi postavimo besedo **did**, nato osebni zaimek, sledi mu glagol v 1. obliki.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Did* | *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *glagol  v 1. obliki* |  |
| Did | I | go | to school? |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

Ali sem šel v šolo?  
Ali si šel v šolo?  
Ali je šel v šolo? ...

**NIKALNA OBLIKA:**

Nikalno obliko tvorimo enako kot pri pravilnih glagolih. Za osebni zaimek postavimo besedo **didn 't = did not**, ki ji sledi glagol v 1 obliki.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *osebni zaimek* (*oseba)* | *didn 't* | *glagol v 1. obliki* |  |
| I | **didn 't** = **did not** | go | to school. |
| You |
| He |