

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	was	
we, you, they	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)	<i>glagol biti (be)</i>	<i>glagol + ing</i>
I	was	
You	were	
He	was	
She	was	
It	was	
We	were	
You	were	
They	were	

speaking**.**

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!

<i>glagol biti (be)</i>	<i>oseba</i>	<i>glagol + ing</i>
Was	I	
Were	you	
Was	he	
Was	she	
Was	it	
Were	we	
Were	you	
Were	they	

speaking?

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 oblici.

<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>glagol biti (be)</i>	<i>glagol + ing</i>
I	was NOT	
You	were NOT	
He	was NOT	
She	was NOT	
It	was NOT	
We	were NOT	
You	were NOT	
They	were NOT	

speaking.

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

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

She **is** 15 years old.

Stara **je** 15 let.

past simple - preteklik

She **was** 15 years old.

Stara **je bila** 15 let.

TRDILNA OBLIKA:

<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>glagol biti (be)</i>	
I	was	<i>15 years old.</i>
You	were	
He	was	
She	was	
It	was	
We	were	
You	were	

They	were	
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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**)

<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>didn 't</i>	<i>glagol</i>	
I			
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
You			
They			

**didn 't
=
did not**

visit

my grandmother
yesterday.

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

Nekaj primerov glagolov :

<i>1. oblika infinitive</i>	<i>2. oblika past simple</i>	<i>3. oblika past participle</i>	<i>slovenski prevod</i>
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:

<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>2. oblika glagola</i>	
I		
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

went

to school.

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**.

<i>Did</i>	<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>glagol v 1. obliku</i>	
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**.

<i>osebni zaimek (oseba)</i>	<i>didn't</i>	<i>glagol v 1. obliku</i>	
I	didn't	go	to school.
You	= did not		
He			