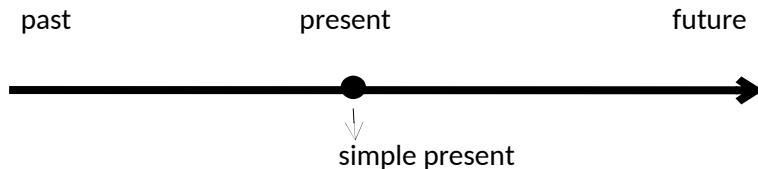


## PRESENT SIMPLE

Uporabljamo, ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki se dogajajo v sedanjosti.



Opisujemo:

- Vsakdanje dogodke
- Navade
- Kar imamo/nimamo radi
- Splošno znane stvari; kar se ne spreminja
- Dogodke, ki so vezani na urnike, razporede

Kako ga tvorimo?

- Glagol niti/be
- Glagol imeti/have
- Ostali glagoli

### TRDILNA OBLIKA:

I play the guitar every day.

She plays the guitar every day.

### VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA:

Do I play the guitar every day?

Does she play the guitar every day?

### NIKALNA OBLIKA

I don't play the guitar every day.

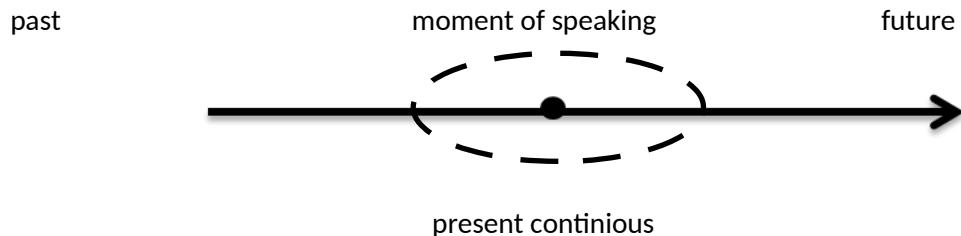
She doesn't play the guitar every day.

\*\*\* Ko v sedanjiku zagledaš besedo always / usually / often ... ali pa besede, ki drugače opisujejo stalnost dogodkov, npr. **once a week, every day, every month** ..., takrat uporabiš present simple!

Always	Vedno
Usually	Ponavadi
Often	Pogosto
Sometimes	Včasih
Seldom	Redko
Never	Nikoli

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Uporabljamo, ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki se dogajajo v trenutku govorjenja (sedaj, ta trenutek) ter za dogodke, ki se bodo zgodili v bližnji prihodnosti.



### TRDILNA OBLIKA

I am reading a book now.  
She is reading a book now  
We are reading a book now.

### VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

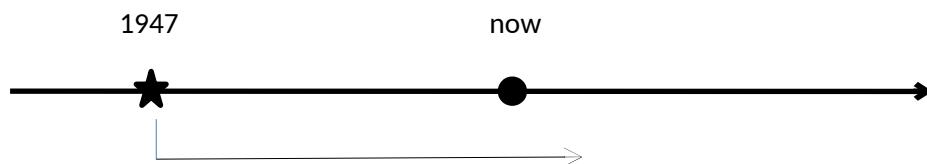
Am I reading a book now?  
Is she reading a book now?  
Are we reading a book now?

### NIKALNA OBLIKA

I'm not reading a book now.  
She isn't reading a book now.  
We aren't reading a book now.

\*\*\* Ko zagledaš besede **now**, **right now**, **at the moment**, **Look!**,  
**Listen!**, ... takrat uporabiš present continuous!

## PRESENT PERFECT



Uporabljamo:

- Ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki so se začeli dogajati v preteklosti in še trajajo,
- Ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki so se zgodili pred kratkim, posledice pa vplivajo na sedanjost,
- Ko želimo opisati dogodke, ki so se (ali niso) zgodili enkrat v preteklosti,
- Točen čas dogodka ni pomemben ali znan.

Pogosti prislovi časa:

- already
  - yet
  - just
  - never
  - ever
  - so far
  - till now
  - up to now
- Kako ga tvorimo?  
osebni zaimek + has/have + glagol v 3. obliki

### TRDILNA OBLIKA

I have cooked dinner.

She has cooked dinner.

### VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

Have I cooked dinner?

Has she cooked dinner?

### NIKALNA OBLIKA

I haven't cooked dinner.

She hasn't cooked dinner.