

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNIČNA PRAVILA

PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE NAVADNI SEDANJIK

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	(ali druga oblika nepravilnega glagola)	hard.
We			
You			
They			

VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

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

NIKALNA OBLIKA

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

UPORABA:

1. Past simple tense izraža neko dogajanje, ki se je zgodilo v določenem času v preteklosti in je zdaj končano. I read a book yesterday.

2. Past simple uporabljamo pri pripovedovanju zgodb.

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>	go+ing	home.
You	were		
We	were		
They	were		

VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

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

NIKALNA OBLIKA

I	wasn` t		
You	weren` t		
She, he, it	wasn` t	go+ing	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.

What were you doing at 8 o`clock last night? I was watching TV.

2. Uporabljamo ga za opisovanje

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

When we arrived, she was making coffee.

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

I read a book yesterday (and finished it).
I was reading a book yesterday (and i`ll finish it today).

PAST PERFECT TENSE SIMPLE PREDPRETEKLIK

TRDILNA OBLIKA

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

VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

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

NIKALNA OBLIKA

I				
You				
She, he, it	hadn`t	gone	(ali -ed pri pravilnih glagolih)	home.
We				
You				
They				

UPORABA:

1. Past perfect tense uporabljamo za izražanje nekega dejanja, ki se je zgodilo pred nekim drugim preteklim dejanjem.

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

She has read that book.

2. dejanje katerega posledice lahko segajo v sedanost

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.

I have been here since May.

POGOSTA UPORABA NASLEDNJIH ČASOVNIH PRISLOVOV:

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	(ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.) tomorrow.
It	will			
We	will			
You	will			
They	will			

VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

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

NIKALNA OBLIKA

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

UPORABA:

Izražamo čisto prihodnost

1. predvsem nekaj na kar ne moremo vplivati

Tomorrow will be Sunday.

2. kadar se za neko prihodnje dejanje v trenutku odločimo

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.

I think the weather will get better.

OBLIKA GOING TO + INFINITIVE

TRDILNA OBLIKA

I	am			
You	are			
He	is			
She	is	going to + work	(ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)	on Saturday.
It	is			
We	are			
You	are			
They	are			

VPRAŠALNA OBLIKA

Am	I			
Are	you			
Is	he			
Is	she	going to + work	(ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)	on Saturday?
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	going to + work	(ali 1. obl. nepr. gl.)	on Saturday.
It	is not			
We	are not			
You	are not			
They	are not			

UPORABA:

1. za izražanje prihodnosti, kadar nekaj nameravamo storiti, kadar gre torej za premišljeno dejanje ali za namero v bližnji prihodnosti in se bo dejanje skoraj zagotovo zgodilo.

Jane says they are going to buy a new flat next year.

MODALS AND OTHER VERBS:

WILL

1. IZRAŽA ŽELJO ALI NAMEN

I will go to town tomorrow.

2. MOŽNOST ALI DOMNEVO

Your name is Mackenzie. You`ll be a scotsman then.

3. NAVADO ALI PONAFLJANJE

Jane will listen to records for hours.

4. VLJUDNOSTNA VPRAŠANJA, PROŠNJE ALI VABILO.

Will you come to dinner tomorrow.

OUGHT TO

IZRAŽA DOLŽNOST ALI OBVEZNOST.

Men must do the military service.

Z RAZLIKO OD MUST IZRAŽATA OUGHT TO IN SHOULD DOLŽNOST ALI OBVEZNOST, KI SE JI JE MOGOČE IZOGNITI.

You ought to visit her.

2. IZRAŽA OBVEZNOST, V PRETEKLOSTI, KI JE NISMO IZPOLNILI.

Chris ought to have applied for that job.

DARE

Kot načinovni glagol s pomenom "drzniti":

Dare he hit me?

WOULD

.....
1. IZRAŽA MOŽNOST ALI DOMNEVO:
.....

Would your name be Sally?

.....
2. PONAVLJANJE ALI NAVADO:
.....

She would sit there for hours and read.

.....
3. VLJUDNO VPRAŠANJE ALI PROŠNJA:
.....

Would you close the door for me, please?

.....
MUST
.....

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

.....
IZRAŽA OBVEZNOST (OBLIGATION)
.....

You must listen to your teacher.

.....
2. MUST NOT IZRAŽA PREPOVED (PROHIBITION)
.....

DON'T HAVE TO pa nekaj, česar ti ni treba storiti.

You musn't smoke so much.

You don't have to hurry.

.....
3. IZRAŽA DOMNEVO:
.....

You must be tired.

.....
4. IZRAŽA DOMNEVO V PRETEKLOSTI:
.....

He didn't come to work yesterday, he must have been ill.

.....
SHOULD
.....

1. IZRAŽA OBVEZNOST ZA SEDANJOST:

You should study more.

2. IZRAŽA OBVEZNOST ZA PRETEKLOST, KI NI BILA IZPOLNJENA:

You should have mailed those letters yesterday.

SHALL

1. IZRAŽA PREPOVED:

You shall not steal.

2. IZRAŽA OBLJUBO:

You shall have some icecream later on.

Kadar sprašujemo po željah : *SHALL I, SHALL WE –*

Shall I wait for you.

Kadar kaj predlagamo:

Shall we dance?

CAN/COULD

1. IZRAŽATA TELESNO ALI DUŠEVNO SPOSOBNOST (ZNAM, MOREM, NE ZNAM, NE MOREM).

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

2. IZRAŽATA DOVOLJENJE

You can smoke here.

3. UPORABLJAMO JU ZA VLJUDNOSTNA VPRAŠANJA.

Can you tell me the time?

Could you lend me your pen, please? (COULD je vljudnejši)

4. IZRAŽATA MOŽNOST:

You can swim in the river, but the water is cold.

You could swim in the river, I suppose.

NEED

Lahko uporabljamo na dva načina:

1. KOT GLAGOL S POLNIM POMENOM (POTREBOVATI, ŽELETI):

He needs a new book.

2. KOT NAČINOVNI GLAGOL GA UPORABLJAMO PREDVSEM V NIKALNIH IN VPRAŠALNIH STAVKIH:

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:

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.

USED TO

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

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

MAY/MIGHT

.....
1. IZRAŽATA VERJETNOST (PROBABILITY) Z RAHLIM DVOMOM IN NEGOTOVOSTJO. MIGHT IZRAŽA VEČJO NEGOTOVOST KOT MAY.
.....

She may go to the cinema with you.

They might buy that house.

.....
2. Z MAY LAHKO PROSIMO ZA DOVOLJENJE (PERMISSION)
.....

May I come in?

May I use your phone?

.....
3. LAHKO IZRAŽATA MOŽNOST (POSSIBILITY) ALI VERJETNOST V PRETEKLOSTI
.....

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:
.....

He wasn't allowed to speak to the prisoners

.....
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
- predenj 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

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.

Our train stops **at** Brighton.

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

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.

I was **at** the cinema.

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

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

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

f.) **at** the weekend
at weekends
at Christmas
at Easter

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**.

I'll see you this evening.

What are you doing tomorrow evening?

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

What time are you leaving?