

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA – SAMOSTALNIK IN ZAIMEK

NOUN

- Samostalniki so besede, ki poimenujejo osebe, stvari, kraje, pojme, čustva ...
- So osnovni gradniki povedi
- Samostalniki so besede kot: dog, Sam, love, phone, Chicago, courage, spaceship
- The **boy** and **girl** were holding **hands** as they crossed the **bridge** to on the **way** to **town**.
- Obstaja več kategorij samostalnika in nekatere se lahko med seboj prekrivajo oz. lahko enemu samostalniku hkrati določimo več kategorij
- Npr. samostalnik je hkrati „concrete“ in „common“

CATEGORIES

PROPER NOUNS (oz. LASTNA IMENA)

- To so samostalniki, ki poimenujejo specifične stvari, osebe, kraj ... → Steve, Nebraska, Harvard, White House
- Običajno pred njimi ni členov → the London, the Mary
čeprav obstajajo izjeme → Is she *the* Mary that we met at the conference?
- Pišemo jih z veliko začetnico in jih tako tudi ločimo od common nouns (občna imena)
We visited **Lake Erie**, which separates the **United States** and **Canada**.
Emily loved spending time with her **Aunt Nancy** in **Paris**.

COMMON NOUNS (oz. OBČA IMENA)

- To so samostalniki, ki poimenujejo splošne stvari, osebe, kraj ... → country, evening, laughter, puppy, boy
- Common nouns lahko naprej razdelimo v subkategorije: countable/uncountable nouns, concrete/abstract nouns in collective nouns.
We visited **Lake Erie**, which separates the **United States** and **Canada**.
Emily loved spending time with her **Aunt Nancy** in **Paris**.

CONCRETE NOUNS (oz. KONKRETNI)

- To so samostalniki, ki poimenujejo stvari in ljudi, ki obstajajo v fizičnem svetu in jih lahko zaznavamo s čutili (vidimo, slišimo, vohamo, okusimo ali se jih dotaknemo).
- Npr. *dog, building, coffee, tree, rain, beach, tune*
My dog, Oreo, jumped in the **air** and caught the **ball**!
Can **you** smell the **soup**, **John**?

ABSTRACT NOUNS (oz. ABSTRAKTNI)

- To so samostalniki, ki poimenujejo pojme, ideje, koncepte, tj. stvari, ki ne obstajajo v fizičnem svetu in jih ne moremo zaznati s čutili.
- Veliko abstraktnih samostalnikov je neštevnih
- Npr. *truth, danger, happiness, time, friendship, humour*.
Love and **friendship** are equally important.
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS (oz. SKUPINSKI)

- To so samostalniki, ki poimenujejo skupino ljudi ali stvari
Npr. *audience, family, government, team, jury*

- V ameriški angleščini se ti tipi samostalnikov večinoma tretirajo kot ednina, zato za njimi stojijo tudi glagoli v edninski obliki
The whole family **was** at the table.
- V britanski angleščini jih lahko tretiramo tudi kot množino (kar je tudi bolj pogosto)
The whole family **were** at the table.
- Imamo pa nekaj samostalnikov, ki v obeh različicah angleščine nastopajo v množini – police, people
✓ *She's happy with the way the police **have** handled the case.*
X *She's happy with the way the police **has** handled the case.*
✓ *It's been my experience that **people are** generally forgiving.*
X *It's been my experience that **people is** generally forgiving.*

COMPOUND NOUNS (oz. SESTAVLJENI)

- To so samostalniki, ki so sestavljeni iz dveh ali več besed, ki skupaj tvorijo en samostalnik.
- Compound nouns se lahko pišejo skupaj (closed form), npr. softball, toothpaste
- Z vezajem, npr. six-pack, son-in-law
- Ali ločeno, npr. post office, swimming pool

NUMBER

COUNTABLE NOUNS (oz. ŠTEVNI)

- Countable nouns so tisti samostalniki, ki opisujejo stvari, ki jih lahko preštujemo
npr. apple, boy, table, car
- Ti samostalniki nastopajo v edini in množini
npr. apple/apples, boy/boys, table/tables
- Pred števnimi samostalniki običajno stojijo t.i. „determiners“ (določni/nedoločni členi, svojilni pridevniki, številke ...)
- Pred števnimi samostalniki lahko v edini stoji
nedoločni člen A/AN → an apple, a boy
določni člen THE → the apple, the boy
število → one apple, one boy
svojilni zaimek → my apple, her boy
- V množini pa
določni člen THE → the apples
ali ničti nedoločni člen → boys
število → six apples, two boys

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (oz. NEŠTEVNI)

- Uncountable nouns so tisti samostalniki, ki opisujejo stvari, ki jih ne moremo šteti. To so običajno snovi, pojmi, plini, tekočine
substances: paper, wood, plastic
liquids: milk, oil, juice
gases: air, oxygen
abstract ideas: happiness, time, information
- Ti samostalniki nastopajo samo v edninski obliki
- Pred njimi nikoli ne stoji nedoločni člen A/AN
- Sledi jim glagol v ednini
The weather is nice.
This money isn't yours.

- Kadar želimo neštevne samostalnike šteti, moramo uporabiti posebno frazo oz. mersko enoto, ki se uporablja s to snovjo, npr.
a glass of water
a pint of beer
a piece of advice
a great deal of interest
a can of pepsi
a pinch of salt
a jar of honey
a lot of money
- Nekateri neštevni samostalniki lahko nastopajo tudi v množini, a je ta raba odvisna od pomena in konteksta
Would you like some **coffee**? → UNC, ker izraža pijačo na splošno
He ordered **a coffee**. → C, ker izraža količino „a cup of coffee“
There's no **truth** in the rumours. → UNC, ker izraža stanje, da je nekaj resnično
The fundamental **truths** about human nature. → C, ker izraža dejstva ali prepričanja, ki so resnična
 - HAIR
Your hair is really beautiful.
There is a hair in your soup.
 - WORK
Mona Lisa is a great work of art.
I have so much work to do.
 - NOISE
I can't study in such noise.
Did you hear a noise downstairs?
 - PAPER
I read a paper this morning.
We ran out of paper.
 - LIGHT
I need to buy a new light for my room.
The light was so bad I couldn't read anything.
 - ROOM
My apartment has 3 rooms.
This closet takes up too much room.

quantifier	C noun	UNC noun	example
few, fewer	✓	x	Fewer students; Few cars
little, less, least	x	✓	Less food; Little time
many, several	✓	x	Several books; Many changes
much	x	✓	Much pleasure Much Sleep

SINGULAR → PLURAL

- Angleščina pozna samo ednino in množino
- Samostalnike postavimo v množino tako, da jim dodamo končnico –s
bike- bikes
trap- traps
coin- coins
game- games
swimming pool- swimming pools*
*pri compound nouns se –s doda samo zadnji besedi in ne prvi ali vsaki
swimmings pools, swimmings pool
- Samostalnikom, ki se končajo na ch, x, o, dodamo -es
beach - beaches
potato - potatoes
hero - heroes
box - boxes
torch - torches
- Pri samostalnikih na soglasnik + y se le-ta spremeni v –i in nato dodamo –es
butterfly - butterflies
party - parties
reply - replies
factory - factories
baby - babies
- Pri samostalnikih, ki se končajo na –f(e), se F spremeni v V, ki mu dodamo –s ali –es*
wife – wives
wolf – wolves
leaf – leaves
knife – knives
*obstajajo tudi izjeme, kjer dodamo samo –s in se f ne spremeni
chef – chefs
cliff - cliffs

Pri samostalnikih latinskega ali grškega izvora je tudi nekaj posebnosti

- Končnica –um se spremeni v –a
medium - media
curriculum - curricula
bacterium - bacteria
ovum - ova
datum – data
- Končnica –is se spremeni v –es
crisis – crises
thesis – theses
analysis – analyses
axis – axes
oasis – oases
- Končnica –us se spremeni v –i
focus - foci (also focuses)
radius - radii (also radiuses)
fungus - fungi
nucleus – nuclei
cactus - cacti
- Končnica –ix se spremeni v –ces (ali xes)
index - indices (or indexes)

appendix - appendices (or appendixes, in a medical context)

vortex - vortices (or vortexes)

- Končnica –on se spremeni v –a
phenomenon – phenomena
criterion - criteria
- Nekateri samostalniki imajo enako obliko v ednini in množini
sheep, fish, deer, moose, swine, buffalo, shrimp, trout
- Nekateri samostalniki tvorijo tudi nepravilno množino (spremenijo se samoglasniki)
man – men
woman – women
foot - feet
tooth - teeth
goose - geese
- Pri nekaterih ima nepravilna množina popolnoma drugačno osnovo
louse – lice
mouse – mice
die – dice
ox – oxen
child – children
person - people

GENDER

- Na splošno angleški samostalniki nimajo slovničnega spola
- Spol lahko določimo takrat, ko opisujejo stvari, ki imajo spol v resničnem svetu
- Angleški samostalniki imajo tako 4 spole
neuter – nimajo spola, npr. computer, city, pizza (zaimek IT)
common – samostalniki lahko opisujejo stvari ženskega in moškega spola, npr. student, driver, professor
masculine – samostalniki moškega spola, npr. actor, sorcerer, king, prince, tiger, bull
feminine – samostalniki ženskega spola, npr. actress, sorceress, queen, princess, tigress, cow

ARTICLES

- V angleščini poznamo določne in nedoločne člene
- Nedoločna člena sta A/AN in ničti člen ter opisujeta neko splošno idejo in ne konkretne stvari.
Če ponazorimo: „Should I bring a gift to a party?“ → Razumemo, da ni govora o specifičnem darilu ali stvari, ampak n splošno.
„I am going to bring an apple pie.“ → nedoločni člen nam pove, da ne govori o neki specifični jabolčni piti
Please hand me a book; any book will do.
Please hand me an autobiography; any autobiography will do.
- A stoji pred samostalniki, ki se začnejo na soglasnik, AN pa pred samostalniki, ki se začnejo samoglasnik
- Seveda obstaja izjema:
pri izbiri člena se moramo orientirati po izgovorjavi in ne zapisu, zato lahko pred samostalniki, ki se začnejo na soglasnik stoji AN oz. A pred samostalniki, ki se začnejo na samoglasnik
My mother is an honest woman.
I don't have a university degree.

an HR department specialist
a UK passport

- Pred nekaterimi samostalniki nimamo člena oz. stoji t.i. „ničti člen“
- To velja predvsem za abstraktne samostalnike oz. kadar govorimo o splošnih stvareh v množini
Let's go out for dinner tonight.
Creativity is a valuable quality in children.
I don't like to talk about war.

I love dogs.
People can be really mean sometimes.

- Določni člen za ednino in množino je THE
- Člen THE se lahko uporablja za vse samostalnike (ednina, množina, števniki, neštevniki)
Opisuje točno določeno stvar, ne nekaj splošnega. Če ponazorimo:
„Are you going to THE party this weekend?“ – to nam pove, da govorimo o točno določeni zabavi,
za katero ve tudi naš sogovornik

Please give me the hammer.
Please give me the red hammer; the blue one is too small.
Please give me the nail.
Please give me the large nail; it's the only one strong enough to hold this painting.
Please give me the hammer and the nail

PRONOUN

- Z zaimki nadomeščamo samostalnike, prav tako pa z njimi izražamo svojino, tvorimo vprašanja in združujemo stavke
- V angleščini imamo sledeče tipe zaimkov:
OSEBNI v vlogi osebka (imenovalnik)
OSEBNI v vlogi predmeta (dajalnik in tožilnik)
SVOJILNI v pridevniški rabi
SVOJILNI v samostalniški rabi
POVRATNI

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

- Z njimi nadomeščamo osebe in stvari. Osebe ali stvari so lahko v stavku v vlogi osebka ali pa predmeta v 3. ali 4. sklonu
Peter and Andrej are my cousins. → THEY are my cousins.
I gave Sarah flowers. I gave HER flowers.
- Zaimke za moške in ženski spol uporabljamo samo za ljudi in domače živali, medtem ko za ostale živali in stvari v ednini uporabljamo zaimke srednjega spola (IT)
He killed the spider. → He killed IT.
This car is really expensive. → IT is expensive.

OSEBNI ZAIMKI V VLOGI OSEBKA	OSEBNI ZAIMKI V VLOGI PREDMETA
I	Me
You	You
He/She/It	Him/Her/It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

- OSEBNI ZAIMKI V VLOGI OSEBKA običajno nastopajo na prvem mestu in so vršilci dejanja
Jack broke the vase. → HE
Jenny watched an interesting movie last night. → SHE
The snake bit me. → IT
They went to the shopping mall.
We didn't see her leave.
- OSEBNI ZAIMKI V VLOGI PREDMETA (OBJECT PRONOUNS) lahko nastopajo v dajalniku ali tožilnik in so prejemniki nečesa oz. pod vplivom nekega dejanja
I know **Jack**. → HIM
I gave **Sarah** flowers. → HER
I gave the books to **the children**. → THEM
They called **us** last night.
She asked **me** a question.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- Uporabljamo jih za izražanje svojine
This is **Sarah's** coat. → HER
I didn't bring **Jack's** computer. → HIS
I ran into **a spider's** web. → ITS
I forgot **MY** phone.
OUR dog ran away.
- SVOJILNI ZAIMKI V PRIDEVNIŠKI RABI
Slediti jim mora samostalnik, da se ve, kdo si to stvar lasti
My house is big.
Her car is brand new.
Their services are the best.
I love **his** music.
- SVOJILNI ZAIMKI V SAMOSTALNIŠKI RABI
Samostalnik je omenjen že prej, zato stojijo zase. Nadomestijo samostalnik in pridevnik skupaj. Z njimi želimo poudariti lastnino.
The big house is **ours**.
That bike is **hers**.
I saw Sarah's car, but I didn't see **his**.
They all brought computers, but I forgot to bring **mine**.
- Uporabljamo jih za izražanje svojine
This is **Sarah's** coat. → HER
I didn't bring **Jack's** computer. → HIS
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REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- Uporabljamo jih takrat, ko je predmet enak osebk (izraža povratno dejanje)
myself
yourself
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

They only think of themselves.
I did this myself.
She washed herself.
He was talking to himself.
- Povratne zaimke uporabljamo s sledečimi glagoli: burn, behave, cut, enjoy, help, introduce
You never behave yourself.
I burnt myself.
You're going to cut yourself!
Enjoy yourselves!
We helped ourselves to some food.
He has forgotten to introduce himself.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

- Recipročne osebne zaimke uporabljamo takrat, ko govorimo o vzajemnem odnosu med dvema ali več osebami (each other ali one another)
We always send gifts to each other.
Sarah and Jack haven't seen each other in ages.
The co-workers haven't met one another yet.

THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE

- Kazalne zaimke uporabljamo takrat, ko pokažemo na nekoga ali nekaj (kar je časovno/prostorsko blizu ali daleč)
THIS/THESE uporabljamo za stvari, ljudi, dogodke ipd. ki so blizu
THAT/THOSE pa za tiste, ki so daleč
- This bike.
These bikes.
- That bike.
Those bikes.
- Look at this skirt, do you like it?
Look at that man over there, does he look familiar?
- These are my friends.
Those people last night were really nice.

IT, THERE

- Angleški stavki imajo vedno osebek in če ga ni, uvedemo t.i. „dummy subject“, ki ga izrazimo z zaimkoma IT ali THERE
- THERE uporabimo skupaj z glagolom „be“ in samostalniško frazo, ki je v bistvu „pravi“ osebek
- There uporabimo kadar želimo predstaviti novo temo:
There is a meeting this evening. It will start at seven.
- S številkami in količinami:
There was a lot of rain last night.
- Ko želimo povedati, kje se nekaj nahaja
There used to be a playground at the end of the street.
- Z nedoločnim zaimkom in to-infinitivom
There is nothing to do in the village.
There was plenty to read in the apartment
- Z nedoločnim zaimkom ali izrazi za količino in –ing frazo
There is someone waiting to see you.
There were a lot of people shouting and waving
- Če je samostalniška zveza z ednini, uporabimo glagol v edini in obratno
There is a meeting this evening. It will start at seven.
There are more than twenty people waiting to see you
- IT uporabimo takrat, ko govorimo o času in datumih
It's nearly one o'clock.
It's my birthday.
- O vremenu
It's raining.
It's a lovely day.
- Kadar izražamo svoje mnenje
It's very cold in here.
It will be nice when we get home.
- Kadar izražamo svoje mnenje skupaj s to-infinitivom ali –ing glagolom
It's nice to meet you.
It will be great to go on holiday.
It can be hard work looking after young children.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- NEDOLOČNE ZAIMKE uporabljamo takrat, ko govorimo o osebah ali stvareh brez da bi jih točno opredelili
- Za osebe uporabljamo –body in –one, za stvari pa –thing ali –things
- Everybody/thing, somebody/thing, anybody/thing, nobody/thing
- Z nedoločnimi zaimki uporabljamo glagole v ednini
Everybody WAS there.
Nobody LIKES her.
Somebody IS calling you.
- Če pa se jih zamenjamo z zaimkom, pa uporabimo zaimek v množini.
Everyone enjoyed the concert. They were all singing along.
Somebody called you last night. They said to call them back.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- Z OZIRALNIMI zaimki tvorimo oziralne stavke. Poznamo dve vrsti oziralnih zaimkov: omejevalne (restrictive) in neomejevalne (non-restrictive). Prvi so za pomen povedi nujni in jih ne smemo izpustiti, medtem ko drugi niso.
The woman who has just arrived is my schoolmate. → če izpustimo ta del, se pomen povedi izgubi, saj ne vemo, za katero žensko gre.
Mr. Smith, whose family lives in Germany, will come visit us this weekend. → ta del ni nujen za razumevanje povedi in ga lahko izpustimo
- Omejevalni oziralni zaimki nam povedo, o kom/čem govorimo, neomejevalni oziralni zaimki pa nam dajo več informacij o neki osebi/stvari
- Omejevalni oziralni stavki od povedi niso ločeni z vejicami, neomejevalni pa so.
- WHO – ko govorimo o ljudeh
I am lucky to have co-workers who are very reliable.
- WHICH – ko govorimo o stvareh
The book which I read yesterday is very interesting.
- WHOSE – ko govorimo o ljudeh katerga/čigar je nekaj stvar
This is my friend whose husband works at your company.
- WHOM – se nanaša na osebe, a se namesto vse bolj pogosto uporablja WHO
This is George's brother, with whom I went to school.
- THAT – ko govorimo o stvareh, ampak ga lahko uporabljamo samo kot omejevalni oziralni zaimek
The explanation that she gave wasn't a good one.