

ANGLEŠKI ČASI – PAST & PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

PAST SIMPLE

RABA:

- Dokončana dejanja v preteklosti, ki nimajo povezave s sedanjostjo

Leonardo **Painted** the Mona Lisa.

The Vikings **invaded** Britain.

- S pretekliško besedo (finished time word)

I **went** to the cinema yesterday.

We **visited** Japan in 2007.

I **talked** to her last week.

- Za zgodbe in zaporedje dogodkov

He **went** to a café, **sat** down and **lit** a cigarette.

Yesterday I **went** to the library, **met** a friend for lunch, and **played** tennis

- Podrobnosti novic/dogodkov

I've hurt my leg. I **fell** off a ladder when I was painting my bedroom.

I've been on holiday. I **went** to Spain and Portugal.

OBLIKA

TO BE

+	-	? YES/NO	? - WH
I WAS cold you WERE tired he WAS in the garden she WAS late it WAS sunny we WERE on holiday they WERE hungry	I WAS NOT sleepy (wasn't) you WERE NOT on the bus (weren't) he WAS NOT at school (wasn't) she WAS NOT beautiful (wasn't) it WAS NOT cold (wasn't) we WERE NOT at work (weren't) they WERE NOT tired (weren't)	WAS I sleepy? WERE you late? WAS he at the cinema? WAS she kind? WAS it hot? WERE we hungry? WERE they at work?	why WAS I sleepy? where WERE you? when WAS he at the cinema? how WAS she? how WAS it? why WERE we hungry? when WERE they at work?

OSTALI GLAGOLI

+ Glagolu dodamo končnico –ed (izjeme so nepravilni glagoli – IRREGULAR VERBS)

I walk**ed** (regular)
you play**ed** (regular)
he cook**ed** (regular)
she listen**ed** (regular)
it rain**ed** (regular)
we **ate** (irregular)
they **drank** (irregular)

- Dodamo DID NOT (DIDN'T) sledi NEDOLOČNIK

I **did not walk** (didn't)
you **did not play** (didn't)
he **did not cook** (didn't)
she **did not listen** (didn't)
it **did not rain** (didn't)
we **did not eat** (didn't)
they **did not drink** (didn't)

? – YES/NO DODAMO DID + nedoločnik

Did I walk?
Did you play?
Did he cook?
Did she listen?
Did it rain?
Did we eat?
Did they drink?

? – WH Pred DID dodamo vprašalnico (WH)

Where did I go?
What did you play?
What did he cook?
Why did she listen?
When did it rain?
Where did we eat?
How did they travel?

NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI – IRREGULAR VERBS

be	was/were	eat	ate	let	let	sit	sat
begin	began	feel	felt	lie	lay	speak	spoke
break	broke	find	found	lose	lost	spend	spent
bring	brought	get	got	make	made	stand	stood
buy	bought	give	gave	mean	meant	take	took
build	built	go	went	meet	met	teach	taught
choose	chose	have	had	pay	paid	tell	told
come	came	hear	heard	put	put	think	thought
cost	cost	hold	held	run	ran	understand	understood
cut	cut	keep	kept	say	said	wear	wore
do	did	know	knew	see	saw	win	won
draw	drew	leave	left	sell	sold	write	wrote
drive	drove	lead	led	send	sent		
				set	set		

SPREMEMBE PRI ČRKOVANJU

- Glagoli, ki se končajo na tihi e („silent e“), dobijo samo končnico -d

close → closed

pause → paused

- Glagoli, ki se končajo na samoglasnik + -y, dobijo končnico -ed

play → played

convey → conveyed

- Pri glagolih, ki se končajo na soglasnik + -y, se y spremeni v i
y + -ed → ied

try → tried

cry → cried

- Podvajanje zadnjega soglasnika: pri enozložnih glagolih in dvožložnih glagolih z naglasom na drugem zlogu in zaporedjem soglasnik/samoglasnik/soglasnik na koncu besede, se zadnji soglasnik podvoji (CVC)

plan → plaNNed

stop → stoPPed

commit → commiTTed

BUT!

open → opened

offer → offered

- Isto velja v britanski angleščini tudi za glagole, ki se končajo na L, čeprav drugi zlog ni naglašen

travel → travelLed

cancel → cancelLed

marvel → marvelled

PAST CONTINUOUS

RABA:

- Trajajoče dejanje v preteklosti, ki ga prekine drugo dejanje ali „čas“

I **was taking** a bath when the telephone rang.

At three o'clock, I **was working**.

- Ozadje dogajanja, s katerim ustvarjamo atmosfero za zgodbo

It was a beautiful day. The birds **were singing**, the sun **was shining** and in the cafes people **were laughing** and **chatting**.

- Nadležne navade v preteklosti (isto kot present continuous)

He **was always leaving** the tap running.

She **was constantly losing** her keys.

- Dve trajajoči dejanji, ki sta se dogajali istočasno v preteklosti

I **was watching** TV and he **was reading**.

While my mum **was making dinner** I **was doing** my homework.

- Za fiksne načrte/dogovore v prihodnosti (ponavadi z besedo, ki se nanaša na prihodnost – “future time word”). Načrt smo že naredili in smo (bolj ali manj) prepričani, da se bo uresničil

I'm **meeting** my father tomorrow.

We're **going** to the beach at the weekend.

I'm **leaving** at three.

They're **coming** to the party on Friday.

OBLIKA

+

past simple of 'be' + verb-ing

I WAS YOU/WE/THEY WERE HE/SHE/IT WAS	playING dancING watchING TV
--	-----------------------------------

-

past simple of 'be' + NOT + verb-ing

I WAS YOU/WE/THEY WERE HE/SHE/IT WAS	NOT playING NOT dancING NOT watchING TV
--	---

? YES/NO

past simple of 'be' + osebek + verb-ing (zamenjamo vrstni red osebk in glagola ,be')

WAS I WERE YOU/WE/THEY WAS HE/SHE/IT	playING? dancING? watchING TV?
--	--------------------------------------

? WH-questions

Spredaj dodamo vprašalnico (WH-word)

WHAT WAS I WHERE WERE YOU/WE/THEY WHEN WAS HE/SHE/IT	playING? dancING? watchING TV?
--	--------------------------------------

SPREMEMBE PRI ČRKOVANJU

- 'Silent e – glagoli, ki se končajo na soglasnik + e (oz. imajo „tihan e“, ga izgubijo)

Sogl + e + ing → sogl + ing

make → making

take → taking

- **Podvajanje zadnjega soglasnika: pri enozložnih glagolih in dvozložnih glagolih z naglasom na drugem zlogu in zaporedjem soglasnik/samoglasnik/soglasnik na koncu besede, se zadnji soglasnik podvoji (CVC)**

CVC + ing → CVCC + ing

swim → swimming

run → running

plan → planning

transMIT → transmitting

ForGET → forgetting

BUT! Open → opening

In glagoli z y, x, w → enjoying, studying

- ie → y: končnica –ie postane –y

die → dying

tie → tying

PAST SIMPLE VS. CONTINUOUS

- **CONTINUOUS uporabimo takrat, ko govorimo o dejanju, ki se je dogajalo ob določenem času v preteklosti**

What were you doing at 8 o'clock last night? I was watching television.

In 1994 he was working in a small town in Poland.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning we were travelling to the airport.

- **Ko uporabimo oba časa skupaj, CONTINUOUS opisuje daljše dejanje ki ga je „prekinilo“ krajše dejanje v SIMPLE**

I broke my leg when I was skiing.

I was playing a computer game when the doorbell rang.

- **Ko uporabimo oba časa skupaj, CONTINUOUS opisuje daljše dejanje, ki poteka v ozadju, SIMPLE pa glavno dejanje**

When I woke up this morning it was raining and my father was singing in the kitchen.

I was walking home, whistling happily, when I saw two masked men run out of the bank.

- **CONTINUOUS opisuje nezaključeno dejanje, SIMPLE pa zaključeno dejanje**

When they arrived, Jeff was cooking dinner. Jeff started cooking before they arrived.

When they arrived, Jeff cooked dinner. Jeff started cooking dinner after they arrived.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

RABA:

- **Nedokončana dejanja, ki so se začela v preteklosti in še vedno trajajo v sedanjosti – pogosto z besedama „since“ in „for“**

I've **known** Karen since 1994.

She's **lived** in London for three years

FOR in SINCE se uporabljata z določenim časom v preteklosti (2004, April 24th, two hours ago ...), lahko pa je ta „čas“ tudi drugo dejanje, ki je izraženo z past simple

SINCE:

- I've known Sam **since** 1992.
- I've liked chocolate **since** I was a child.
- She's been here **since** 2pm.

FOR:

- I've known Julie **for** ten years.
- I've been hungry **for** hours.

• **Dokončana dejanja**

1. Življenjske izkušnje za katere ne povemo, kdaj so se zgodile, samo, da jih imamo

I **have been** to Tokyo.

She **has lived** in Germany.

They **have visited** Paris three times.

We **have never seen** that film.

Have you ever read 'War and Peace'?

2. Dokončano dejanje s poudarkom na rezultatu (v sedanjosti)

I've **lost** my keys (so I can't get into my house).

She's **hurt** her leg (so she can't play tennis today).

They've **missed** the bus (so they will be late).

I've **cooked** dinner (so you should come and eat).

3. Z „nedokončano“ časovno besedo (unfinished time word) – this morning, month, year, today, in the last ...

I **haven't seen** her this month.

She's **drunk** three cups of coffee today.

This week they've **been** shopping four times.

- **BEEN in GONE**

Oba lahko uporabljamo kot tretjo obliko glagola „go“, ampak imata različen pomen

BEEN: ko govorimo o življenjski izkušnji, da je nekdo nekam šel in se vrnil nazaj (torej ga tam ni več)

I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).

She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).

They have never been to California.

GONE: ko govorimo o dejanju, ki ima rezultat v sedanosti – nekdo je nekam šel in se še ni vrnil

'Where's John?' 'He's gone to the shops' (he's at the shops now).

Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).

They've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).

**Ostale besede, ki so „tipične“ za present perfect:
since, for, yet, already, ever, never, always, just**

I have lived in Ljubljana since 2010.

I have lived in Ljubljana for 8 years.

I haven't been to Australia yet.

I have already done my homework.

Have you ever been to Africa?

I have never seen a lion.

I have always loved chocolate.

OBLIKA

+

HAVE + past participle (3. oblika glagola: navadni glagoli + ed, nepravilni – tretji stolpec)

I have played (I've)

you have worked (you've)

he has written (he's)

she has walked (she's)

it has rained (it's)

we have travelled (we've)

they have studied (they've)

-

HAVE + NOT + past participle

I have not played (I haven't)

you have not worked (haven't)

he has not written (he hasn't)

she has not walked (she hasn't)

it has not rained (it hasn't)

we have not travelled (we haven't)

they have not studied (they haven't)

? YES/NO

Have I missed the bus?
Have you visited London?
Has he worked as a waiter before?
Has she met John?
Has it been cold this week?
Have we arrived too early?
Have they studied English grammar before?

? WH-questions

Where have I left my umbrella?
What have you done today?
Why has he gone already?
Where has she been in the UK?
Why has it rained so much this summer?
What have we done?
Were have they learned English before?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

RABA:

- Ko želimo izraziti trajanje nekega dejanja, ki se je začelo v preteklosti in se razteza v sedanost

I've been living in London for two years.
She's been working here since 2004.
We've been waiting for the bus for hours.

- Dejanja, ki so se pravkar končala (čeprav je lahko celotno dejanje nezaključeno) in imajo rezultat, ki ga lahko čutimo, vidimo, slišimo ... Poudarek je na samem DEJANJU in NE na rezultatu

I'm so tired, I've been studying.
I've been running, so I'm really hot.
It's been raining, the pavement is wet.
I've been reading your book, it's very good.

OBLIKA

+

HAVE/HAS + BEEN + verb -ing

I have been walking (I've been)
you have been running (you've been)
he has been cooking (he's been)
she has been swimming (she's been)
it has been raining (it's been)
we have been studying (we've been)
they have been sleeping (they've been)

-

HAVE/HAS + NOT + BEEN + verb -ing

I have not been walking (I haven't)
you have not been running (you haven't)
he has not been cooking (he hasn't)
she has not been swimming (she hasn't)
it has not been raining (it hasn't)
we have not been studying (we haven't)
they have not been sleeping (they haven't)

YES/NO ?

Have I been walking?

Have you been running?

Has he been cooking?

Has she been swimming?

Has it been raining?

Have we been studying?

Have they been sleeping?

? WH-questions

What have I been doing?

Where have you been running?

What has he been studying?

Why has she been working today?

How long has it been raining?

How long have we been watching this film?

How long have they been living here?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- **SIMPLE poudarja REZULTAT, medtem ko CONTINUOUS poudarja DEJANJE.**

We've painted the house red. → dejanje je zaključeno, poudarek na rezultatu

We've been painting the house this summer. → dejanje je v procesu, poudarek na dejanju

- **CONTINUOUS uporabimo takrat, ko želimo poudariti, da je neko dejanje še nezaključeno, SIMPLE pa, ko želimo povedati, da je dejanje zaključeno**

I've read that book you lent me. I finished it yesterday.

I've been reading that book you lent me. I've got another 50 pages to read.

- **SIMPLE izraža koliko nečesa je bilo narejeno - „how much/many“, CONTINUOUS pa koliko časa nekaj traja „how long“**

He's written 16 books.

He's been writing books for 10 years.

- **Prav tako CONTINUOUS izraža, da je nekaj bolj začasno, SIMPLE pa, da je bolj trajno (ko dogovorimo o trajanju nekega dejanja)**

I've worked here for thirty years.

I usually work in London but I've been working in Birmingham for the last 3 weeks.