

# ANGLEŠKI ČASI = ENGLISH TENSES

## Razpredelnica časov = Table of English Tenses

Angleški časi tvorijo enega izmed najpomembnejših poglavij angleške slovnice. V nadaljevanju sledi njihova razpredelnica.

ČAS	TRDILNE/ NIKALNE/ VPRAŠALNE POVEDI	RABA	PRIMERI PRISLOVOV
<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>HE/SHE/IT</b> + He speaks English. - He does not speak English. (doesn't) ? Does he speak English? <b>I/YOU/WE/THEY</b> +: You speak English. -: You do not speak English. (don't) ?: Do you speak English?	<b>1) Ponavljajoča dejanja:</b> <i>My friend often draws.</i> <i>I never drink milk.</i> <b>2) Splošne resnice:</b> <i>The sun rises in the East.</i> <b>3) Ustaljeni dogovori, planirani dogodki</b> (npr. vozni red): <i>The plane flies to London every Monday.</i> <b>4) Za nekaterimi posebnimi glagoli</b> , pri katerih ne uporabljamo <i>Pre.Con.</i> (ti gl. izražajo stanja, lastništvo, čustva, miselne procese, itd.): be, believe, belong, hate, hear, like, love, mean, prefer, remain, realize, see, seem, smell, think, understand, want, wish. <i>I understand English.</i> <i>He doesn't like fish.</i>	always, every Monday/ July/week, never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>I</b> +: I am speaking English. (I'm) -: I am not speaking English. ?: Am I speaking English? <b>HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He is speaking English. (He's) -: He is not speaking English. (isn't) ?: Is he speaking English? <b>WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: They are speaking English. (They're) -: They are not speaking English. (aren't) ?: Are they speaking English?	<b>1) Dejanja v času govora</b> (now, at the moment): <i>Peter is reading a book now.</i> <i>She's listening to the radio.</i> <b>2) Načrt v bližnji prihodnosti:</b> <i>She is going to Brazil on Saturday.</i> <i>I'm meeting Jim tonight.</i> <b>3) Začasna dejanja (pogosto skupaj s "today/this week/month/year):</b> <i>His father is working in Rome this month.</i> <i>I usually go to work by car, but this week I am riding a bike.</i> <b>4) Dejanja, ki se dogajajo okrog časa govora</b> (daljša dejanja): <i>My friend is preparing for his exams.</i>	right now, at the moment, just, now, Listen!, Look!... (zadnja dva sicer nista prislova, vendar pogosto nakazujeta, da sledi ta čas)

<b>Past Simple</b>	<b>I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: You spoke English. -: You did not speak English. (didn't) ?: Did you speak English?	<b>1) V preteklosti zaključena dejanja (navadno z dovršnimi glagoli):</b> <i>I visited Berlin last week.</i> <i>Andrew watched TV yesterday.</i>	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday, (v vprašanjih z) when
<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>I/HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He was speaking English. -: He was not speaking English. (wasn't) ?: Was he speaking English? <b>WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: They were speaking English. -: They were not speaking English. (weren't) ?: Were they speaking English?	<b>1) Dejanja, ki niso bila zaključena ob določenem času v preteklosti (navadno z nedovršnimi glagoli):</b> <i>Peter was reading a book yesterday evening.</i> <i>She was listening to the radio for three hours.</i> <b>2) Skupaj s "Past Simple" časom:</b> <i>While we were sitting at the breakfast table, the telephone rang.</i> (pogosto ima stavke v teh primerih veznik "while")	while, the whole afternoon, from nine to ten
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b>	<b>HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He has spoken English. (He's) -: He has not spoken English. (hasn't) ?: Has he spoken English? <b>I/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: They have spoken English. (They've) -: They have not spoken English. (haven't) ?: Have they spoken English?	<b>Dejanja, ki so se zgodila v preteklosti in imajo zvezo s sedanjostjo</b> <b>1) Rezultat dejanja v preteklosti je pomemben za sedanjost (ni pomembno, kdaj se je dejanje zgodilo; ko imamo določeno točko v preteklosti - npr. yesterday – potem uporabimo Past Simple):</b> <i>I have cleaned my room.</i> (It is clean now.) <i>Has Peggy ever been to Tokyo?</i> (Does she now have this experience or not?) <b>2) Pravkar zaključena dejanja:</b> <i>He has just played handball.</i> (It is over now.) <b>3) Dejanja, ki so se začela v preteklosti in se še niso končala – večinoma s "since" (+časovna točka) ali "for" (+časovno obdobje):</b> We have lived in Canada since 1986. (We still live there.)	just, yet, never, ever, already, so far, up to now, since, for, recently, (vprašalnici) How long/How many times, today/this week/month/year ("today, this week/month/year" se pri Present Perfect Simple-u pojavlja v prevodih s preteklikom v slovenščini; npr. I haven't seen her today. = Danes je še nisem videla.)

<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He has been speaking at the conference for an hour now. (He's) -: He has not been speaking the truth. (hasn't) ?: Has he been speaking the truth? <b>I/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: They have been speaking at the conference for an hour now. (They've) -: They have not been speaking the truth. (haven't) ?: Have they been speaking the truth?	1) <b>Dejanjih, ki so se začela v preteklosti in se nadaljujejo v sedanjost/ so se pravkar končala/ se nadaljujejo tudi v prihodnost:</b> <i>I have been waiting for you for an hour.</i> <i>I have been teaching for ten years.</i> 2) <b>Neprekinjen potek neke dejavnosti - zato se pogosto pojavlja s sledečimi glagoli: try (poskusiti), live (živeti), wait (čakati), teach (poučevati), sit (sedeti), learn (učiti se), rest (počivati), stay (ostati):</b> <i>I have been living in the capital for a year.</i> 3) <b>Pri tem času je poudarek na trajanju in ne toliko na rezultatu dejanja, kot pri času "Present Perfect Simple" in v primerjavi s Present Perf. Sim. je to nedovršeno dejanje:</b> <i>I have been writing reports since eight.</i> <i>I have written two reports since eight.</i>	how long, since, for, lately, recently
<b>Future Simple</b>	<b>I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: He will speak English. (He'll) -: He will not speak English. (won't) ?: Will he speak English?	1) <b>Prihodnja dejanja, ki se zgodijo brez govorcevega vpliva (birthday, weather, itd.):</b> <i>The sun will shine tomorrow.</i> <i>Peter will be 15 next Tuesday.</i> 2) <b>Spontana dejanja (niso načrtovana):</b> <i>Hang on! I'll have a word with you.</i>	in a year, next ..., tomorrow
<b>Future Perfect Simple</b>	<b>I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: He will have spoken English by next year. (He'll) -: He will not have spoken English by next year. (won't) ?: Will he have spoken English by next year?	<b>1) Ko želimo povedati, da se bo neko dejanje zgodilo pred nekimi drugimi dejanji, ali pred določeno časovno točko v prihodnosti:</b> <i>I will have finished this report by the time you come.</i> <i>I will have finished this report by next week.</i>	by next month, by this time tomorrow

<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>I/YOU/HE/SHE/IT/WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: He will have been speaking English for ten years by 2012. (He'll) -: He will not have been speaking English for ten years by 2012. (won't) ?: Will he have been speaking English for ten years by 2012?	<b>1) Ta čas izraža dejanje, ki se neprekinjeno razteza do neke točke v prihodnosti (včasih tudi po njej):</b> <i>You will have been working at Lek for three years tomorrow.</i>	in a year, next ..., tomorrow, by next month, by this time tomorrow
<b>Going to</b>	<b>I</b> +: I'm going to speak to Mary. -: I am not going to speak to Mary. (I'm) ?: Am I going to speak to Mary? <b>HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He is going to speak to Mary. (He's) -: He is not going to speak to Mary. (isn't) ?: Is he going to speak to Mary? <b>WE/YOU/THEY</b> +: They are going to speak to Mary. (They're) -: They are not going to speak to Mary. (aren't) ?: Are they going to speak to Mary?	<b>1) Načrtovana dejanja v prihodnosti:</b> <i>We are going to sing at the party.</i> <i>They are going to fly to South Africa.</i> <b>2) Sklepanje o bližnji prihodnosti na osnovi dokazov v naravi:</b> <i>Look at the sky! It is going to rain.</i> <i>Linda's pregnancy tummy is big now. She is going to have a baby soon.</i>	in one year, next week, tomorrow
<b>Past Perfect Simple</b>	<b>I/WE/YOU/THEY/ HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He had spoken to him before Jim moved. (He'd) -: He had not spoken to him before Jim moved. (hadn't) ?: Had he spoken to him before Jim moved?	<b>Čas je po rabi enak slovenskemu predpretekliku. Slednji je že skoraj povsem izumrl (Ko je Marko prišel domov, so bili že povečerjali.). Tudi v angleščini ta čas uporabljamo samo, kadar govorimo v navezi z drugim preteklim dejanjem (slednje je najpogostejše v času "Past Simple"); ko govorimo o dejanju, ki se je zgodilo pred nekim preteklim dejanjem.</b> <i>When Marko came home, they had already had dinner. = Ko je Marko prišel domov, so bili že povečerjali.</i>	When, before, after, as soon as, by the time

<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>I/WE/YOU/THEY/HE/SHE/IT</b> +: He had been speaking the truth before he left. (He'd) -: He had not been speaking the truth before he left. (hadn't) ?: Had he been speaking the truth before he left?	<b>Ta čas uporabljamo, ko govorimo o dejanjih, ki so se začela v preteklosti in nadaljevala do določenega trenutka v preteklosti. To je pretekli ekvivalent časa "Present Perfect Continuous", s to razliko, da "Present Perfect Continuous" traja do sedanjosti, "Past Perfect Continuous" pa do časovne točke ali drugega dejanja v preteklosti.</b> <i>When I saw her dog in the morning, it was really tired. It had been running around for the whole night. = Ko sem zjutraj videla njenega psa, je bil res utrujen. Tekel je naokoli celo noč. (Začel je teči v preteklosti in je do zjutraj prekinjeno tekel.)</i>	When, before, after, by the time
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## PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE

### 1) RABA

- 1) Ponavljajoča dejanja, navade v sedanjosti (pogosto skupaj s prislovi: every hour/day/week/month/year, always, often, sometimes, never, occasionally, usually, generally, hardly ever, normally, rarely, seldom):
  - *I visit my grandparents every month.* = Svoje stare starše obiščem vsak mesec.
  - *She never comes on time.* = Nikoli ni točna.
- 2) Splošne resnice:
  - *Water freezes at a temperature of zero degrees Celsius.* = Voda zmrzne pri nič stopinj Celzijah.
  - *The Earth turns 360 degrees every day.* = Zemlja se vsak dan obrne za 360 stopinj.
- 3) Ustaljeni dogovori, planirani dogodki (npr. vozni red, TV spored):
  - *The train arrives at Ljubljana at five o'clock.* = Vlak prispe v Ljubljano ob petih.
  - *The film starts at nine.* = Film se začne ob devetih.
- 4) Dejanja v sedanjosti, eno za drugim (first – then/after that):
  - *I get up at six, wash my teeth, get dressed and go to work.* = Vstanem ob šestih, si umijem zobe in grem na delo.
- 5) Navodila:
  - *Push the button to continue.* = Za nadaljevanje pritisnite gumb.
  - *Add some salt.* = Dodajte nekaj soli.
- 6) Za nekaterimi posebnimi glagoli, pri katerih ne uporabljamo časa "Present Continuous". To so glagoli, ki izražajo čustva (want, like, dislike, wish, love, prefer, hate, adore), stanja (belong,