

GIMNAZIJA KARLOVAC

PREGLED ENGLJSKE GRAMATIKE

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ENGLESKA ABECEDA (ENGLISH ALPHABET)

a (ei), b(bi:), c (si:), d (di:), e(i:), f (ef), g (dʒi:), h (eitʃ), i (ai), j (dʒei), k (kei), l (el), m (em), n (en), o(ou), p (pi:), q (kju:), r (a:), s (es), t (ti:), u (ju:), v (vi:), w ('dʌblju:), x (eks), y (wai), z (zed)

FONETSKI SIMBOLI (PHONETIC SYMBOLS FOR ENGLISH)

Consonants (suglasnici)		Vowels (samoglasnici)	
p	<i>pen, copy, happen</i>	ɪ	<i>win, bid, hymn, minute</i>
b	<i>back, baby, job</i>	e	<i>dress, bed, head, many</i>
t	<i>tea, train, button</i>	æ	<i>trap, bad, apple</i>
d	<i>day, dog</i>	ɒ	<i>hot, odd, wash</i>
k	<i>key, clock, school</i>	ʌ	<i>sun, mud, love, blood</i>
g	<i>get, giggle, ghost</i>	ʊ	<i>foot, book, put</i>
tʃ	<i>church, chair, nature</i>	iː	<i>week, sea, machine</i>
dʒ	<i>judge, age, job</i>	eɪ	<i>face, day, break</i>
f	<i>fat, coffee, photo</i>	aɪ	<i>price, high, try</i>
v	<i>view, heavy, move</i>	ɔɪ	<i>choice, boy</i>
θ	<i>thing, author, three</i>	uː	<i>goose, two, blue, group</i>
ð	<i>this, other, smooth</i>	əʊ	<i>goat, show, no</i>
s	<i>soon, cease, sister</i>	aʊ	<i>mouth, now</i>
z	<i>zero, music, roses, buzz</i>	ɪə	<i>near, here, weary</i>
ʃ	<i>ship, sure, shop</i>	eə	<i>where, fair, various</i>
ʒ	<i>pleasure, usually</i>	aː	<i>start, father</i>
h	<i>hot, house, ahead</i>	ɔː	<i>thought, law, north, war</i>
m	<i>more, mouse, sum</i>	ʊə	<i>poor, jury, cure</i>
n	<i>nice, know, funny, sun</i>	ɜː	<i>nurse, turn, learn, refer</i>
ŋ	<i>ring, anger, thanks, sung</i>	ə	<i>about, common, standard</i>
l	<i>light, love, feel</i>	i	<i>happy, busy, glorious</i>
r	<i>right, wrong, sorry, arrange</i>		
j	<i>yes, use, beauty, few</i>		
w	<i>wet, one, when, queen</i>		

UPITNE RIJEČI (QUESTION WORDS)

- WHO – tko (samo za osobe) – Who went to the supermarket?
WHOSE – čiji – Whose car is this?
WHOM – koga – Whom (who) are you talking about?
WHAT – što – What would you like for breakfast?
WHICH – koji – Which way is shorter?
WHY – zašto – Why are you laughing?
WHERE – gdje – Where do you live?
WHEN – kada – When did you arrive?
HOW – kako – How do you like it here?
HOW MUCH / HOW MANY – koliko – How many rabbits have you seen?
- How much money have you got?

IMENICE (NOUNS)

Vrste imenica (Types):

1. opće (common) – desk, window, dog, horse
2. vlastita imena (proper names) – Jack, Robert, America, Germany
3. gradivne (material) – wine, copper, milk, food
4. apstraktne (abstract) – fear, love, beauty, intelligence
5. zbirne (collective) – team, crowd, police, family
 - a) ako zbirna imenica označava grupu ili cjelinu slijedit će je glagol u jednini
Our team is the best.
 - b) ako zbirna imenica označava grupu sastavljenu od pojedinaca slijedit će je glagol u množini. – Our team are wearing new uniforms.

Rod imenica (Gender):

- muški rod (masculine) – boy, father, brother
 - ženski rod (feminine) – mother, sister, grandmother
 - srednji rod (neuter) – nežive stvari, životinje i mala djeca kojoj ne znamo spol
- rod se može označiti: različitim imenima (father-mother, boy-girl, horse-mare); složenicama (brother-in-law – sister-in-law, landlord-landlady, he-bear – she-bear), dodavanjem nastavka –ess na imenicu muškog roda (lion-lioness), promjenom –or/er u –ress (actor-actress)

Brojive i nebrojive imenice

a) brojive imenice (Countable Nouns)

- imenice koje možemo brojati i koje imaju oblik za množinu
a boy – two boys
- za brojive imenice pitamo s **HOW MANY** – How many apples are there on the table?

b) nebrojive imenice (Uncountable Nouns)

- neke imenice (gradivne, apstraktne) ne mogu se brojati i nemaju oblik za množinu
npr. water, sugar, milk, oil, silver, courage, love...
- za nebrojive imenice pitamo s **HOW MUCH** – How much milk is there in the fridge?
- neke nebrojive imenice mogu postati brojive ako im dodamo oznaku količine: a jar of jam, a piece of advice, a bag of flour, a packet of tea, a loaf of bread
- količinu možemo označiti i zamjenicama neodređene količine **SOME** (u potvrdnoj rečenici) i **ANY** (u odričnoj i upitnoj rečenici). Možemo ih prevesti izrazom nešto.
There are some apples on the table – Are there any apples on the table- There aren't any apples on the table.

Množina imenica (Plural of Nouns)

1. Većina imenica tvori množinu dodavanjem nasatvka –s
book – books; car - cars (kod složenica –s dolazi na glavnu riječ – npr. sisters-in-law)
2. imenice koje završavaju na **S, SH, CH, X** dobivaju nastavak **-es**
bus – buses; watch – watches; bush – bushes; box – boxes
3. imenice koje završavaju na **O** dobivaju nastavak **–s ili -es**
tomato – tomatoes; potato – potatoes (ispred o je suglasnik)
scenario – scenarios; disco – discos; piano - pianos (ispred o je samoglasnik ili kod nekih imenica stranog porijekla)
4. imenice koje završavaju na –y ispred kojega se nalazi suglasnik mijenjaju -y u –i ispred nastavka –es (sugl + y + es = **ies**)
country – countries; lady – ladies
5. imenice koje završavaju na –y ispred kojega je samoglasnik ne mijenjaju –y i dobivaju nastavak –s (sam + y + s = **ys**)
boy – boys; key – keys
6. imenice koje završavaju na f, fe mijenjaju f u v ispred nastavka –es (**f, fe → ves**)
loaf – loaves; shelf – shelves; knife – knives; thief - thieves
(calf, elf, half, knife, leaf, life, self, sheaf, thief, wife, wolf)
ALI **f, ff + s** (roof – roofs; cliff – cliffs; chief -chiefs)
7. Nepravilna množina (irregular plural)
man –men; woman – women
child – children; ox – oxen
mouse – mice; louse - lice
tooth – teeth; foot – feet; goose – geese
sheep – sheep; fish – fish; deer – deer; trout – trout; salmon – salmon
basis – bases; thesis – theses; analysis – analyses
datum – data; phenomenon – phenomena; formula – formulae; cactus - cacti
8. A) Neke imenice imaju samo množinu. Glagol uz takve imenice također stoji u množini.
npr. scissors, binoculars, scales, pincers, glasses, shorts, jeans, trousers, police ...
Where are the scissors?
B) Neke su imenice po obliku u množini, a znače jedninu npr. mathematics, physics, news, phonetics
Mathematics is very important in engineering.

Označavanje pripadnosti (Possessive Case / Saxon Genitive)

- pripadnost označavamo tako da imenici dodamo **'s** ili pomoću **of**
John's cat, brother's book, sister's boyfriend
- u množini se stavlja samo apostrof iza nastavka –s
girls' club, ladies' shoes
- **of** se najčešće koristi kod imenica koje označavaju stvari ili kada nakon imenice slijedi fraza ili zavisna rečenica: the keys **of** the car, the walls **of** the town
- u nekim izrazima: at the butcher's; at St Paul's; at Barclay's
- složene imenice: the brother-in-law's car
- više imena: Bob and Jack's house

GERUND (glagolska imenica)

- gerund je glagolski oblik koji ima oblike i glagola i imenice
 - tvori se tako da na glagol dodamo nastavak –ing (swim – swimming)
- Gerund dolazi nakon:

a) **nekih glagola:** love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, start, begin, stop, mind, finish, avoid, admit, confess, deny, regret, risk, spend, suggest, look forward to....
e.g. He started writing his homework two hours ago.

b) **nakon prijedloga**
e.g. I'm tired of learning.

c) **nakon glagola go kada govorimo o aktivnostima**
e.g. We usually go skiing at the weekends.

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

The Infinitive (to + infinitive)

The infinitive is used:	Examples
after certain verbs (as their object): afford decide hesitate plan remind agree demand hope prepare seem appear deserve learn pretend swear arrange expect manage promise tend ask fail mean refuse threaten beg happen need regret volunteer claim offer want etc.	<i>She pretended not to see him.</i> <i>Unemployment levels tend to rise in Europe.</i> <i>They volunteered to help us.</i>
after the object of certain verbs: force order teach convince permit tell ask encourage persuade urge beg expect invite remind want cause forbid need require warn etc.	<i>My friend invited me to join them.</i> <i>They persuaded her not to see him again.</i>

Bare infinitive

The bare infinitive is used:	Example
after most modal verbs (can/could, may/might, will/would, shall/should, must etc.)	<i>You should wake up earlier in the morning.</i>
after make and let	<i>Parents mustn't let their children watch television too much.</i>

Tenses of the infinitive

A) Active

- **present infinitive** (refers to the present or the future)
She wants to talk to him now. Sandra wants **to move** to a new house next year.
- **Present continuous infinitive: (to) be + ing** (describes an action happening now)
He is believed to be hiding somewhere in the mountains.
- **Perfect infinitive: (to) have + past participle** (refers to the past and shows that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb)
She claims to have met Brad Pitt. (first she met him and then she claimed she had met him)

- **Perfect continuous infinitive: (to) have + been + ing** (refers to the past and emphasises the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the verb)
She is tired. She claims **to have been working** hard lately.

B) Passive

- **present infinitive: (to) be + past participle**
He hopes **to be given** a pay rise soon.
- **perfect infinitive: (to) have been + past participle**
He is said **to have been injured** in an accident.

The Gerund (-ing form)

The -ing form is used:	Examples
after certain verbs (as their objects):	<i>Tony dislikes driving small cars.</i>
admit dislike keep	<i>Would you mind waiting for a moment?</i>
avoid enjoy mention risk	<i>Have you finished reading that book?</i>
consider fancy mind suggest	<i>He avoided answering my questions.</i>
delay finish miss	<i>I prefer swimming to playing football.</i>
deny imagine prefer	

Forms of the -ING form

A) Active

- **simple** (refers to the present and future)
He avoided **answering** my question.
- **perfect** (action of -ing form happened before the action of the verb)
He denied **having lied** to his parents.

B) Passive

- **simple** (refers to the present and future)
The students enjoy **being taught**.
- **perfect** (action of -ing form happened before the action of the verb)
The older students recalled **having been taught** that already.

ČLANOVI (ARTICLES)

a) Neodređeni član **A (AN)** upotrebljava se:

- uz brojive imenice kada znači **jedan (od mnogih)**, neki: Mrs Grant is **a** teacher.
 - kad se brojiva imenica prvi put spominje u tekstu :
This is **a** book. This is **a** computer. This is **an** apple
 - s nekim brojevima: **a** hundred, **a** thousand
 - u nekim izrazima: four times **a** day, twice **a** week, 20 kilometers **an** hour, two pounds **a** kilo
- ZAPAMTI:** - neodređeni član se ne koristi uz nebrojive imenice ili imenice u množini (flour, milk; a dog → two dogs)
- **an** se upotrebljava ako imenica u izgovoru počinje samoglasnikom: **an** apple

b) Određeni član **THE** upotrebljava se :

1. kad se imenica ponovno javlja u tekstu (za imenice o kojima nešto znamo):
We have got **a** car. **The** car is not new.
2. kod prezimena u pluralu (kad se govori o čitavoj obitelji) i nacionalnosti:
the Taylors, **the** Browns; **the** Americans, **the** Greeks
3. u of frazama: **the** instruction **of** young children is difficult, **the** Houses **of** Parliament
4. kod superlativa: **the** most beautiful girl
5. kod rednih brojeva (ordinals): **the** ninth day
6. kod posvojnog genitiva (the saxon genitive): **the** dog's bowl
7. ispred odnosnih zamjenica (who, which, where, whose)
This is **the** boy who ... Zagreb is **the** place where...
8. uz imenice koje su jedinstvene: **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** Equator, **the** North Pole
9. uz titule: **the** King, **the** Queen (ALI! Queen Elizabeth)
10. svi nazivi zemalja koje sadrže riječi *state, Kingdom, Republic*: **the** United States, **the** UK
11. razne vrste voda (rijeke, mora, oceani, kanali): **the** Korana, **the** Adriatic Sea, **the** Atlantic Ocean, **the** Suez Canal
12. planinski lanci i otočne skupine: **the** Alps, **the** Kornati Islands
(ALI! – uz pojedinačne planine i otoke the se ne koristi npr., Velebit, Brač)
13. poluotoci: **the** Scandinavian Peninsula
14. pustinje: **the** Sahara
15. muzeji, galerije, kazališta, hoteli, kina, knjižnice: **the** Louvre, **the** Tate Gallery, **the** Pierre, **the** Sheraton, **the** Rex Cinema
16. imena novina: **the** Times, **the** Guardian (ali većinom ne i ispred časopisa: Time Magazine)
17. imena organizacija i institucija: **the** EU, **the** United Nations
18. uz riječi: beach, cinema, country, ground, jungle, radio, sea, station, pub, library, city, village, morning, afternoon, evening...

c) BEZ ČLANA upotrebljavaju se:

1. nebrojive ili brojive imenice u množini kada o njima govorimo općenito:
Fish live in water. Cars are expensive.
2. vlastita imena: Mary, John
3. imenice u izrazima kao što su: at home, to school, in hospital
4. nazivi kontinenata, zemalja i gradova: Europe, France, London (iznimke – the Congo, the Sudan, the Netherlands, the Hague, the Vatican)
5. nazivi jezera: Lake Michigan
6. imena mostova i trgova: London Bridge, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square
7. ulice, avenije, parkovi, željezničke stanice, aerodromi: Park Street, Central Park, Victoria Station, Heathrow
8. imena pojedinačnih brda i otoka u jednini: Risnjak, Krk (ali: **the** island **of** Krk)
9. nazivi za: sportove, igre, aktivnosti, dane, mjesece, boje, pića, obroke

ZAMJENICE (PRONOUNS) I PRIDJEVI (ADJECTIVES)

Personal pronouns (osobne zamj)		Possessive adj.* (posvojni pridjevi)	Possessive pron* (posvojne zamj.)	Reflexive pron. (povratne zamj.)
Subjektivni oblik	Objektivni oblik	ispred imenice !!	stoje samostalno	
I (ja)	me (mene)	my (moj)	mine (moj)	myself (sebe)
you (ti)	you (tebe)	your (tvoj)	yours (tvoj)	yourself (sebe)
he (on)	him (njega)	his (njegov)	his (njegov)	himself (sebe)
she (ona)	her (nju)	her (njezin)	hers (njezin)	herself (sebe)
it (ono)	it	its	---	itself
we (mi)	us	our	ours	ourselves
you (vi)	you	your	yours	yourselves
they (oni)	them	their	theirs	themselves

*Posvojni pridjevi uvijek stoje ispred imenice

This is **my** house.

Posvojne zamjenice upotrebljavaju se samostalno tj. iza njih ne može stajati imenica.

This umbrella is **mine**.

Pokazni pridjevi i zamjenice (Demonstratives) – THIS i THAT

jednina	množina
this (ovaj)	these (ovi)
that (onaj)	those (oni)

This book is interesting. → These books are interesting

That car is old. → Those cars are old.

Neodređeni pridjevi i zamjenice (Indefinites)

- **some, any, no, every** i njihove složenice (npr. somebody, someone, something), **each, either, neither, both, all, one**

There is somebody in the next room.

KOMPARACIJA PRIDJEVA (COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES)

	POZITIV	KOMPARATIV	SUPERLATIV
jednosložni	small	smaller (than)	the smallest
višesložni*	beautiful	more beautiful (than)	the most beautiful

* Neki višesložni pridjevi tvore komparativ i superlativ na isti način kao i jednosložni.

npr - pridjevi koje završavaju na **-er, -le, -y** (clever – cleverer – the cleverest)

- pridjevi s naglaskom na drugom slogu (complete – completer – the completest)

Promjene:

a) ako pridjev ima jedan kratki samoglasnik posljednji suglasnik se udvostručuje.

hot - **hotter** - the **hottest**

big - **bigger** - the **biggest**

b) -y se mijenja u -i ispred nastavaka za komparativ i superlativ ako je ispred njega suglasnik.

happy - **happier** - the **happiest**

pretty - **prettier** - the **prettiest**

Nepravilna komparacija (Irregular Comparison):

good (dobar) - better - the best

bad (loš) - worse - the worst

little (malen) - less - the least

much, many (mnogo) - more - the most

far (dalek) - further - the furthest → u apstraktnim pojmovima i za daljinu

- farther - the farthest → odnose se na daljinu

old (star) - older - the oldest → odnosi se na godine

- elder - the eldest → kod rodbinskih odnosa

late (kasan) - later - the latest → odnosi se na vrijeme

- latter - the last → odnosi se na niz

Komparacija jednakosti (Comparison of Equals)

- ako želimo usporediti dvije osobe ili više osoba, životinja ili predmeta istih ili sličnih svojstava upotrijebit ćemo strukturu:

as ... as (tako kao) u pozitivnom slučaju

i l i

not so ... as (ne tako kao) u negativnom slučaju

Npr: An orange is **as** small **as** an apple.

A strawberry is **as** sweet **as** sugar.

A tiger is **not so** strong **as** a lion.

PRILOZI (ADVERBS)

- prilozi su riječi koje pobliže označavaju glagole, pridjeve ili druge priloge

a) **prilozi mjesta (Adverbs of Place):** here, everywhere, down... - **GDJE?**

- u rečenici dolaze iza objekta ili glagola: I found my books outside.

b) **prilozi vremena (Adverbs of Time):** today, yesterday, now - **KADA?**

- obično stoje na kraju reč. (ali mogu i na početku) - He will come tomorrow.

c) **prilozi učestalosti (Adverbs of Frequency):** sometimes, often, always - **KADA?**

- u rečenici stoje:

1. ispred glavnog glagola: They often go to the cinema.; I have always been a good swimmer.

2. iza prezenta i past simplea pomoćnog glagola to be: Our buses are always crowded.

d) **prilozi stupnja (Adverbs of Degree):** very, too, enough, quite – **KOLIKO?**

- osim priloga enough, oni uvijek stoje ispred pridjeva ili priloga što ga označuju

It is too cold to go swimming.

e) **PRILOZI NAČINA (Adverbs of Manner) – KAKO? (how?)**

TVORBA: pridjev + **ly** → beautiful – beautifully; bad – badly; slow – slowly

- u rečenici dolaze nakon objekta ili, ako nema objekta, neposredno iza glagola

She answered my letter quickly; She sang beautifully.

Promjene:

- easy – easily (promjena –y u i)
- probable – probably (promjena **le** → **ly**)
- tragic – tragically (pridjevima na **ic** dodajemo **ally**)
- **e** na kraju riječi u pravilu ostaje (extreme-extremely), ali! true-truly; due-duly; whole-wholy
- pridjevi koji završavaju na *ly* nemaju odgovarajućeg priloga, već se upotrebljava priloška fraza: friendly – in a friendly way

Napravilna tvorba: good – well ; a neki prilozi imaju isti oblik kao i pridjevi – fast, far, long, straight, early, easy, late, firm, close

Don't speak so fast.

napomena: neki od ovih priloga mogu imati i nastavak –ly, ali je značenje drugačije
npr. lately- u posljednje vrijeme; hardly - jedva

Komparacija priloga: komparativ i superlativ se tvore na isti način kao i kod pridjeva (i jednosložni, i višesložni, i nepravilni), a jedina razlika je da u superlativu uz priloge ne stoji određeni član the

Npr: fast – faster – fastest

quickly – more quickly – most quickly

well – better- best

Red dva ili više priloga u rečenici: prilog načina + mjesta + vremena* (* može na početku)

They went | slowly | out of the room | when I entered.

PRIJEDLOZI MJESTA I KRETANJA (PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND MOVEMENT)



in + cities / towns / streets / the suburbs / an armchair / danger / the middle of / the queue

at + house number (at 23 Oxford St) / home / school / university / work / the bus-stop

on + the floor / the outskirts / a chair / foot / holiday

by + bus / taxi / car / helicopter / plane / train / coach / ship / boat / air / sea

BUT on a / the bus / plane / train / coach / ship / boat – **in** a taxi / car / helicopter

PRIJEDLOZI VREMENA (PREPOSITIONS OF TIME)

AT	IN	ON
at 8:15	in the morning	on Sunday (dani u tjednu)
at Christmas/Easter	in July (mjeseci)	on March 28th
at night/midnight/noon	in summer (godišnja doba)	on a winter night
at the weekend	in 1991 (godine)	
	in the 20th century	

Note : **on** time = at the right time
 in time = early enough, not late

at 8:30 = exactly at that time
 by 8:30 = not later than that time, before

Ostali prijedlozi vremena: **by**, **before**, **after**, **for**, **since**, **from...to**, **until**, **during** ...

BROJEVI (NUMERALS)

ORDINAL NUMBERS (glavni brojevi)		CARDINAL NUMBERS (redni brojevi)	
1	one	1st	the first
2	two	2nd	the second
3	three	3rd	the third
4	four	4th	the fourth
5	five	5th	the fifth
6	six	6th	the sixth
7	seven	7th	the seventh
8	eight	8th	the eighth
9	nine	9th	the ninth
10	ten	10th	the tenth
11	eleven	11th	the eleventh
12	twelve	12th	the twelfth
13	thirteen	13th	the thirteenth
14	fourteen	14th	the fourteenth
15	fifteen	15th	the fifteenth
16	sixteen	16th	the sixteenth
17	seventeen	17th	the seventeenth
18	eighteen	18th	the eighteenth
19	nineteen	19th	the nineteenth
20	twenty	20th	the twentieth
21	twenty-one	21st	the twenty-first
22	twenty-two	22nd	the twenty-second
23	twenty-three	23rd	the twenty-third
...		
30	thirty	30th	the thirtieth
40	forty	40th	the fortieth
50	fifty	50th	the fiftieth
60	sixty	60th	the sixtieth
70	seventy	70th	the seventieth
80	eighty	80th	the eightieth
90	ninety	90th	the ninetieth
100	a hundred	100th	the hundredth
1000	a thousand	1000th	the thousandth
1000000	a million	1000000	the millionth

Napomene uz pisanje!!!

Five i twelve u rednom broju mijenjaju **ve** u **f** i dobivaju nastavak **th**

Nine u rednom broju gubi krajnje **-e** (**nine - the ninth**)

Eight u rednom broju dobiva samo nastavak **-h** (**eight-h**)

Twenty, thirty i svi ostali brojevi na **-y** mijenjaju **-y** u **ie** ispred nastavka **-th** (**thirtieth**)

Four, fourteen, ali **forty**

Čitanje brojeva.

a) složeni brojevi

212 – two hundred and twelve

366 – three hundred and sixty-six

3418 – three thousand four hundred and eighteen

1,000,002 – one million and two

5,987,543- five million, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand, five hundred and forty-three

b) razlomci, decimalni brojevi i postoci

$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths $\frac{8}{10}$ eight tenths ALI! $\frac{1}{2}$ one half $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters

0.5 (nought) point five 2.75 two point seventy-five

2.4% two point four per cent

c) godine

1939 – nineteen thirty-nine

1786 – seventeen eighty-six

1807 – eighteen o seven (eighteen hundred and seven)

- pazi! iza godine ne dolazi točka

d) datumi

16th May, 1983 – the sixteenth of May, nineteen eighty-three

May 16th, 1983 – May the sixteenth, nineteen eighty-three

- datumi se mogu pisati i bez oznake rednog broja (st, rd, nd, th), a u novije vrijeme skraćeno

16/5/1983 ili 5/16/1983

e) vrijeme

6.00 – six o'clock

10.15 – a quarter past ten / ten fifteen

2.30 – half past two / two thirty

9.45 – a quarter to ten / nine forty-five

7.10 – ten past seven / seven ten

11.37 – twenty-three minutes to twelve /
eleven thirty-seven

Dani u tjednu (Days of the Week)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

Mjeseci u godini (Months of the Year)

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Godišnja doba (Seasons)

spring – proljeće; summer-ljeto; autumn(B.E.) / fall (A.E.)-jesen; winter-zima

GLAGOLSKA VREMENA (TENSES)

I. POMOĆNI GLAGOLI - PREZENT

A) GLAGOL "TO BE" (biti)

POTVRDNI OBLIK	UPITNI OBLIK	ODRIČNI OBLIK
1. I am (ja sam)	1. Am I? (da li sam ja?)	1. I am not (ja nisam)
2. You are	2. Are you ?	2. You are not
3. He is	3. Is he?	3. He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
1. We are	1. Are we?	1. We are not
2. You are	2. Are you?	2. You are not
3. They are	3. Are they?	3. They are not

Napomena : U engleskom jeziku češće upotrebljavamo ove skraćene oblike:

I am = I'm
you are = you're
he is = he's
she is = she's
it is = it's
we are = we're
they are = they're

I am not = I'm not
you are not = you aren't
he is not = he isn't
she is not = she isn't
it is not = it isn't
we are not = we aren't
they are not = they aren't

B) GLAGOL "TO HAVE" (imati)

POTVRDNI OBLIK	UPITNI OBLIK	ODRIČNI OBLIK
1. I have got (ja imam)	1. Have I got? (imam li)	1. I have not got (ja nemam)
2. You have got	2. Have you got?	2. You have not got
3. He has got	3. Has he got?	3. He has not got
She has got	Has she got?	She has not got
It has got	Has it got?	It has not got
1. We have got	1. Have we got?	1. We have not got
2. You have got	2. Have you got?	2. You have not got
3. They have got	3. Have they got?	3. They have not got

Napomena : U engleskom jeziku glagol " to have" može se pisati u skraćenom obliku :

have = 've
has = 's

have not = haven't
has not = hasn't

II. SADAŠNJA GLAGOLSKA VREMENA

A/ PRESENT SIMPLE (neprava sadašnjost)

They usually **play** football. (Oni obično igraju nogomet.)

She **goes** to school every day. (Ona ide u školu svaki dan.)

Marko **watches** TV every evening. (Marko gleda televiziju svaku večer.)

TVORBA :

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I play (ja igram)	1. Do I play (da li ja igram)	1. I do not play (ja ne igram)
2. You play	2. Do you play	2. You do not play
3. He <u>plays</u>	3. Does he play	3. He does not play
She <u>plays</u>	Does she play	She does not play
It <u>plays</u>	Does it play	It does not play
1. We play	1. Do we play	1. We do not play
2. You play	2. Do you play	2. You do not play
3. They play	3. Do they play	3. They do not play

Potvrдна rečenica : Glagolsko vrijeme Present Simple tvori se od infinitiva glagola, kojemu se samo u 3. licu jednine (**he, she, it**) dodaje nastavak **-s** ili **-es**
primjer : eat – eats
buy – buys

A) Glagoli koji u infinitivu završavaju na **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** dobivaju u 3. licu jednine nastavak **-es** (zbog lakšeg izgovora).

I dress – she dresses

I wash – she washes

I watch – he watches

I box – he boxes

I go – she goes

B) Glagoli koji u infinitivu završavaju na **-y** ispred kojeg se nalazi suglasnik, mijenjaju **y** u **i** ispred nastavka **-es**

carry – carries

hurry - hurries

Ako glagol završava na **-y** ispred kojega se nalazi samoglasnik, tada se **-y** ne mijenja, a glagolu se dodaje samo nastavak **-s** (play – plays, buy – buys).

Upitna rečenica : Tvori se pomoću **do** ili **does** (u 3. licu jednine) + **infinitiv glagola** (to znači da više nigdje neće biti nastavka **-s** na glagolu!!!)

Do I play football every day? (Da li ja igram nogomet svaki dan?)

Does Mary clean her shoes every morning? (Da li Mary čisti svoje cipele svako jutro)

Odrična rečenica : Tvori se pomoću **do not (don't)** ili **does not (doesn't)** + **infinitiv glagola**.

Jenny **doesn't go** to the supermarket. (Jenny ne ide u supermarket.)

Bob and Bill **don't like** apples. (Bob i Bill ne vole jabuke.)

UPOTREBA!!! :

1. Sadašnje vrijeme Present Simple upotrebljavamo kada opisujemo radnje koje se ponavljaju u sadašnjosti (koje se odvijaju redovito ili povremeno npr. svaki dan, svake godine. ..)

They **go** to the mountains every year.

- pri opisu upotrebljavamo **priložne oznake vremena** kao što su : every day, every morning, every year, in the evening, on Saturdays, on Sundays, on working days, in August, at weekends. Priložne oznake vremena stoje na početku ili kraju rečenice.

- uz Present Simple mogu stajati i **prilozi učestalosti** : usually, always, sometimes, often, never. U rečenici oni stoje neposredno ispred glavnog glagola (ili iza glagola *to be*).

2. U općim tvrdnjama.

Monkeys **like** bananas.

3. Za izražavanje općepoznatih činjenica ili činjenica koje se već dugo ne mijenjaju

The Moon **goes** round the Earth.

I **live** in a flat near the centre of town.

4. U poslovicama.

After rain **comes** sunshine.

5. U živom opisivanju prošlih događaja.

She **snatches** the letter out of my hand, **tears** it to pieces, and **throws** it into fire.

6. Za buduću, unaprijed planiranu radnju.

We **leave** Zagreb at 6.30 and **arrive** in London at 11.

B/ PRESENT CONTINUOUS (prava sadašnjost) - NOW

He **is waiting** for the bus. (On čeka autobus.)

They **are going** to school. (Oni idu u školu.)

TVORBA :

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I am playing (ja igram)	1. Am I playing? (igram li?)	1. I am not playing (ja ne igram)
2. You are playing	2. Are you playing?	2. You are not playing
3. He is playing	3. Is he playing?	3. He is not playing
She is playing	Is she playing?	She is not playing
It is playing	Is it playing?	It is not playing
1. We are playing	1. Are we playing?	1. We are not playing
2. You are playing	2. Are you playing?	2. You are not playing
3. They are playing	3. Are they playing?	3. They are not playing

Potvrдна rečenica : Glagolsko vrijeme Present Continuous tvori se od prezenta pomoćnog glagola **to be** (am, is, are) i glavnog glagola kojemu se dodaje nastavak **-ing** (play-ing)
-U potvrdnom obliku možemo upotrijebiti i skraćene oblike npr. I'm playing, he's playing itd.

A / Ako glagol u infinitivu završava na **-e**, taj se **-e** gubi ispred nastavka **-ing**

take + ing = taking

make + ing = making

B / Neki kratki (jednosložni) glagoli udvostručuju krajnji suglasnik ispred nastavka **-ing**

sit + ing = sitting

swim + ing = swimming

run + ing = running

C / Krajnje **-l** se uvijek udvostručuje

travel + ing = travelling

Upitna rečenica : Tvori se **inverzijom** (tj. u rečenici zamijenimo redosljed riječi). Kod Present Continuousa glagol to be (am, is, are) dolazi na prvo mjesto.

primjer : **Am I going** to school?
Is he waiting for the bus?

Odrična rečenica : Odrični oblik tvori se tako da između pomoćnog glagola to be i glavnog glagola s nastavkom **-ing** ubacimo negativnu riječ **not**.
- negacija not može se u pisanju skratiti.

primjer : I **am not eating** an apple. (I'm **not eating** an apple.)
He **is not swimming**. (He **isn't swimming**.)

Upotreba!!! :

1. Glagolsko vrijeme Present Continuous upotrebljava se za izricanje radnje koja se zbiva u trenutku kada o njoj govorimo (**now**)
The wind **is blowing**.
2. Za radnju u bliskoj budućnosti (obično uz vremenske izraze koji pokazuju budućnost).
We **are leaving** tomorrow.
3. Za radnju koja se ne događa u ovom trenutku, ali je u toku.
He **is writing** a book about his life.
4. za privremene radnje ili stanja
I **am living** with my sister until I find an apartment.

State verbs (glagoli stanja)

!!! Neki glagoli (state verbs) se ne upotrebljavaju u Present Continuousu, već samo u Present Simpleu. Ti glagoli izražavaju osjete, mišljenje, mentalna stanja, emocije želje. Najčešći su: hear, see, taste, smell, forget, love, know, decide, want, find, understand, suppose, notice, recognise, like, agree, mean, remember, wish, look...

I **hear** a noise in the next room.

He **wants** to speak with you.

I don't **understand** what you mean.

Neki od ovih glagola mogu biti u Continuousu, ali s drugim značenjem. U tom slučaju glagol označava aktivnost, a ne stanje. Npr:

1. feel → This coat feels nice and warm. (percepcija)
→ John is feeling much better now.
2. have → She has three dogs and a cat. (posjedovanje)
→ She's having supper. (aktivnost)
3. see → I can see Mary in the garden. (percepcija)
→ I'm seeing Mary tonight. (plan - aktivnost)
4. think → I think you're right. (mišljenje)
→ We're thinking of going to the cinema. (mentalna aktivnost)

III. PROŠLA GLAGOLSKA VREMENA

A/ PAST SIMPLE GLAGOLA " TO BE" (biti)

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I was (ja sam bio)	1. Was I (da li sam bio)	1. I was not (ja nisam bio)
2. You were	2. Were you	2. You were not
3. He was	3. Was he	3. He was not
She was	Was she	She was not
It was	Was it	It was not
1. We were	1. Were we	1. We were not
2. You were	2. Were you	2. You were not
3. They were	3. Were they	3. They were not

- odrični oblik možemo skratiti npr. was not = **wasn't**, a were not = **weren't**

B/ PAST SIMPLE

They **watched** a film yesterday evening. (Oni su gledali film jučer navečer.)

My brother **went** to England. (Moj brat je otišao u Englesku.)

TVORBA :

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I played (ja sam igrao)	1. Did I play (da li sam igrao)	1. I did not play (nisam igrao)
2. You played	2. Did you play?	2. You did not play
3. He played	3. Did he play?	3. He did not play
She played	Did she play?	She did not play
It played	Did it play?	It did not play
1. We played	1. Did we play?	1. We did not play
2. You played	2. Did you play?	2. You did not play
3. They played	3. Did they play?	3. They did not play

Potvrдна rečenica :

A) PRAVILNI GLAGOLI : tvore Past Simple tako da infinitivu glagola (infinitiv je glagol bez nastavaka) dodamo nastavak **-ed** ili **-d**

play – played
arrive – arrived

- glagoli koji u infinitivu završavaju na **-y** ispred kojega se nalazi suglasnik, mijenjaju **y** u **i** ispred nastavka **-ed**.

hurry - hurried
carry - carried

- ako se ispred krajnjeg **-y** nalazi samoglasnik, **y** se ne mijenja.

play - played

- neki kraći glagoli koji završavaju na jedan suglasnik, udvostručuju taj suglasnik ispred nastavka **-ed**

stop – stopped

B) NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI : ne tvore Past Simple po nekom određenom pravilu, već oni imaju svoje posebne oblike koje moramo naučiti napamet.
(drugi stupac nepravilnih glagola!)

be- **was, were** – biti
bring – **brought** – donijeti
buy – **bought** – kupiti
come – **came** – doći

have – **had** – imati
make – **made** - napraviti
see – **saw** – vidjeti
take – **took** – uzeti

Upitna rečenica : Upitni oblik tvori se pomoću **did** i infinitiva glavnog glagola (dakle, s pravilnih glagola se briše nastavak **-ed**, a nepravilni se vraćaju u prvotni oblik tj. infinitiv)

Did you **go** to Scotland last summer? (Da li si išao u Škotsku prošlo ljeto?)
Did Jack **buy** a new car? (Da li je Jack kupio novi auto?)

Odrična rečenica : Odrični oblik tvori se pomoću **did not (didn't)** i **infinitiva** glavnog glagola.

I **didn't see** your brother yesterday. (Nisam vidio tvog brata jučer.)
Alen and Marko **didn't live** in Zagreb. (Alen i Marko nisu živjeli u Zagrebu.)

UPOTREBA!!! :

Glagolsko vrijeme Past Simple upotrebljavamo za izricanje radnji koje su započele i završile u prošlosti.

- u takvoj rečenici upotrebljavamo **priložne oznake vremena** za prošlost kao što su yesterday, last week, last night, last summer, the day before yesterday, three years ago, in 1981, this morning...

I **saw** John two days ago.

C/ PAST CONTINUOUS

I **was playing** the piano yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7.
What **were** you **doing** when the tornado hit?
I **wasn't reading** when she entered.

TVORBA:

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I was playing (ja sam igrao)	1. Was I playing	1. I wasn't playing
2. You were playing	2. Were you playing	2. You weren't playing
3. He She was playing It	3. he Was she playing it	3. He She wasn't playing It
1. We were playing	1 Were we playing	1. We weren't playing
2. You were playing	2. Were you playing	2. You weren't playing
3. They were playing	3. Were they playing	3. They weren't playing

Potvrдна rečenica: tvori se od Past Simplea pomoćnog glagola biti (**was/were**) i glavnog glagola kojemu dodamo nastavak **-ing**.
(pravila za udvostručavanje ili gubljenje slova ista su kao kod Present Continuousa)

I **was sleeping** whole day long. (Spavao sam cijeli dan.)

Upitna rečenica: tvori se inverzijom (zamjenom mjesta)
What **were** you **doing** yesterday?

Odrična rečenica: wasn't/weren't + nastavak ing
They **weren't sitting** when I came.

UPOTREBA:

1. Za radnju koja je u prošlosti neko vrijeme trajala.

I **was skiing** from 2 to 6 yesterday afternoon.

2. Za izricanje dvije ili više radnji koje su u prošlosti istovremeno trajale
(možemo ih povezati veznikom **while** ili **as**)

Last night Mary **was playing** the guitar and Mum **was reading** a book.
While Mary was playing the guitar, Mum was reading a book.

3. Za radnju koja je u prošlosti trajala u trenutku kad se dogodila neka druga radnja. Ta se druga radnja kazuje Past Simpleom

While she **was driving** her car, she **saw** an accident.

↓
Past Continuous
(duga radnja)

↓
Past Simple
(kratka radnja)

D/ PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

I **had taken** my umbrella and left. (Uzeo sam kišobran i otišao.)
She **hadn't forgotten** to buy me a present. (Nije mi zaboravila kupiti poklon.)

TVORBA:

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I had played (ja sam igrao)	1. Had I played (da li sam igrao)	1. I hadn't played
2. You had played	2. Had you played	2. You hadn't played
3. He She had played It	3. he Had she played it	3. He She hadn't played It
1. We had played	1 Had we played	1. We hadn't played
2. You had played	2. Had you played	2. You hadn't played
3. They had played	3. Had they played	3. They hadn't played

Potvrдна rečenica:

A/ PRAVILNI GLAGOLI: tvore Past Perfect od Past Simplea glagola to have (**had**) i participa glavnog glagola kojemu dodamo nastavak **-ed (-d)** (pravila pisanja – vidi Past Simple!)

I **had answered** the phone.

B/ NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI: **had + particip glagola** (treći stupac nepravilnih glagola)

He **had written** a letter.

Upitna rečenica: tvori se inverzijom (zamjenom mjesta)

Had he **written** a letter?

Had she **answered** the phone?

Odrična rečenica: tvori se od **had not (hadn't)** i participa glagola.

He **hadn't written** a letter.

She **hadn't answered** the phone.

UPOTREBA:

Za radnju koja je završila prije neke druge prošle radnje

When I came to the house they **had already left**. (Kad sam došao kući oni su već bili otišli.)



Past Perfect – dogodilo se ranije u prošlosti

!!! Paziti. Engleski jezik naglašava da se neka radnja dogodila ranije, a neka kasnije u prošlosti dok u hrvatskom to nije uvijek važno.

- Past Perfect ponekad možemo prevesti hrvatskim pluskvamperfektom.

E/ PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- naglašava trajanje neke pretprošle radnje

- TVORBA: had + been + ing

Npr: When they came home, he **had been watching** TV.

IV. a) PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

I **have** never **visited** Scotland. (Nikada nisam posjetio Škotsku.)
Marija **has seen** a grizzly bear. (Marija je vidjela grizli medvjeda.)

TVORBA: prezent pomoćnog glagola TO HAVE + PARTICIP PERFEKTA (Past Participle)

A / Pravični glagoli (regular verbs)

- infinitivu glagola dodamo nastavak **-ed** (npr. visited) ili **-d** (npr. arrived)
(promjene u pisanju pogledati kod Past Simplea)

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I have played	1. Have I played	1. I have not played
2. You have played	2. Have you played	2. You have not played
3. He She has played It	3. he Has she played it	3. He She has not played It
1. We have played	1. Have we played	1. We have not played
2. You have played	2. Have you played	2. You have not played
3. They have played	3. Have they played	3. They have not played

- glagol have možemo skratiti : I have = I've

I have not = I haven't

He has = He's

He has not = He hasn't...

B / Nepravilni glagoli (irregular verbs)

- imaju posebne oblike koje moramo naučiti napamet (treći stupac nepravilnih glagola)
go → **gone** , be → **been** , speak → **spoken**

VAŽNO !!! : - u upitnom i negativnom obliku pravilni gl. nikada ne gube nastavak -ed, a nepravilni gl. nikada se ne vraćaju u infinitiv

UPOTREBA :

1. za radnju koja je počela u prošlosti i još traje (ili je upravo završila).

I **have been** here for five hours. → Ovdje sam već pet sati . (i još sam tu)

I **have just read** the book.

2. za radnju koja se dogodila u prošlosti, a ne znamo vrijeme zbivanja (posljedice su vidljive)

Marko **has washed** his father's car. → ne znamo kada, a vidimo da je auto opran

3. Za radnju kod koje ne želimo istaknuti vrijeme kad se dogodila , već samo činjenicu da se dogodila (bitan je rezultat).

She **has bought** a new dress.

(da spomenemo vrijeme zbivanja radnje morali bismo upotrijebiti Past Simple, npr. She bought a new dress yesterday.)

4. uz priložne oznake vremena : never (nikada), ever (ikada), since (od), for (već), just (upravo), already (već), yet (još), not yet

IV. b) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I **have been** watching TV for five hours.

Marija **has been** playing tennis since 5 o'clock.

TVORBA: HAVE / HAS + BEEN + ING

POTVRDNA REČENICA	UPITNA REČENICA	ODRIČNA REČENICA
1. I have been playing	1. Have I been playing	1. I have not been playing
2. You have been playing	2. Have you been playing	2. You have not been playing
3. He She has been playing It	3. he Has she been playing it	3. He She has not been playing It
1. We have been playing	1. Have we been playing	1. We have not been playing
2. You have been playing	2. Have you been playing	2. You have not been playing
3. They have been playing	3. Have they been playing	3. They have not been playing

- glagol have možemo skratiti : I have = I've

I have not = I haven't

He has = He's

He has not = He hasn't...

UPOTREBA :

Za radnju koja već neko vrijeme neprekidno traje i još će potrajati

I **have been speaking** to you for two hours. → Razgovor još uvijek traje.

Our son **has been studying** since 4 o'clock. → Još uvijek uči.

Najčešće dolazi uz priložne oznake vremena **since** i **for**

V. IZRAŽAVANJE BUDUĆNOSTI

A) FUTURE SIMPLE - predviđanje

TVORBA: WILL ('LL) + INFINITIV

Npr. I **will buy** a new car. (Ja ću kupiti novi auto.)

Will I buy a new car?

I **won't buy** a new car.

- 1) kada izražavamo odluke koje smo donijeli u trenutku kada govorimo
It's cold. I'**ll close** the window.
 - 2) kada izražavamo predviđanja (predictions), pretpostavke, obećanja, odluke, nade, strahove
I think it **will rain** tomorrow.
 - 3) kada nismo sigurni da će se nešto dogoditi ili još nismo odlučili
If he comes early, we **will go** to the cinema.
I'**ll probably buy** a new car.
- nije točno određen ni početak ni trajanje buduće radnje

Napomena: u 1. licu jednine i množine možemo umjesto will upotrijebiti **SHALL**
(shall se češće upotrebljava za dozvolu i savjet u 1.licu upitnih rečenica npr.
Shall I open the window?)

B) GOING TO FUTURE – namjera, plan

TVORBA: AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO + INFINITIV

Npr: I **am going to buy** a new car. (Ja ću kupiti novi auto.)

Am I going to buy a new car?

I **am not going to buy** a new car.

- 1) za radnju o kojoj smo unaprijed odlučili i koja će se dogoditi u bližoj budućnosti
He **is going to fly** to Rome tomorrow.
- 2) za izražavanje namjere (intention) i planova
He likes acting. He **is going to be** an actor.
- 3) Kada vidimo dokaz da će se nešto sigurno dogoditi
Watch out! You **are going to fall over**.

C) PRESENT CONTINUOUS – sigurna, nepromjenljiva radnja

- za radnje koje će se sigurno dogoditi u budućnosti (već dogovorene)

They **are having** a party next week.

→ gotovo uvijek traži oznaku vremena

D) PRESENT SIMPLE

- kada govorimo o rasporedima (timetables), programima (kina ili kazališta) i datumima
(u rečenici je spomenuto i točno vrijeme zbivanja radnje)

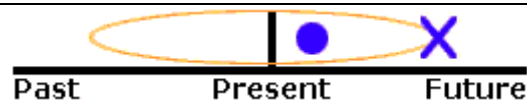
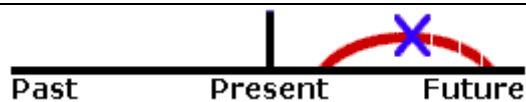
The train **leaves** at 8:30

What time does your flight arrive?

The school **starts** in September.

E) OSTALI FUTURI

FUTURE CONTINUOUS	FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE
At 8.30 I will be watching football on TV.	By 9.30 the football match will have finished .
TVORBA: will + be + ing	TVORBA: will + have + particip
Za radnju koja će trajati u budućnosti.	Za radnju koja će završiti do nekog određenog trenutka u budućnosti.

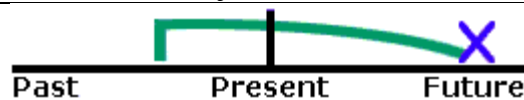


FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

By the time she gets here, we **will have been working** for several hours.

TVORBA: will + have been + ing

Ako želimo reći koliko dugo će radnja biti u tijeku u određeno vrijeme u budućnosti.



PASIV (THE PASSIVE)

- u engleskom jeziku pasiv se upotrebljava mnogo češće nego u hrvatskom. U takvim rečenicama subjekt nije vršitelj radnje, nego se radnja vrši na subjektu

J.K.Rowling **wrote** Harry Potter. – **AKTIV** (J.K.Rowling je napisala Harry Pottera.)

Harry Potter **was written** by J.K.Rowling. – **PASIV** (Harry Potter je napisan od J.K.Rowling)

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	He delivers letters.	Letters are delivered . (am/is/are + past participle)
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered . (am/is/are + being + past participle)
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered . (was/were + past participle)
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered . (was/were + being + past participle)
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered . (have been/has been + past participle)
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered . (had been + past participle)
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered . (will be + past participle)
<hr/>		
Modals (present)	They should restore the building.	The building should be restored . (modal + be + past participle)
Modals (past)	They should have restored the building.	The building should have been restored . (modal + have + been + past participle)
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered . (infinitive + past participle)
Gerund		I hate being sent shopping (being + past participle)

Particip glagola (Past Participle) tvorimo na dva načina:

- Pravilni glagoli - dobivaju nastavak -d ili -ed
walk – walked; arrive – arrived
- Nepravilni glagoli - napamet naučiti treći stupac nepravilnih glagola
write – written; take - taken

Upotreba:

Kad je vršitelj radnje nepoznat ili nije važan

Cheese and butter are made from milk. – ne znamo tko vrši radnju

The boy will be taken to hospital. – nije bitan vršitelj radnje, bitna je posljedica

Milk was spilt all over the floor. - ne želimo spomenuti vršitelja radnje

Ako u pasivnoj rečenici želimo spomenuti vršitelja radnje staviti ćemo ga na kraj rečenice i povezati priedlogom **by** (takve rečenice nisu česte)

The first aeroplane was constructed by the Wright brothers.

POGODBENE REČENICE (IF-CLAUSES)

a) Nulti kondicional (Zero conditional) → OPĆE ISTINE

- za uobičajenu radnju, tj radnju koja se ponavlja u razmacima ili za neke opće istine (prirodne zakone). U ovim rečenicama if se može zamijeniti s *when, whenever, every time*.

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Present Simple	Present Simple

Plants grow if (when) you water them.

b) Prvi kondicional (First Conditional) → PRAVA SADAŠNJOST

- izražava vjerojatnu pogodbu tj. ako se ispuni ono iz glavne rečenice ispunit će se i ono iz zavisne (if) rečenice. If se prevodi **AKO**

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Present Simple (Present Perfect, Present Continuous)	Future Simple

If you lose your ticket, you won't be able to go. (Ako izgubiš kartu nećeš moći ići.)
He will help you if he gets home on time. (On će ti pomoći ako dođe kući na vrijeme.)

Unless (ako...ne) – može zamijeniti riječ IF

If I don't hear from you, I'll arrive at 8 o'clock. → **Unless** I hear from you, I'll arrive at 8 o'clock.

c) Drugi kondicional (Second Conditional) → NESTVARNA SADAŠNJOST

- izražava nevjerojatnu pogodbu tj. malo je vjerojatno ili nemoguće da se ispuni uvjet izražen u IF rečenici. Prevodi se sadašnjim vremenom. If se prevodi **DA**

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Past Simple (Past Continuous)	would (should, could, might) + infinitiv (would +be+ing → for continuous forms)

If I had money, I would travel round the world. (Da imam novca putovao bih po svijetu.)

↳ PAZI! prevodimo hrvatskim prezentom

I'd sell my car if I didn't need it. (Prodao bih auto, da mi nije potreban.)

If I were you, I'd be more careful. → **(were koristimo umjesto was u svim licima!!!)**

d) Treći kondicional (Third Conditional) → NESTVARNA PROŠLOST

- izražava neostvarenu pogodbu u prošlosti (često izražava kritiku ili žaljenje). If se prevodi **DA**

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Past Perfect	would (should, could, might) + have + particip

If I had been more careful, the accident would not have happened. (Da sam bio pažljiviji, nesreća se ne bi bila dogodila.)

If he had walked faster, he would have caught the bus. (Da je brže hodao, uhvatio bi bus.)

e) **Mješoviti kondicional (Mixed Conditional)** - radnja se ne može ostvariti u sadašnjosti zbog neispunjenog uvjeta u prošlosti.

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Past Perfect	would (should) + infinitive

If I had invited them, they would be here now. (Da sam ih pozvao sad bi bili ovdje.)
 If Tom hadn't sold his car, he could give you a lift. (Da Tom nije prodao auto mogao bi te povesti.)

Ponekad je moguća i sljedeća kombinacija:

IF- REČENICA	GLAVNA REČENICA
Past Simple (Past Continuous)	would (should) + have + particip

If he had your number, he would have called. (Nazvao bi te da ima tvoj broj.)
 If he wasn't bone idle, he wouldn't have been kicked out of school. (Da nije lijen ne bi bio izbačen iz škole.)

Inverzija

U formalnom stilu pomoćni glagoli *should*, *were* i *had* mogu zamijeniti *if* na početku kondicionalne rečenice.

If I had seen him, I would have told him. → **Had** I seen him, I would have told him.

If it weren't for his charm, he wouldn't get away with it. → **Were** it not for his charm,

Riječi koje mogu zamijeniti IF

Suppose dinosaurs were still roaming the Earth, would the human race managed to evolve?

You can go to the party **provided that** you are home by midnight.

WISHES

Izrazi koji traže past simple za sadašnju radnju i past perfect za prošlu radnju:

I wish: I wish I had a lot of money. (...imam mnogo novca)

I wish I hadn't said that. (... to nisam rekao)

I wish I were you. (were dolazi u svim licima)

If only: If only he recovered. (Kad bi se barem oporavio)

If only I hadn't kissed her. (Da je bar nisam poljubio.)

What if: What if we painted the room purple? (Šta ako pobojava sobu u ljubičastu?)

What if we had bought the house? (Šta da smo kupili kuću?)

As if: The clerk talks as if he knew you.

It's (high) time: It's time you paid that bill. (Krajnje je vrijeme da platiš taj račun.)

I would rather / I'd rather: I'd rather you went. (Bilo bi mi drago da odeš.)

NEUPRAVNI GOVOR (REPORTED SPEECH)

1. Nepravne tvrdnje (Reported Statements)

a) Kad je glagol u glavnoj rečenici u Present Simpleu, Present Perfectu i Future Simpleu glagolsko vrijeme u nepravnom govoru (zavisnoj rečenici) se ne mijenja već treba prema smislu izmijeniti zamjenice i pripaziti na lica.

Mary writes in her letter to Jane: "I will send **you** a photo of **our** new house."
Mary writes in her letter to Jane that **she** will send **her** a photo of **their** new house.

b) Ako je glagol u glavnoj rečenici u prošlosti tada se vremena u zavisnoj (upravnoj) pomiču za jedno vrijeme unatrag (prema pravilima za slaganje vremena).

She said: "I **study** music."
She said that she **studied** music. (Rekla je da studira glazbu.)
↳ PAZI! prevodimo prezentom

Promjene:

DIRECT SPEECH	→	REPORTED SPEECH
Present Simple: he goes		Past Simple: he went
Present Continuous: he is going		Past Continuous: he was going
Present Perfect: he has gone		Past Perfect: he had gone
Past Simple: he went		Past Perfect: he had gone
Past Continuous: he was going		Past Perfect Continuous: he had been going
Future Simple: he will go		Present Conditional: he would go
Past Perfect: he had gone		ne mijenja se
can		could
may		might
must		had to
will/shall		would

"My brother is coming today." → She said that her brother was coming that day.
"They arrived two days ago." → She told us that they had arrived two days before.

- potrebno je izmijeniti i neke druge riječi npr. priloge i priložne oznake itd

Mary said: "I was at the cinema **yesterday**."
Mary said that she had been at the cinema **the day before**.

today	that day
tomorrow	the following/next day
next week	the following week
last week	the previous week
yesterday	the day before

this/these	that/those (the, it/they)
now	then
ago	before
here	there
come	go

Nekada ne dolazi do promjena u priložima, vremenima, modalima ...

a) this, here, now itd se ne mijenjaju ako je predmet ili osoba o kojoj se govori pred nama

Tom said: "This is my book." → Tom said that this was his book.

b) Drugi i treći kondicional ne mijenjaju vremena (prvi da)

Tony said: "If she knew, she would help us." → Tony said that if she knew, she would help us.

c) kad govorimo o općim istinama i prirodnim zakonima

He said: "The earth is round." → He said that the earth is round.

2. Nepravna pitanja (Reported Questions) → traže redosljed riječi potvrdne rečenice (SVO)

a) Da/ne pitanja (Yes/No Questions)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH PRESENT		
"Are you hungry?"	Suzy asks John:	if	he is hungry.
"Do you like coffee?"		if	he likes coffee.
„Did you go to London?"		if	he went to London.
„Have you seen Tom?"		if	he has seen Tom.
„Will you help me?"		if	he will help her.
* if=whether			
REPORTED SPEECH PAST			
	Suzy asked John:	if	he was hungry.
		if	he liked coffee.
		if	he had gone to London.
		if	he had seen Tom.
		if	he would help her.

b) WH pitanja (WH Questions)

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH PRESENT		
"Where are you?"	Suzy asks John:	where	he is.
"Why do you lie?"		why	he lies.
„When did you leave?"		when	he left.
„How have you arrived?"		how	he has arrived.
„When will you study?"		when	he will study.
* if=whether			
REPORTED SPEECH PAST			
	Suzy asked John:	where	he was.
		why	he lied.
		when	he had left.
		how	he had arrived.
		when	he would study.

- kod nepravna pitanja dolazi redosljed riječi potvrdne rečenice (SVO). Dakle, ne koristimo pomoćne glagole do, does, did!!!
- ako je glagol u glavnoj rečenici u prošlosti moramo i glagol u zavisnoj rečenici vratiti jedno vrijeme unatrag.

c) Nepravne zamolbe i naredbe (Reported Requests and Commands)

He said to me: "Open the window." → He told/asked me to open the window.

Mary said: "Don't shout!" → Mary ordered/told us not to shout.

- u nepravnoj rečenici nikada ne koristimo glagol *say*, već tell, ask, want, order, command...

Reporting Verbs

When using reported speech, most students learn to use "say" and "tell":

Examples:

John told me he was going to stay late at work.

Peter said he wanted to visit his parents that weekend.

These forms are perfectly correct for reporting what others have said. However, there are a number of other reporting verbs which can more accurately describe what someone has said. These verbs take a variety of structures. The following list gives you reporting verbs in various categories based on sentence structure. Notice that a number of verbs can take more than one form.

verb object infinitive	verb infinitive	verb (that)	verb gerund	verb object preposition gerund	verb preposition gerund
advise encourage invite remind order warn	ask agree decide offer promise refuse threaten	admit agree decide deny explain insist promise recommend suggest	admit deny recommend suggest report mention propose	accuse (of) blame (for) congratulate (on) warn (against)	apologize (for) insist (on) confess (to) boast (of)
Examples: <i>Jack encouraged me to look for a new job.</i> <i>They invited all their friends to attend the presentation.</i>	Examples: <i>She offered to give him a lift to work.</i> <i>My brother refused to take no for an answer.</i>	Examples: <i>Tom admitted (that) he had tried to leave early.</i> <i>She agreed (that) we needed to reconsider our plans.</i>	Examples: <i>He denied having anything to do with her.</i> <i>Ken suggested studying early in the morning.</i>	Examples: <i>They accused the boys of cheating on the exam.</i> <i>She blamed her husband for missing the train.</i>	Examples: <i>He apologized for being late.</i> <i>She insisted on doing the washing up.</i>

QUESTION TAGS

He left late, didn't he?

He hasn't come yet, has he?

BE CAREFUL!!!

I am	I am older than you, aren't I?
Imperative	Help me, will you/won't you/can you/could you?
Let's	Let's play tennis, shall we?
Let me/him	Let him buy it, will you/won't you?
Don't	Don't do that again, will you?
Negative meaning	She never lies, does she? (with: never, hardly, seldom or rarely)