TENSES: PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS PROŠLA VREMENA: FORMA I UPOTREBA

- Past Simple Tense ili prošlo svršeno glagolsko vrijeme, a tvori se tako što se na infinitiv glagola (*work*) dodaje nastavak d ili ed). Ovo pravilo vrijedi samo za pravilne glagole, dok nepravilne pronalazimo u tablici nepravilnih glagola. Upitni i niječni oblik tvore se sa pomoćnim glagolom did.

Potvrdni oblik	Upitni oblik	Odrični oblik
I worked (ja sam radio/la)	Did I work?	I did not/didn't work
You worked	Did you work?	You didn't work

U ČEMU GRIJEŠIMO?

- U upitnom i odričnom obliku nastavak –d (-ed) se gubi. Greška je istovremeno upotrebljavati *did* i nastavak na glagolu.

*Did you worked yesterday?

Did you work yesterday? (Da li si radio/la juče?)

- Glagol *to be* spada u nepravilne glagole. To su glagoli koji imaju posebne oblike u Past S. Ponekad ovi oblici nisu ni slični infinitivu, kao što je slučaj sa *to be*.

GLAGOL TO BE

Potvrdni oblik	Upitni oblik	Odrični oblik
I was (ill) – ja sam bio/bila (bolestan/na)	Was I? – da li sam bio/la?	I was not (wasn't) – ja nisam bio/la
You were	Were you?	You weren't
He/she/it was	Was he/she/it?	He/she/it wasn't
We were	Were we?	We weren't
They were	Were they?	They weren't

- Za razliku od svih ostalih engleskih glagola, jedino se kod glagola to be u Past S. ne koristi pomoćni glagol did, već se upitni oblik gradi inverzijom. To znači da glagol i subjekt zamijene mjesta.
- He was ill last week. He wasn't well.
- Was he ill last week?
- *Did he was /did he be ill?

NEPRAVILNI GLAGOLI

- Ne dodaje im se nastavak, već imaju drugačiji oblik u Past S. Na primer, *to go*:

Potvrdni oblik	Upitni oblik	Odrični oblik
I went (ja sam išao/la)	Did I go? (da li sam išao/la?)	I didn't go (ja nisam išao/la)
You went	Did you go?	You didn't go
He/she/it went	Did he/she/it go?	He/she/it go
We went	Did we go?	We didn't go
They went	Did they go?	They didn't go

UPOTREBA

- Past S. koristi se za radnju koja je i počela i završila se u prošlosti. Dakle, obično za prepričavanje prošlih događaja.

- *Claire had a nice holiday last month. She was in Greece. She lay on the beach and swam in the sea. In the evenings she went out dancing. She arrived home on September 30th.*

PRILOZI ZA VRIJEME

- Past Simple Tense se obično koristi uz priloge za vrijeme, kao što su:
- Last (month, week, year, Monday)
- Yesterday
- Ago (a few days ago, two minutes ago)
- At (6.00/the end of the year/Christmas)
- On (Tuesday/15th May)
- In (January/2007/summer)

PAST CONTINUOUS

- Gradi se od glagola *to be* u Past S. i glavnog glagola na koji se dodaje nastavak *-ing. Pravilo vrijedi* za sve glagole.

Potvrdni oblik	Upitni oblik	Odrični oblik
I was working	Was I working?	I wasn't working
You were working	Were you working?	You weren't working
He/she/it was working	Was he/she/it working?	He/she/it wasn't working
We were working	Were we working?	We weren't working
They were working	Were they working?	They weren't working

UPOTREBA

- Past S. označava radnju koja je počela i završila se u prošlosti, obično je to trenutna radnja.

He woke up when the phone rang.

- Nasuprot tome, Past C. koristimo kada želimo označiti radnju koja je trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti:

At 3.15 yesterday afternoon, I was studying for the exam.

- ili da je bila u tijeku kada ju je prekinula neka druga radnja (kombinacija Past C. sa Past S.):

- *He was watching TV when the phone rang.*

PAST SIMPLE I PAST CONTINUOUS

- Ova dva vremena se obično kombiniraju u rečenici uz pomoć veznika *when* ili *while/as.*

Emma was writing the report when her computer broke down (Ema je pisala izveštaj kada joj se kompjuter pokvario).

Ili:

While Emma was writing the report, her computer broke down. (Dok je Ema pisala izveštaj, kompjuter se pokvario.)

- Past C. također koristimo da bismo označili dvije radnje koje su se odvijale paralelno:

a) The sun was shining and the birds were singing. It was a lovely day.

She was reading a book, while he was writing an e-mail. Ili

b) As she was reading a book, he was writing an e-mail.