



ENGLSKA GRAMATIKA

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LIČNE ZAMJENICE

(Person Pronouns – Clauses)

-JEDNINA-

I – ja

You – ti

He – on

She - ona

It – on,ono,ona

-MNOŽINA-

We – mi

You – vi

They – oni,one,ona

- Lične zamjenice **He** i **She** se koriste samo za lica
- Lična zamijenica **It** se koristi za stvari,predmete,pojmove.
- Lična zamijenica **They** se upotrebljava za sva tri roda u množini

POMOĆNI GLAGOLI

- Pomoćni glagoli su nepotpuni glagoli zato što nemaju sva glagolska vremena, a pomoćni su zato što pomažu gradnju složenih glagolskih vremena

Imamo 4 pomoćna glagola i to:

To be – biti ili jesam

To have – imati ili posjedovati

Can – moći ili znati

To do – činiti ili raditi

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME POM.GL TO BE

(Present Tense)

POTVRDNI OBLIK (affirmative form)

-JEDNINA-

I am – ja sam

You are – ti si

He is – on je

She is – ona je

It is – ono je

-MNOŽINA-

We are – mi smo

You are – vi ste

They are – oni su, one su, ono su

UPITNI OBLIK (question form)

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom(zamjenom) tako što glagol dolazi ispred lične zamjenice

-JEDNINA-

Am I – da li sam ja

Are you – da li si ti

Is he – da li je on

Is she – da li je ona

Is it – da li je ono

-MNOŽINA-

Are we – da li smo mi

Are you – da li ste vi

Are they – da li su oni, one, ona

ODRICNI OBLIK (negation form)

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije na potvrdni oblik

-JEDNINA-

I am not – ja nisam

You are not – ti nisi

He is not – on nije

She is not – ona nije

It is not – ono nije

-MNOŽINA-

We are not – mi nismo

You are not – vi niste

They are not – oni,one,ona nisu

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME POM.GL TO HAVE

U sadašnjem vremenu ovaj pom.gl ima 2 oblika I to:

- **Have** – za sva lica jednine I množine izuzev trećeg lica jednine
- **Has** – u trećem licu jednine za sva tri roda (he,she,it)

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I have – ja imam

You have – ti imaš

He has – on ima

She has – ona ima

It has – ona ima

-MNOŽINA-

We have – mi imamo

You have – vi imate

They have– oni,one,ona imaju

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom tako što glagol have odnosno has dolazi ispred lične zamijenice

-JEDNINA-

Have I – da li ja imam

Have you – da li ti imaš

Has he – da li on ima

Has she – da li ona ima

Has it – da li ono ima

-MNOŽINA-

Have we – da li mi imamo

Have you – da li vi imate

Have they – da li oni,one,ona imaju

UPITNE RIJEČICE

Kad se koriste upitne riječice one ostaju na prvom mjestu a iza njih dodaje se upitni onlik ovog vremena

When – kada

Where – gdje

What time- u koje vrijeme

How long – koliko dugo

What – šta

Why – zašto

How many – koliko / za zajedničke imenice

How much – koliko / kod zbirnih I gradivnih imenica

Kad vi imate intervju ?

When have you an interview

Gdje ona ima sastanak?

Where has she a meeting

U koje vrijeme on ima intervju ?

What time has he an interview

Koliko dugo oni imaju pauzu za doručak?

How long have they break

Šta vi imate raditi večeras ?

What have you work tonight

Zašto vi imate intervju u nedelju ?

Why have you an interview in Sunday

Koliko imate prijatelja ?

How many have you friends

Koliko on ima radnog iskustva?

How much have you work experience

Glagol **To Have** kada se radi o licima uvijek prevodimo sa riječju imati, a kad se radi o stvarima, predmetima i pojmovima onda ga prevodimo sa riječju imati ako iza njega nemamo riječicu **Got**, a ako iza njega stoji riječica **Got** onda ga prevodimo sa riječju posjedovati (nemožete reći da posjedujete sestru).

1. Ja imam sestru
2. On ima automobile
3. On posjeduje automobile

1. I have a sister
2. He has a car
3. He has got a car

PROŠLO VRIJEME POM.GL TO BE

(past tense)

U prošlom vremenu ovaj pom.gl ima 2 oblika i to:

- **Was** – u prvom i trećem licu jednine za sva tri roda (he, sje, it)
- **Were** – u ostalim licima jednine i množine

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I was – ja sam bio

You were – ti si bio

He was – on je bio

She was – ona je bila

It was – ono je bilo

-MNOŽINA-

We were – mi smo bili

You were – vi ste bili

They were – oni, one, ona su bili

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom tako što glagol **was** odnosno **were** dolazi ispred lične zamjenice

-JEDNINA-

Was I – da li sam ja bio

Were you – da li si ti bio

Was he – da li je on bio

Was she – da li je ona bila

Was it – da li je ono bilo

-MNOŽINA-

Were we – da li smo mi bili

Were you – da li ste vi bili

Were they – da li su oni,one,ona bila

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada ste vi bili u americi ?

When were you in america

Gdje je ona bila sinoć ?

Where was she last night

U koje vrijeme je on bio na intrvju ?

What time was he an interview

Koliko dugo su bili u americi ?

How long were they in america

Šta je on bio u toj fabrici ?

What was he in that factory

Zašto ste vi bili na intervju juče ?

Why were you an interview yesterday

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije na potvrdni oblik

-JEDNINA-

I was not –ja nisam bio

You were not – ti nisi bio

He was not – on nije bio

She was not – ona nije bila

It was not – ono nije bilo

-MNOŽINA-

We were not – mi nismo bili

You were not – ti nisi bio

They were not – oni,one,ona nisu bila

PROŠLO VRIJEME POM.GL TO HAVE

U prošlom vremenu ovaj pom.gl ima samo jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine

- Had

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I had – ja sam imao

You had – ti si imao

He had – ona je imala

She had – ona je imala

It had – ono je imalo

-MNOŽINA-

We had – mi smo imali

You had – vi ste imali

They had – oni,one,ona su imala

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom tako što glagol **had** dolazi ispred lične zamjenice

-JEDNINA-

Had I – da li sam ja imao

Had you – da li si ti imao

Had he – da li je on imao

Had she – da li je ona imala

Had it – da li je ono imalo

-MNOŽINA-

Had we – da li smo mi imali

Had you – da li ste vi imali

Had they – da li su oni,one ona imala

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada ste vi imali diktat ?

When had you a dictation

Gdje je ona imala časove engleskog ?

Where had she lessons of english

U koje vrijeme je on imao intervju ?

What time had he an interview

Koliko dugo su oni imali sastanak ?

How long had they a meeting

Šta ste vi imali za domaći zadatak ?

What had you for homework

Zašto ste vi imali imali intervju u nedelju ?

Why had you an interview in Sunday

ODRIČNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije na potvrdni oblik

-JEDNINA-

I had not – ja nisam imao

You had not – ti nisi imao

He had not – on nije imao

She had not – ona nije imala

It had not – ono nije imalo

-MNOŽINA-

We had not – mi nismo imali

You had not – vi niste imali

They had not – oni,one,ona nisu imala

PROŠLO VRIJEME POM.GL CAN

U prošlom vremenu ovaj pom.gl ima samo jedan oblik I koji je siti za sva lica jednine I množine a to je:

- Could

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I could – ja sam mogao,znao

You could – ti si mogao,znao

He could – on je mogao,znao

She could – ona je mogla,znala

It could – ono je moglo,znalo

-MNOŽINA-

We could – mi smo mogli,znali

You could – vi ste mogli,znali

They could – oni,one,ona su mogla,znala

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom

-JEDNINA-

Could I – da li sam ja mogao,znao

Could you – da li si ti mogao,znao

Could he – da li je on mogao,znao

Could she – da li je ona mogla,znala

Could it – da li je ono moglo,znalo

-MNOŽINA-

Could we – da li smo mi mogli,znali

Could you – da li ste vi mogli,znali

Could they – da li su oni,one,ona mogla,znala

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada ste vi mogli putovati u ameriku ?

When could you travel in america

Gdje je on mogao ići sinoć ?

Where could he go last night

U koje vrijeme je ona mogla posjetiti prijatelje u americi ?

What time could she visit friends in america

Koliko dugo ste vi mogli ostati u americi ?

How long could you stay in america

Šta je on mogao raditi juče ?

What could he work yesterday

Zašto ste vi mogli voziti stari automobile ?

What could you drive that old car

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije NOT na potvrdni oblik

-JEDNINA-

I could not – ja nisam mogao,znao

You could not – ti nisi mogao,znao

He could not – on nije mogao,znao

She could not – ona nije mogla,znala

It could not – ono nije moglo,znalo

-MNOŽINA-

We could not – mi nismo mogli,znali

You could not – vi nite mogli,znali

They could not – oni,one,ona nisu mogla,znala

HOMEWORK

1. Ja sam imao mnogo prijatelja,kada sam bio u Londonu
2. Taj učenik nije bio na časovima juče zato što nije imao knjigu Engleskog
3. Da li ste vi imali mnogo prijatelja,kada ste bili u Londonu
4. Ti učenici nisu bili u školi juče,zato što su imali visoku temperature
5. Mi nismo imali čas engleskog,zato što profesor nije bio u školi
6. Taj čovjek je imao dobro znanje engl,zato što je bio na časovima redovno
7. Ja nisam bio tamo juče,zato što nisam imao dovoljno slobodnog vremena
8. Naš professor engl je imao mnogo dobrih učenika u razredu,zato što je bio dobar professor
9. Ti učenici nisu bili na ekskurziji prošle godine zato što nisu imali dovoljno novaca
10. Taj čovjek nije bio dobar vozač,ali je imao vozačku dozvolu
11. Moja prijateljica je imala prirodnu ljepotu,zato što je bila svaki dan kod frizera
12. Ja nisam mogao poslati poruku njoj sinoć,zato što nisam imao kredita
13. Ona je mogla pohađati kurs engl redovno,zato što je imala mnogo slobodnog vremena
14. Moji prijatelji nisu mogli raditi kontrolni rad,zato što nisu bili u školi
15. Njegova sekretarica nije mogla napraviti izvještaj juče,zato što je bila zauzeta
16. Taj direktor nije mogao doći na trgovački sajam, zato što nije imao slobodnog vremena
17. Mi nismo mogli ići u kino sinoć,zato što nismo imali karte
18. Ona nije mogla pozvati mene na zabavu prošle sedmice,zato što nije bila kod kuće
19. Mi nismo mogli učiti engl svaki dan,zato što smo imali posla
20. On nije bio došao na posao,zato što je bio bolestan

TRANSLATION

1. I had lot a friends,when I was in London
2. That student was not on instant yesterday
3. Had you lot a friends,when were you in London
4. Those students were not in school yesterday becose they had high temperature
5. We had not instant of English becose professor was not in school
6. That man has good know of English becose he was on instant regularly
7. I was not those yesterday becose I had not a lot of time
8. Our professor of English had good students in classroom becose he was good professor
9. Those students were not on excursion last year becose they had enough money
10. That man was not good driver but he had driving licence
11. My friends had natural beautifully becose she was every day at hairdresser
12. I could not send a message her tonight becose I had not credit
13. She could attend course of English regularly becose she had a lot of time
14. My friends had not work dictation becose they were not in school
15. His secretary could not make reports becose she was busy
16. That director could not go on trade fair becose he had not a lot of time
17. We could not in cinema last night becose we had not a tickets
18. She could not call to me on amusement last week becose she was not at home
19. We could not learn English every day becose we had a lot of job
20. He was not on work becose he was a seek

SADAŠNJE TRAJNO VRIJEME

(Present Continuous Tense)

GRADNJA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena se gradi od potvrdnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl **to be**, I **sadašnjeg particip**a (present participle) gl.glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme I kojim ga prevodimo

Sadašnji particip gradimo tako da na infinitive glagola dodamo nastavak **ing**, a ako glagol u infinitivu završava na samoglasnik **e** onda **sadašnji particip** gradimo tako da prvo odbijemo **e** od infinitiva I onda dodamo nastavak **ing**

Read – čitati / read + ing = reading

Take – uzeti / take – e = tak + ing = taking

-JEDNINA-

I am reading – ja čitam

You are reading – ti čitaš

He is reading – on čita

She is reading – ona čita

It is reading – ono čita

-MNOŽINA-

We are reading – mi čitamo

You are reading –vi čitate

They are reading – oni,one,ona čitaju

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl. **to be** i **sadašnjeg participa** glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

Am I reading – da li ja čitam

Are you reading – da li ti čitaš

Is he reading – da li on čita

Is she reading – da li ona čita

Is it reading – da li ono čita

-MNOŽINA-

Are we reading –da li mi čitamo

Are you reading – da li vi čitate

Are they reading – da li oni,one,ona čitaju

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kad vi radite u toj fabric ?

When are you working in that factory

Gdje on putuje naredne sedmice ?

Where is he traveling next week

U koje vrijeme ona uči engl ?

What time is she learning english

Koliko dugo vi ostajete u americi ?

How long are you staying in America

Šta vi radite večeras ?

What are you working tonight

Zašto oni rade u nedelju ?

Why are they working in Sunday

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi od odričnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl **to be** I **sadašnjeg participa** glavnog glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

I am not reading - ja ne čitam

You are not reading – ti ne čitaš

He is reading – on ne čita

She is reading – ona ne čita

It is not reading – ono ne čita

-MNOŽINA-

We are not reading – mi ne čitamo

You are not reading – vi ne čitate

They are not reading – oni,one,ona ne čitaju

UPOTREBA

Sadašnje trajno vrijeme upotrebljavamo da izrazi sadašnju radnju I to u sledećim slučajevima

1. Da izrazi sadašnju radnju koja se događa upravo sada (trenutno) u momentu kada o njoj govorimo / (Mirza piše,ona uči engleski)
2. Da izrazi sadašnju radnju koja će se dogoditi u budućnosti I tada koristimo priloge budućeg vremena koji stoje na kraju rečenice a najčešći su:
 - Tonight
 - Tomorrow
 - Next Week,Month,Year

Oni uče engleski večeras / They are learning English tonight

Mirza piše dikatat naredne sedmice / Mirza is writing a dictation next week

- Imamo dva glagola koji grade sadašnje trajno vrijeme pomoću glagola **Can**, a to su:
 1. See
 2. Hear

1. See

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I can see – ja vidim

You can see – ti vidiš

He can see – on vidi

She can see – ona vidi

It can see – ono vidi

-MNOŽINA-

We can see – mi vidimo

You can see – vi vidite

They can see – oni,one,ona vide

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije **not** na potvrdni oblik iza glagola **Can**

2. Hear

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I can hear – ja čujem

You can hear – ti čuješ

He can hear – on čuje

She can hear – ona čuje

It can hear – ono čuje

-MNOŽINA-

We can hear – mi čujemo

You can hear – vi čujete

They can hear – oni,one,ona čuju

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije not na potvrdni oblik iza glagola Can

HOMEWORK

1. Moja prijateljica posjećuje mene
2. Ona mene posjećuje večeras
3. Taj čovjek stoji na ulici
4. Ovi učenici pišu dikatat sutra
5. Oni ne pišu diktat naredne sedmice
6. Kada vi pišete diktat
7. U koje vrijeme ti učenici pišu diktat
8. Ja govorim, a ti me slušaš
9. Moji prijatelji gledaju tv
10. Oni gledaju tv večeras
11. Ja šaljem pismo prijateljici naredne sedmice
12. Ona vidi tog čovjeka na ulici
13. Ona ne vidi tog čovjeka na ulici večeras
14. Koliko dugo vi pohađate kurs engl
15. Mi pohađamo kurs engl naredni mjesec
16. Taj vozač vozi autobus za njemačku
17. On ne vozi autobus naredne sedmice
18. Koliko dugo taj vozač vozi autobus
19. Moja prijateljica poziva mene na zabavu
20. Ona poziva mene na zabavu veceras

TRANSLATION

1. My friends is visiting to me
2. She is visiting to me tonight
3. That man is standing on the street
4. Those students are writing a dictation tomorrow
5. They are not writing a dictation next week
6. When are you writing a dictation
7. What time those students are writing a dictation
8. I am speaking and you are listening
9. My friends are watching tv tonight
10. They are watching tv tonight
11. I am sending a letter to friend next week

12. She can see that man on the street
13. She can not see that man on the street tonight
14. How long are you learning course of English
15. We are attending course of English next month
16. That driver is driving bus from Germany
17. He is not driving bus next week
18. How long is that driver driving bus
19. My friends is calling to me on the party
20. She is calling to me on the party tonight

SADAŠNJE PROSTO VRIJEME

(Present Simple Tense)

GRADNJA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena se gradi od infinitiva gl.glagola za sva lica jednine I množine izuzev trećeg lica jednine za sva tri roda, gdje na infinitive gl dodajemo nastavak **s** ili **es**

-JEDNINA-

I read – ja čitam

You read – ti čitaš

He reads – on čita

She reads – ona čita

It reads – ono čita

-MNOŽINA-

We read – mi čitamo

You read – vi čitate

They read – oni,one,ona čitaju

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl. **to do** I infinitiva gl.glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

Do I read – da li ja čitam

Do you read – da li ti čitaš

Does he read – da li on čita

Does she read – da li ona čita

Does it read – da li ono čita

-MNOŽINA-

Do we read – da li mi čitamo

Do you read –da li vi čitate

Do they read – da li oni,one,ona čitaju

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada vi putujete u ameriku ?

When do you travel in america

Gdje on ide svaki dan ?

Where does he go everyday

U koje vrijeme ona uči engl ?

What time does she learn english

Koliko dugo oni ostaju u americi ?

How long do you stay in america

Šta vi radite svako jutro ?

What do you work every moning

Zašto oni rade u nedelju ?

Why do you work in sunday

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi od odricnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl to do I infinitiva gl.glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme I koji je isti za sva lica

-JEDNINA-

I do not read – ja ne čitam

You do not read – ti ne čitaš

He does not read – on ne čita

She does not read – ona ne čita

It does not read – ono ne čita

-MNOŽINA-

We do not read – mi ne čitamo

You do not read – vi ne čitate

They do not read – oni,one,ona ne čitaju

PRILOZI

Uz ovo vrijeme koristimo dvije vrste priloga I to:

1. Prilozi neodređenog vremena

-**Often** – često

-**Allways** – uvijek

-**Usually** – obično

-**Sometimes** – ponekad

Ovi prilozi stoje na početku rečenice između subjekta I glagola

2. Prilozi određenog vremena su:

-**In the morning** – ujutro

-**In the afternoon** – popodne

-**In the evening** – uveče

-**On Sunday** – nedeljom

Ovi prilozi stoje na kraju rečenice

UPOTREBA

Ovo vrijeme se upotrebljava da izrazi sadašnju radnju koja se ponavlja, koja je uobičajena, i koja izražava činjenično ili stvarno stanje

-Ja idem u školu *svako jutro*

Ona govori engleski *dobro*

HOMEWORK

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica sluša pop muziku svaki dan
2. Ona sluša pop muziku
3. Ona obično sluša pop muziku uveče
4. Ona sluša pop muziku večeras
5. Taj učenik piše diktat svake sedmice
6. On piše diktat naredne sedmice
7. On piše diktat
8. On obično piše diktat petkom
9. Da li on piše diktat svaki petak
10. Da li on piše diktat naredni petak
11. Taj student pohađa kurs engleskog svake godine
12. On pohađa kurs engleskog
13. On pohađa kurs engl večeras
14. On obično ide na časove engl. Nedeljom
15. Da li on ide na časove engl. Svake nedelje
16. Da li on ide na časove engl. Naredne nedelje
17. Ta djevojka šalje pisma meni svaki mjesec
18. Ona šalje pisma meni sutra
19. Ona šalje pisma meni
20. Ona obično šalje pisma meni petkom

TRANSLATION

1. My best friend listens the pop music every day
2. She is listening the pop music
3. She usually listens the pop music evening
4. She is listening pop music tonight
5. That student writes a dictation every week
6. He is writing a dictation next week
7. He is writing a dictation

8. He usually writes a dictation on Friday
9. Does he write a dictation every Friday
10. Is he writing a dictation next Friday
11. That students attends course of English every year
12. He is attending course of English
13. He is attending course of English tonight
14. He usually goes on the learn English on Sunday
15. Does he go on learn English every Sunday
16. Is he going on the learn English next week
17. That girls sends a letter to me every month
18. She is sending a letter to me tomorrow
19. She is sending a letter to me
20. She usually sends a letter to me on Friday

PROŠLO PROSTO VRIJEME

(Past Simple Tense)

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena kod pravilnih glagola gradimo od prošlog participija tako što na infinitiv glagola dodamo nastavak **ed** a ako glagol u infinitive završava na samoglasnik **e** onda za gradnju potvrdnog oblika dodajemo smo nastavak **d** a potvrdni oblik kod nepravilnih glagola prošli participij gradimo tako što uzimamo II kolonu nepravilnih glagola iz tabele nepravilnih glagola

-JEDNINA-

I asked(go>went) – ja sam pitao

You asked(go>went) – ti si pitao

He asked (go>went) – on je pitao

She asked(go>went) – ona je pitala

It asked(go>went) – ono je pitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We asked (go>went) – mi smo pitali

You asked(go>went) – vi ste pitali

They asked(go>went) – oni,one,ona pitaju

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi I kod pravilnih I nepravilnih glagola od upitnog oblika prošlog vremena pomoćnog glagola **to do** I infinitiva gl.glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

Did I ask – da sam ja pitao

Did you ask – da li si ti pitao

Did he ask – da li je on pitao

Did she ask – da li je ona pitala

Did it ask – da li je ono pitalo

-MNOŽINA-

Did we ask – da li smo mi pitali

Did you ask – da li ste vi pitali

Did they ask – da li su oni,one,ona pitali

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada ste vi putovali u ameriku ?

When did you travel in America

Gdje je on išao sinoć ?

Where did he go tonight

U koje vrijeme je ona došla na zabavu ?

What time did she come on the party

Koliko dugo su oni ostali u americi ?

How long did they stay in america

Šta ste vi radili sinoć ?

What did you work tonight

Zašto ste vi išli na sastank juče ?

Why did you go on the meeting yesterday

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi I kod pravilnih I nepravilnih glagola od odricnog oblika prošlog vremena pom.gl **to do** I infinitiva glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

I did not ask – ja nisam pitao

You did not – ti nisi pitao

He did not – on nije pitao

She did not – ona nije pitala

It did not – ono nije pitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We did not – mi nismo pitali

You did not – vi niste pitali

They did not – one,one,ona nisu pitala

UPOTREBA

Ovo vrijeme se upotrebljava da izrazi prošlu radnju koja se dogodila I završila u prošlosti I za koju znamo tačno kada se dogodila

Uz ovo vrijeme koristimo priloge prošlog vremena koji nam govore tačno vrijeme kada se radnja desila,oni stoje na kraju ili na početku rečenice I to:

- Last night
- Yesterday
- Last week,month,year,way

HOMEWORK

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica nije posijetila mene sinoć zato što je bila bolesna
2. Zašto ste vi telefonirali meni prošle sedmice
3. Da li ste vi željeli reći meni o tome problemu juče
4. Ja nisam išao u Sarajevo prošle sedmice
5. Ti učenici su radili diktat prošli petak
6. Oni nisu radili diktat prošle sedmice

7. Kad ste vi radili diktat
8. Da li su ti učenici radili diktat juče
9. Ja sam donio molbu za posao prošli mjesec I nisam dobio odgovor za nju
10. Moja prijateljica je poslala pismo meni prije dva dana
11. Ona nije poslala pismo meni prošli mjesec
12. Da li je ona poslala pismo vama prošlu nedelju
13. Ja nisam telefonirao najboljoj prijateljici prije dva dana zato što sam bio vrlo zauzet
14. Moji prijatelji su proveli godišnji odmor na moru prošle godine
15. Oni nisu pozvali nas na zabavu prošle sedmice
16. Da li ste vi pozvali prijatelje na rođendansku zabavu sinoć
17. Ja sam donio odluku prošle sedmice
18. On nije odlučio učiti engleski redovno
19. Taj radnik u toj fabrici nije radio taj posao prošle sedmice zato što je bio teško bolestan
20. Njegova sekretarica je pravila izvještaj njemu juče ali on nije bio dobar
21. Ja nisam ostavio poruku njoj sinoć zato što nisam imao kredita
22. Ona je pisala domaći zadatak sinoć
23. Koliko dugo ste vi učili engleski
24. Moji prijatelji su pohađali kurs engleskog redovno prošle godine
25. Da li ste vi pohađali kurs engl prošle sedmice
26. Ja nisam učio engl dobro prošle godine
27. Taj vozač nije vozio kamion za njemačku prije 2 dana
28. Ona nije kupila tu interesantnu knjigu prošle sedmice zato što nije imala novaca
29. Mi smo išli na ekskurziju prije 2 mjeseca
30. Ja nisam poslao pismo njoj prošle sedmice zato što nisam znao njenu adresu

TRANSLATION

1. My best friends did not visit to me tonight becose she was seek
2. Why did you phone to me last week
3. Did you want say to me that prolem yesterday
4. I did not go to Sarajevo last week
5. Those student worked a dictation last Friday
6. They did not work a dictation last week
7. When did you work a dictation
8. Did those students work a dictation yesterday
9. I brought a application for job last month, and I did not answer for them
10. My friend sent a letter to me before two days
11. She did not send a letter to me last month
12. Did she send a letter to you last Sunday
13. I did not phone my best friend before two days becose I was very busy
14. My friends spent vocation on sea last year

15. They did not invite us to party last week
16. Did you invite your friends on the party last night
17. I brought decision last week
18. He did not decide learn English regularly
19. That workman in that factory did not work that job last week becose he was hardly sick
20. Her secretary made report him yesterday but it was not good
21. I did not leave a message her last night becose I had not credit
22. She wrote a homework last night
23. How long did you learn English
24. My friends attended curse of English regularly last year
25. Did you attend curse of English last week
26. J did not learn English good last year
27. That driver did not drive truck for Germany before two days
28. She did not buy that interesting book last week becose she had not money
29. We did not go on excursion before two month
30. I did not send a letter last week becose I could not her address

SADAŠNJI PERFEKAT

(Present Perfect Tense)

UPOTREBA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena se gradi od potvrdnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl [to have](#) I [prošlog participi](#) (past participle) gl.glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme.

Kod pravilnih glagola prošli particip gradimo tako što na infinitiv glagola dodajemo nastavak [ed](#) a ako glagol u infinitive završava na samoglasnik [e](#) onda dodajemo samo nastavak [d](#)

Kod nepravilnih glagola prošli particip očitamo iz tabele nepravilnih glagola I to [III kolona](#)

Invite - invite + ed = invited

Go – go(III kolona) = gone

-JEDNINA-

I have invited - ja pozivam , ja sam pozivao

You have invited – ti pozivaš, ti si pozivao

He has invited – on poziva, on je pozivao

She has invited – ona poziva, ona je pozivala

It has invited – ono poziva, ono je pozivalo

-MNOŽINA-

We have invited – mi pozivamo, mi smo pozivali

You have invited – vi pozivate, vi ste pozivali

They have invited – oni,one,ona pozivaju, oni,one,ona su pozvali

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl to have I prošlog participa gl.glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

Have I invited – da li ja pozivam, da li sam ja pozivao

Have you invited – da li ti pozivaš, da li si ti pozvao

Has he invited – da li on poziva, da li je on pozvao

Has she invited – da li ona poziva, da li je ona pozvala

Has it invited – da li ono poziva, da li je on pozvalo

-MNOŽINA-

Have we invited – da li mi pozivamo, da li smo mi pozvali

Have you invited – da li vi pozivate, da li ste vi pozvali

Have they invited – da li oni,one,ona pozivaju , da li su oni,one,ona pozvala

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada ste vi putovali u ameriku ?

When have you traveled in america

Gdje je ona išla sinoć ?

Where has she gone tonight

U koje vrijeme je on učio engl ?

What time has he learned English

Koliko dugo su oni ostali u americi ?

How long have they stayed in America

Šta ste vi radili u toj fabrici ?

What have you worked in that factory

Zašto je on dolazio na intervju ?

Why has he come on an interview

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi od odricnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl **to have** I **prošlog participa** gl.glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

I have not invited – ja ne pozivam, ja nisam pozvao

You have not invited – ti ne pozivaš, ti nisi pozvao

He has not invited – on ne poziva, on nije pozvao

She has not invited – ona ne poziva, ona nije pozvala

It has not invited – ono ne poziva, ono nije pozvalo

-MNOŽINA-

We have not invited – mi ne pozivamo, mi nismo pozvali

You have not invited – vi ne pozivate, vi nite pozvali

They have not invited – oni,one,ona ne pozivaju , oni,one,ona nisu pozvala

UPOTREBA

1. Sadašnji perfekat se upotrebljava za izražavanje sadašnje ili prošle radnje.Kada se upotrebljava za izražavanje sadašnje radnje onda koristimo sledeće riječice:

- **For – već**
- **Since – od**

Riječica **for** nam govori koliko dugo ta sadašnja radnja traje

Riječica **since** nam govori od kojeg momenta iz prošlosti ta radnja traje do sada I sada.Po ovim dvijema riječicama ovo vrijeme kad izražava sadašnju radnju razlikujemo od sadašnjeg prošlog I sadašnjeg trajnog vremena.

- She has spoken English for two years
- She has spoken English since last year

2. Ovo vrijeme može izražavati I prošlu radnju u to u sledećim slučajevima:

a). da izrazi prošlu radnju koja se dogodila u prošlosti ali neznamo vrijeme kada se dogodila

- Ona je kupila taj automobile (she has bought that car)

b). ovo vrijeme izražava prošlu radnju koja se upravo dogodila I tada koristimo prilog **just** koji stoji na početku rečenice između glagola to have I prošlog participa gl.glagola

- Ona je upravo došla (She has just come)

HOMEWORK

1. Taj vozač vozi autobus naredne sedmice
2. On vozi autobus za njemačku svaki mjesec
3. On vozi autobus već 10 godina
4. On vozi autobus od 1990 godine
5. Taj vozač je vozio autobus za njemačku prošle sedmice
6. Taj vozač je vozio autobus
7. Taj vozač je upravo vozio autobus za njemačku
8. Naš doktor posjećuje pacijente večeras
9. On ne posjećuje pacijente svake sedmice
10. Taj doctor posjećuje pacijente već sedam dana
11. On posjećuje pacijente od prošle sedmice
12. Taj doctor je posjetio pacijente sinoć
13. Taj doctor je posjetio pacijente
14. Taj doctor je upravo posjetio pacijente
15. Moja prijateljica šalje pisma meni iz amerike svake godine
16. Ona šalje pisma meni naredni mjesec
17. Ona šalje pisma meni već dvije godine
18. Ona šalje pisma meni od 1995
19. Ona je poslala pismo meni prije 2 mj
20. Ona je poslala pismo meni
21. Ona je upravo poslala pismo meni
22. Ti student pripremaju ispit naredne sedmice
23. Oni pripremaju ispit svaki mjesec
24. Oni pripremaju ispit
25. Oni obično pripremaju ispit nedeljom
26. Oni pripremaju ispit već dva mjeseca
27. Oni pripremaju ispit od prošlog mjeseca
28. Ti studenti su polagali ispit juče
29. Oni su polagali ispit
30. Oni su upravo polagali ispit
31. Ta djevojka ostavlja poruku meni večeras
32. Ona ostavlja poruku meni svako veče

33. Ona ostavlja poruku meni
34. Ona obično ostavlja poruku meni petkom
35. Ona ostavlja poruke meni već sedam dana
36. Ona ostavlja poruke meni od prošle sedmice
37. Ona je ostavila poruku meni sinoć
38. Ona je ostavila poruku meni
39. Ona je upravo ostavila poruku meni
40. Naši prijatelji su upravo pošli na koncert klasične muzike

TRANSLATION

1. That driver is driving bus next week
2. He drives bus to germany every month
3. He has driven for ten years
4. He has driven since 1990.
5. That driver drove bus to germany last week
6. That driver has driven bus
7. That driver has just driven bus to germany
8. Our doctor is visiting patients tonight
9. He do not visit patients every week
10. That doctor has visited patients for seven days
11. He has visited patients since last week
12. That doctor visited patients tonight
13. That doctor has visted patients
14. That doctor has just visited patients
15. My friend sends letter from America every year
16. She is sending letter to me next month
17. She has sent a letter to me for two years
18. She has sent a letter to me since 1995.
19. She sent a letter to me before two month
20. She has sent a letter
21. She has just sent a letters to me
22. Those students are preparing examination next week
23. They prepares examination every month
24. They are preparing examination
25. They usually prepares examination on Sunday
26. They have prepared examination for two month
27. They have prepared examination since last month
28. Those students prepared examination yesterday
29. They have prepared examination
30. They have just prepared examination

31. That girl is leaving a message to me tonight
32. She leaves a message to me every night
33. She is leaving a message to me
34. She usually leaves a message to me on Friday
35. She has left a message to me for seven days
36. She has left a message to me since last week
37. She left a message to me last night
38. She has left a message to me
39. She has just left a message to me
40. Our friends have just gone on concert classical music

PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME

(Past Continuous Tense)

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena se gradi od potvrdnog oblika prošlog pom.gl [to be](#) I [sadašnjeg](#) [participa](#) glavnog glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

I was reading – ja sam čitao

You were reading – ti si čitao

He was reading – on je čitao

She was reading – ona je čitala

It was reading – on je čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We were reading – mi smo čitali

You were reading – vi ste čitali

They were reading – oni,one,ona su čitala

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika prošlog vremena pom.gl [to be](#) I [sadašnjeg participa](#) glavnog glagola

-JEDNINA-

was I reading – da li sam ja čitao

Were you reading – da li si ti čitao

Was he reading – da li je on čitao

Was she reading – da li je ona čitala

Was it reading – da li je ono čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

Were we reading – da li smo mi čitali

Were you reading – da li ste vi čitali

Were they reading – da li su oni,one,ona čitali

UPITNE RIJEČICE

[When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why](#)

[Kada ste vi posijetili prijatelje u americi](#)

When were you visiting friends in america

[Gdje je on putovao](#)

Where was he traveling

[U koje vrijeme je ona išla na koncert klasične muzike](#)

What time was she going on the concert classic music

[Koliko dugo su oni ostali u americi](#)

How long were they staying in america

[Šta ste vi radili na autobuskoj stanici](#)

What were you working on the bus station

[Zašto je on pozvan na intervju iz engleskog](#)

Why was he invited on an interview from English

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi od odricnog oblika prošlog vremena pom.gl **to be** I **sadašnjeg participa** glavnog glagola kojeg stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

I was not reading – ja nisam čitao

You were not reading – ti nisi čitao

He was not reading – on nije čitao

She was not reading – ona nije čitala

It was reading – ono nije čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We were not reading – mi nismo čitali

You were reading – vi niste čitali

They were not reading – oni,one,ona nisu čitala

UPOTREBA

Ovo vrijeme se upotrebljava da izrazi prošlu radnju u to u sledećim slučajevima:

1. Da izrazi prošlu radnju koja se dogodila I koja je trajala duže vremena u prošlosti I za ovakvu upotrebu koristimo priloge koji govore da je radnja dugo trajala, oni staje na kraju rečenice a najčešći su:

-all (morning,evening,afternoon,day,week,mounth,year)

2. Ovo vrijeme se upotrebljava da izrazi dvije prošle radnje povezane veznikom **when** tako da prošlu radnju koja se nalazi ipred veznika **when** izražavamo sa **Past Continuous Tense**, a prošlu radnju koja se nalazi iza veznika **when** izražavamo sa **Past Simple Tense**.
- Ona je sjedila u parku kada sam ja došao (She was sitting in the park when I came)

3. Izražava dvije istovremene prošle radnje povezane veznikom **while** (dok) koji može stojati u sredini ili na početku rečenice, I u tom slučaju obje prošle radnje izražavamo sa **Past Continuous Tense**.

-Ja sam učio engleski, dok je ona slušala muziku

I was learning English while she was listening a music

-Dok sam ja učio engleski, ona je slušala muziku

DAVNO PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME

(Past Perfect Continuous Tense)

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena se gradi od prošlog (potvrdnog oblika) poodnog glagola **to have**, oblika **been** koji je isti za sva lica I **sadašnjeg participa** glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme I koji ga prevodio

-JEDNINA-

I had been reading (read + ing) – ja sam čitao

You had been reading – ti si čitao

He had been reading-on je čitao

She had been reading – ona je čitala

It had been reading – ono je čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We had been reading – mi smo čitali

You had been reading – vi ste čitali

They had been reading-oni,one,ona su čitala

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika prošlog vremena poodnog glagola **to have**, oblika **been** za sva lica I **sadašnjeg participa** glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u ovo vrijeme

-JEDNINA-

Had I been reading (read + ing) – da li sam ja čitao

Had you been reading – da li si ti čitao

Had he been reading-da li je on čitao

Had she been reading – da li je ona čitala

Had it been reading – da li je ono čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

Had we been reading – da li smo mi čitali

Had you been reading – da li ste vi čitali

Had they been reading-da li su oni,one,ona čitala

ODRICNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I had not been reading (read + ing) – ja nisam čitao

You had not been reading – ti nisi čitao

He had not been reading-on ni je čitao

She had not been reading – ona nije čitala

It had not been reading – ono nije čitalo

-MNOŽINA-

We had not been reading – mi ismo čitali

You had not been reading – vi niste čitali

They have not been reading-oni,one,ona nisu čitala

KONSTRUKCIJA

(Used to + infinitive)

Ova konstrukcija (**used to-nekada**) izražava prošlu radnju koja se nekada događala i ponavljala u prošlosti, ali se sad niti događa niti ponavlja

- Ja sam nekada volio engleski
- **I used to love english**
- Ona je nekada putovala u ameriku
- **She used to travel in america**
- On je nekad pušio mnogo cigareta
- **He used to smoke a lot of cigarettes**

HOMEWORK

1. Ti direktori posjećuju trgovački sajam naredne semice
2. Oni ne posjećuju trgovački sajam svake godine
3. Oni su posjetili trgovački sajam prošle godine
4. Oni su posjetili trgovački sajam
5. Oni su upravo posjetili trgovački sajam
6. Oni posjećuju trgovački sajam već 5 godina
7. Oni posjećuju trgovački sajam od prošle godine

8. Oni su posijećivali trgovački sajam cijelu sedmicu
9. Oni su posijetili trgovački sajam kada sam ja vidio njih
10. Oni su posijetili trgovački sajam dok sam ja išao u kino
11. Dok sam ja išao u kino oni su posijetili trgovački sajam
12. Moja najbolja prijateljica šalje poruke meni večeras
13. Ona ne šalje poruke meni svake sedmice
14. Ona šalje poruke meni već dva mjeseca
15. Ona šalje poruke meni od prošle sedmice
16. Ona je poslala poruku meni sinoć
17. Ona je poslala poruku meni
18. Ona je upravo poslala poruku meni
19. Ona je slala poruke meni cijelu sedmicu
20. Moja prijateljica je sjedila u sobi kada sam ja posjetio nju
21. Moja prijateljica je poslala pismo dok sam ja igrao fudbal
22. Dok je ona pisala pismo ja sam igrao fudbal
23. Ti učenici pišu kontrolni rad sutra
24. Oni pišu kontrolni svake sedmice
25. Oni pišu kontrolni već tri puta
26. Oni pišu kontrolni od prošle sedmice
27. Ti učenici su pisali kontrolni prošle sedmice
28. Oni su pisali kontrolni
29. Oni su upravo pisali kontrolni
30. Oni su pisali kontrolni cijeli čas
31. Ti učemici su pisali kontrolni kada sam ja posjetio njih
32. Oni su pisali kontrolni dok sam ja pisao pismo
33. Dok je on igrao šah ja sam igrao fudbal
34. Ti doktori posjećuju pacijente večeras
35. Oni posjećuju pacijente svake sedmice
36. Oni posjećuju pacijente već dva dana
37. Oni posjećuju pacijente od prošle sedmmice
38. Oni su posijteli pacijente prije dva dana
39. Oni su posijetili pacijente
40. Oni su upravo posijetili pacijente
41. Oni su posijteili pacijente cijelu sedmicu
42. Oni su posijetili pacijente kada sam ja posijteio njih
43. Oni su posijetili pacijente dok sam ja pio kafu
44. Dok sam ja pio kafu oni su posijetili pacijente

TRANSLATION

1. Those doctors are visiting trade fire next week
2. They do not visit trade fire every year

3. They visited trade fire last year
4. They have visited trade fire
5. They have just visited trade fire
6. They have visited trade fire for five years
7. They have visited trade fire since last year
8. They were visiting trade fire all week
9. They were visiting trade fire when I saw them
10. They were visiting trade fire while I was going to the cinema
11. While I was going to the cinema they were visiting trade fire
12. My best friend is sending a letter to me tonight
13. She does not send a letter to me every week
14. She has sent a letter to me for two months
15. She has sent a letter to me since last year
16. She sent a letter to me last night
17. She has sent a letter to me
18. She has just sent a letter to me
19. She was sending a letter to me all week
20. My friends was sitting in the room when I visited her
21. My friends was writing a letter while I was playing football
22. While she was writing a letter I was playing football
23. Those students are writing a dictation tomorrow
24. They write a dictation every week
25. They have written a dictation for three point
26. They have written a dictation since last week
27. Those students wrote a dictation last week
28. They have written a dictation
29. They have just written a dictation
30. They were writing a dictation all day
31. Those students were writing a dictation when I visited them
32. They were writing a dictation while I was writing a letter
33. While he was playing to chess I was playing to football
34. Those doctors are visiting patients tonight
35. They visit patients every week
36. They have visited patients for two days
37. They have visited patients since last week
38. They visited patients before two days
39. They have visited patients
40. They have just visited patients
41. They were visiting patients all week
42. They were visiting patients when I visited them
43. The were visiting patients while I was drinking a cafee
44. While I was drinking a cafee they were visiting patients

MODALNI GLAGOLI

(Modal Verbs)

Modalni glagoli su glagoli kojima se izražava jača ili slabija obaveza ili zapovijed. To su nepotpuni glagoli zato što nemaju sva glagolska vremena I iza njih uvijek dolazi glagol u infinitive

Modalni glagoli su:

1. **Must** - morati
2. **Have to** - morati
3. **Ought to** – treba da
4. **Should** – trebati
5. **Would** – bih, bismo, biste
6. **Could** – bih mogao, bismo mogli, biste mogli
7. **May** – smijeti

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA **MORATI**

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA MORATI MOŽE SE IZRAZITI SA DVA GLAGOLSKA OBLIKA:

1. **MUST** – morati
2. **HAVE TO** - morati

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA **MUST**

U sadašnjem vremenu ovaj modalni ima samo jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine a to je oblik **must**. On izražava jaču obavezu ili zapovijed I javlja se u sadašnjem , prošlom I budućem vremenu.

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I must work – ja moram raditi

You must work – ti moraš raditi

He must work – on mora raditi

She must work – ona mora raditi

It must work – ono mora raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We must work – mi moramo raditi

You must work – vi morate raditi

They must work – oni,one,ona moraju raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi inverzijom tako što glagol **must** dolazi ispred lične zamijenice.

-JEDNINA-

Must I work - mogu li ja raditi

Must you work – moraš li ti raditi

Must he work – mora li on raditi

Must she work – mora li ona raditi

Must it work – mora li ono raditi

-MNOŽINA-

Must we work – moramo li mi raditi

Must you work – morate li vi raditi

Must they work – moraju li oni,one,ona raditi

UPITNE RIJEČICE

When,Where,What time,How long,What,Why

Kada vi morate putovati u ameriku

When ust you travel in america

Gdje on mora ići večeras

Where must he go tonight

U koje vrijeme ona mora posjetiti prijatelja u sarajevu

What time must she visit friend in Sarajevo

Koliko dugo oni moraju boraviti u americi

How long must they stay in america

Šta vi morate raditi u toj fabric

What must you in that factory

Zašto oni moraju ići na intervju u nedelju

Why must they go on an interview on Sunday

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se izražava sa negacijom **need not – ne morati** a **must not – ne smijeti**.

-JEDNINA-

I need not work – ja ne moram raditi

You need not work – ti ne moraš raditi

He need not work – on ne mora raditi

She need not work – ona ne mora raditi

It need not work – ono ne mora raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We need not work – mi ne moramo raditi

You need not work – vi ne morate raditi

They need not work – oni,one,one ne moraju raditi

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA HAVE TO

U sadašnjem vremenu ovaj modalni glagol ima dva oblika I to:

1. Have to (I,you,we,they)
2. Has to (he,she,it)

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I have to work – ja moram raditi
You have to work – ti moraš raditi
He has to work – on mora raditi
She has to work – ona mora raditi
It has to work – ono mora raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We have to work – mi moramo raditi
You have to work – vi morate raditi
They have to work – oni,one,ona moraju raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl [to do](#) I [infinitiva have to](#) koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine

-JEDNINA-

Do I have to work – da li ja moram raditi
Do You have to work – da li ti moraš raditi
Does He have to work – da li on mora raditi
Does She have to work – da li ona mora raditi
Does It have to work – da li ono mora raditi

-MNOŽINA-

Do We have to work – da li mi moramo raditi
Do You have to work – da li vi morate raditi
Do They have to work – da li oni,one,ona moraju raditi

ODRIČNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi od odričnog oblika sadašnjeg vremena pom.gl **to do** I **infinitiva have to** koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine

-JEDNINA-

I do not have to work – ja ne moram raditi

You do not have to work – ti ne moraš raditi

He does not have to work – on ne mora raditi

She does not have to work – ona ne mora raditi

It does not have to work – ono ne mora raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We do not have to work – mi ne moramo raditi

You do not have to work – vi ne morate raditi

They do not have to work – oni,one,ona ne moraju raditi

HOMEWORK

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica mora pohađati kurs engl naredne sedmice
2. Kada ti učenici moraju ići na dodatnu nastavu
3. Koliko dugo ti direktori moraju ostati na trgovačkom sajmu
4. U koje vrijeme vi morate pisati domaći iz engl
5. Ona ne mora voziti taj automobile,zato što nema vozačku dozvolu
6. Ona ne mora pisati pismo meni sledeće sedmici
7. Ja moram kupiti neke stvari u toj prodavnici
8. Da li vi morate telefonirati njoj večeras
9. Mi moramo učiti engleski redovno,ako želimo dobiti dobre ocijene
10. Ja ne moram raditi diktat iz engl naredne sedmice
11. Naši prijatelji moraju pozvati nas na rođendansku zabavu naredni mjesec
12. Da li taj student mora polagati ispit iz engl naredni mjesec
13. Gdje mi moramo čekati na aerodromu
14. U koje vrijeme taj vozač mora voziti autobus za njemačku
15. Ja ne moram kupiti novine danas,zato što nemam novaca
16. Da li ona mora poslati poruku meni večeras
17. Mi moramo obavijestiti vas o rezultatima ispita iz engl jezika
18. Taj doctor mora posjetiti pacijente svaku večer
19. Ona ne mora kupiti taj automobile
20. Zašto vi morate ići u biblioteku svaki dan
21. Ja moram pisati pismo mojoj najboljoj prijateljici svaki mjesec
22. Da li mi moramo doći na rođendansku zabavu sutra

23. Moji roditelji ne moraju provesti godišnji odmor na moru naredne sedmice
24. Da li vi morate slušati tu muziku
25. Ja moram čitati te interesantne knjige u biblioteci
26. Ona ne mora odgovarati iz engl naredne sedmice
27. Da li taj učenik mora popraviti ocijenu iz engl naredni mjesec
28. Ja moram popraviti izgovor iz engl jezika
29. On ne mora ići u kino večeras
30. Da li moji prijatelji moraju doći na zabavu naredne sedmice

TRANSLATION

1. My best friend must learn English next week
2. When do they have to go additional teaching
3. How long do they must stay on fair trade
4. What time do you have to write homework
5. She need not drive that car becose she has not driver licence
6. She does not have to write a letter to me next week
7. I must buy something in that shop
8. Do you have to phone her tonight
9. We must learn English regularly if want get good mark
10. I do not have to a dictation next week
11. Our friends must call to us on the party next month
12. Does that student have to learn to English next week
13. Where must we check on the airport
14. What time does that driver have to drive bus for germany
15. I need not buy a news becose I have not money
16. Does she have to send a message to me tonight
17. We must information you that resultation exam from English
18. That doctor has to visit patients every evening
19. She need not buy that a car
20. Why do you have to go in library every day
21. I must write a letter my best friend every month
22. Do we have to come on party tomorrow
23. My parents do not have to spend nice time on the sea next week
24. Do you have to listen that music
25. I must read read that interesting books in library
26. He does not have to answer from English next week
27. Must that student correct mark from English next month
28. I have to correct pronounication from English
29. He need not cinema tonight
30. Do my friends have to come on the party next week

PROŠLO VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA MORATI

U PROŠLOM VREMENU OVAJ GLAGOL IMA SAMO JEDAN OBLIK KOJI JE ISTI ZA SVA LICA JEDNINE I MNOŽINE A TO JE OBLIK:

1. **HAD TO**

PROŠLO VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA **HAD TO**

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I had to work – ja sam morao raditi

You had to work – ti si morao raditi

He had to work – on je morao raditi

She had to work – ona je morala raditi

It had to work – ono je moralo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We had to work – mi smo morali raditi

You had to work – vi ste morali raditi

They had to work – oni,one,ona su morala raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi od upitnog oblika prošlog vremena pom.gl **to do** I **infinitiva have to** koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine

-JEDNINA-

Did I have to work – da li sam ja morao raditi

Did You have to work – da li si ti morao raditi

Did He have to work – da li je on morao raditi

Did She have to work – da li je ona morala raditi

Did It have to work – da li je ono moralo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

Did We have to work – da li smo mi morali raditi

Did You have to work – da li ste vi morali raditi

Did They have to work – da li su oni,one,ona morala raditi

ODRIČNI OBLIK

Odrični oblik se gradi od odričnog oblika prošlog vremena pom.gl **to do** I **infinitiva have to** koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine

-JEDNINA-

I did not have to work –ja nisam morao raditi

You did not have to work –ti nisi morao raditi

He did not have to work –on nije morao raditi

She did not have to work –ona nije morala raditi

It did not have to work –ono nije moralo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We did not have to work –mi nismo morali raditi

You did not have to work –vi niste morali raditi

They did not have to work –oni,one,ona nisu morala raditi

BUDUĆE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA MORATI

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik se gradi od glagola **shall** za prvo lice jednine I množine I glagola **will** za ostala lica I oblik **must** ili **have to**

-JEDNINA-

I shall must/have to work – ja ću morati raditi

You will must/have to work – ti ćeš morati raditi

He will must/have to work – on će morati raditi

She will must/have to work – ona će morati raditi

It will must/have to work – ono će morati raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We shall must/have to work – mi ćemo morati raditi

You will must/have to work – vi ćete morati raditi

They will must/have to – oni,one,ona će morati raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni obli se gradi inverzijom **shall/will** ispred lične zamjenice

-JEDNINA-

Shall I must/have to work – da li ću ja morati raditi

Will you must/have to work – da li ćeš ti morati raditi

Will he must/have to work – da li će on morati raditi

Will she must/have to work – da li će ona morati raditi

Will it must/have to work – da li će ono morati raditi

-MNOŽINA-

Shall we must/have to work – da li ćemo mi morati raditi

Will you must/have to work – da li ćete vi morati raditi

Will they must/have to work –da li će oni,one,ona morati raditi

ODRIČNI OBLIK

Odrični oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije **not** na potvrdni oblik iza glagola **shall/will** a ispred glagola **must/have to**

-JEDNINA-

I shall not must/have to work – ja neću morati raditi
You will not must/have to work – ti nećeš morati raditi
He will not must/have to work – on neće morati raditi
She will not must/have to work – ona neće morati raditi
It will not must/have to work – ono neće morati raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We shall not must/have to work – mi mećemo morati raditi
You will not must/have to work – vi nećete morati raditi
They will not must/have to – oni,one,ona neće morati raditi

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA **WOULD**

Modalni glagol **would** ima samo sadašnje vrijeme I jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine a to je oblik:

1. **WOULD**

Ovim glagolom se izražava blaža obaveza ili zapovijed I najčešće se koristi u učtivim pitanjima

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I would work – ja bih radio
You would work – ti bi radio
He would work – on bi radio
She would work – ona bi radila
It would work – ono bi radilo

-MNOŽINA-

We would work – mi bismo radili

You would work – vi biste radili

They would work – oni,one,ona bi radila

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi **inverzijom**

-JEDNINA-

would I work – da li bi ja radio

would he work – da li bi ti radio

would he work – da li bi on radio

would she work – da li bi ona radila

would it work da li bi ono radilo

-MNOŽINA-

would we work – da li bi mi radili

would you work – da li bi vi radili

would they work – da li bi oni,one,ona radila

ODRIČNI OBLIK

Odrični oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije **not** na potvrdni oblik

-JEDNINA-

I would not work – ja ne bih radio

You would not work – ti ne bi radio

He would not work – on ne bi radio

She would not work – ona ne bi radila

It would not work – ono ne bi radilo

-MNOŽINA-

We would not work – mi ne bismo radili

You would not work – vi ne biste radili

They would not work – oni,one,ona ne bi radial

HOMEWORK

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica mora učiti engl svaki dan
2. Ona nije morala učiti engl sinoć
3. Koliko dugo je moja najbolja prijateljica morala uciti engl
4. Ona će morati uciti engl svaku večę
5. Da li će ona morati učiti engl svaku večę
6. U koje vrijeme će ti učenici morati pisati diktat
7. Moja najbolja prijateljica ne bi ucila engl svaku večę
8. Ja sam morao telefonirati sinoć
9. Ja neću morati telfonirati sutra
10. U koje vrijeme ću ja morati telefonirati mojoj prijateljici
11. Ja bi telefonirao prijateljici večeras
12. Ti učenici nisu morali pisati diktat prošle sedmice
13. Oni ne moraju pistai diktat naredne sedmice
14. Oni neće morati pisati diktat sutra
15. Da li bi ti ucenici pisali diktat naredne sedmice
16. Ta sekretarica mora donijeti izvještaj direktoru svako jutro
17. Ona nije morala donijeti izvještaj direktoru juče
18. Kada je ta sekretarica morala donijeti izvještaj direktoru
19. Ona neće morati donijeti izviještaj direktoru sutra
20. U koje vrijeme ta sekretarica će morati donijeti izvještaj
21. Ja ne moram ići na kurs engl svake sedmice
22. Ja sam morao pohađati kurs engl prošle godine
23. Koliko dugo su ti studenti morali pohađati kurs engl
24. Ti student neće morati pohađati kurs engl naredni mjesec
25. U koje vrijeme će oni morati pohađati kurs engl
26. Mi nismo morali ići u kino sinoć
27. On ne mora kupiti tu knjigu danas
28. Ona nije morala ići na predavanja juce
29. Oni neće morati čekati na stanici dugo
30. Da li bi vi pomogli meni oko domaćeg zadatka

TRANSLATION

1. My best friend must learn English every day
2. She did not have to learn engl last night
3. How long did my best friend have to learn engl
4. She will must learn English every evening
5. Did she have to learn engl every night
6. What time those students will have to write a dictation
7. My best friend would not learnengl every evening

8. I had to phone last night
9. I shall not must phone tomorrow
10. What time shall I must phone my friend
11. I would phone friend tonight
12. Those students did have to write a dictation last week
13. They do not have to write a dictation next week
14. They will not must write a dictation tomorrow
15. Would those students write a dictation next week
16. That secretary must bring a report director every moning
17. She did nott have to bring report director yesterday
18. When did that secretary must bring report director
19. She will not have to bring report director tomorrow
20. What time will that secretary must bring report director
21. I need to go course of engl every week
22. I had to learn engl last year
23. How long did those students have to learn engl
24. Those students will not have to learn engl next month
25. What time will they must learn engl
26. We did not have to go cinema last night
27. He do not have to buy that book today
28. She did not have to learn yesterday
29. They will not must check on the station
30. Would you help me about homework

MODALI GLAGOL OUGHT TO

Modalni glagol **ought to** izražava blažu obavezu ii zapovijed. On je nepotpun zato što ima samo sadašnje vrijeme.

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Ovaj modalni glagol ima sao jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica, a to je oblik ought to

-JEDNINA-

I ought to learn – ja treba da učimm

You ought to learn – ti treba da učiš

He ought to learn – on treba da uči

She ought to learn – ona treba da uči

It ought to learn – ono treba da uči

-MNOŽINA-

We ought to learn – mi treba da učimo

You ought to learn– vi treba da učite

They ought to learn– oni,one,ona trebaju da uče

UPITNI OBLIK

Upitni oblik se gradi **inverzijom**

-JEDNINA-

Ought I to learn – da li ja treba da učim

Ought You to learn – da li ti treba da učiš

Ought He to learn – da li on treba da uči

Ought She to learn – da li ona treba da uči

Ought It to learn – da li ono treba da uči

-MNOŽINA-

Ought We to learn – da li mi treba da učimo

Ought You to learn – da li vi treba da učite

Ought They to learn – da li oni,one,ona treba da uče

ODRICNI OBLIK

Odricni oblik se gradi dodavanjem negacije **not** na dio potrdnog oblika iza glagola **ought** a ispred **to**.

-JEDNINA-

I ought not to learn – ja ne treba da učim

You ought not to learn – ti ne trebaš da učiš

He ought not to learn – on ne treba da uči

She ought not to learn – ona ne treba da uči

It ought not to learn – ono ne treba da uči

-MNOŽINA-

We ought not to learn – mi ne treba da učimo

You ought not to learn– vi ne treba da učite

They ought not to learn– oni,one,ona ne trebaju da uče

MODALI GLAGOL SHOULD

Ovim modalnim glagolom se izražava obaveza ili zapovijed, on ima samo jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica jednine i množine, a to je oblik **should**.

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I should learn – ja trebam učiti

You should learn – ti trebaš učiti

He should learn – on treba učiti

She should learn – ona treba učiti

It should learn – ono treba učiti

-MNOŽINA-

We should learn – mi trebamo učiti

You should learn – vi trebate učiti

They should learn – oni, one, ona trebaju učiti

UPITNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

Should I learn – da li ja treba da učim

Should you learn – da li ti trebaš učiti

Should he learn – da li on treba učiti

Should she learn – da li ona treba učiti

Should it learn – da li ono treba učiti

-MNOŽINA-

Should we learn – da li mi trebamo učiti

Should you learn – da li vi trebate učiti

Should they learn – da li oni, one, ona trebaju učiti

ODRICNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I should not learn – ja ne trebam učiti

You should not learn – ti ne trebaš učiti

He should not learn – on ne treba učiti

She should not learn – ona ne treba učiti

It should not learn – ono ne treba učiti

-MNOŽINA-

We should not learn – mine trebamo učiti

You should not learn – vi ne trebate učiti

They should not learn – oni, one, ona ne trebaju učiti

MODALI GLAGOL MAY

Ovim modalnim glagolom se izražava blaža obaveza ili zapovije, on je nepotpun zato što ima samo dva vremena I to sadašnje I prošlo.

SADAŠNJE VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA MAY

U sadašnjem vremenu ovaj modalni glagol ima jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica to je oblik [may](#).

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I may work – ja smijem raditi

You may work – ti smiješ raditi

He may work – on smije raditi

She may work – ona smije raditi

It may work – ono smije raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We may work – mi smijemo raditi

You may work – vi smijete raditi

They may work – oni, one, ona smiju raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

May I work – da li ja smijem raditi
May you work – da li ti smiješ raditi
May he work- da li on smije raditi
May she work- da li ona smije raditi
May it work- da li ono smije raditi

-MNOŽINA-

May we work- da li mi smijemo raditi
May you work- da li vi smijete raditi
May they work- da li oni,one,ona smiju raditi

ODRICNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I may not work – ja ne smijem raditi
You may not work – ti ne smiješ raditi
He may not work-on ne smije raditi
She may not work-ona ne smije raditi
It may not work-ono ne smije raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We may not work-mi ne smijemo raditi
You may not work-vi ne smijete raditi
They may not work-oni,one,ona ne smiju raditi

PROŠLO VRIJEME MODALNOG GLAGOLA **MAY**

U prošlo vremenu ovaj modalni glagol ima jedan oblik koji je isti za sva lica a to je oblik **might**.

POTVRDNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I might work – ja sam smio raditi
You might work-ti si smjela raditi
He might work-on je smio raditi
She might work-ona je smjela raditi
It might work-ono je smjelo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We might work – mi smo smjeli raditi
You might work – vi ste smjeli raditi
They might work – oni,one,ona su smjela raditi

UPITNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

Might I work – da li sam ja smio raditi
Might you work – da li si ti smio raditi
Might he work-da li je on smio raditi
Might she work – da li je ona smjela raditi
Might it work-da li je ono smjelo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

Might we work-da li smo mi smjeli raditi
Might you work-da li ste vi smjeli raditi
Might they work-da li su oni,one,ona smjela raditi

ODRICNI OBLIK

-JEDNINA-

I might not work – ja nisam smio raditi

You might not work-ti nisi smio raditi raditi

He might not work-on nije smio raditi

She might not work-ona nije smjela raditi

It might not work-ono nije smjelo raditi

-MNOŽINA-

We might not work – mi nismo smjeli raditi

You might not work – vi niste smjeli raditi

They might not work – oni,one,ona nisu smjela raditi

KONDICIONALNE ILI USLOVNE REČENICE

Kondicionalne rečenice su rečenice u kojima se mora ispuniti uslov. Da bi se izvršila radnja u takvoj rečenici, svaka kondicionalna rečenica se sastoji iz glagola I sporedne IF rečenice.

Imamo tri tipa kondicionalni rečenica:

1. Kondicionalne realne rečenice za buduću radnju
2. Kondicionalne i realne rečenice za sadašnju radnju
3. Kondicionalne irealne rečenice za prošlu radnju

KONDICIONALNE REALNE REČENICE ZA BUDUĆU RADNJU-KONDICIONAL 1

Ovim tipom kondicionalni rečenica izražavamo radnju koja će se desiti u budućnosti, ako se ispuni uslov u sporednoj ili if rečenici.

Imamo tri tipa ovih kondicionalni rečenica

1. U glavnoj rečenici imamo prosto buduće vrijeme a u sporednoj ili if rečenici imamo sadašnje prosto vrijeme (Present simple)

Ja ću doći ako me pozoveš – I shell come if you invite me

On će dati novine meni ako ih kupi – he will give news paper me if he buys

Oni će posjetiti nas naredne sedmice ako imaju vremena – they will visit next week if they have

2. U glavnoj rečenici imamo zapovjedni način ili imperative a u sporednoj ili if rečenici imamo sadašnje prosto vrijeme Present S.T

Idi kući ako želiš-go home if you want

Vozi autoobil ako znaš-drive car if you know

Uči engl ako imaš vremena-learn engl if you ave time

3. Kod ovog tipa Kondicionala 1 u glavnoj rečenici imamo sadašnje vrijeme glagola (can,ma,must) a u sporednoj imamo sadašnje prosto vrijeme Present S.T.

Ti možeš uzeti tu knjigu ako želiš-you can take that book if you want

On smije posjetiti to mjesto ako ima vremena-he ma visit that place if he has time

KONKODIONAL 2

Ovim tipom kondicionalih rečenica se izražava radnja čije se rezultati može samo zamišljati tako da se radnja u glavnoj rečenici nemože ni u kom slučaju desiti I ako bi se ispunio uslov u sporednoj rečenici.

Kod ovog tipa u glavnoj rečenici imao jedan od modalnih glagola:

- would

- should

- could

A u sporednoj rečenici imao prošlo prosto vrijeme

Ovaj tip kondicionala prevodimo na dva načina:

1. Glavnu rečenicu prevodimo kondicionalom a sporednu veznikom ako I sadašnjim vremenom
2. Glavnu rečenicu prevodimo kondicionalom a sporednu veznikom kada I kondicionalom

Ja bi došao da me pozoveš-I would come if you invited me

On bi vozio taj bus ako ima vozačku-he would drive that bus if he had driving licence

KONKODIONAL 3

Ovim kondicionalnim rečenicama se izražava radnja koja se više ni u kom slučaju nemože dogoditi tako da rezultati takve radnje možemo samo zamišljati.

Kod ovog kondicionala u glavnoj rečenici imamo jedan od modalnih glagola I to:

- would

- should + PROŠLI INFINITIV

- could

A u sporednoj imamo davno prošlo vrijeme.

Razlika između kondicionala 2 i 3 je u tome što sporednu rečenicu kondicionala 2 preodimo sadašnjim vremenom a kondicionala 3 prošlim vremenom.

Ja bih došao da si me pozvao – I would have come if you had invited me

On bi vozio taj bus da je imao vozačku-he would have driven bus if he had had driving licence

PASIV

Pasivno ili trpno stanje glagola je takvo stanje gdje se radnja vrši na objektu koji odgovara na pitanjinja [koga/šta](#) od strane subjekta.

Pasiv mogu graditi samo prelazni glagoli (glagoli koji imaju objekat,tj.ako u recenici u aktivu nema objekta onda takvu recenicu nemožemo prebaciti iz aktiva u pasiv.

Pasivno stanje glagola se gradi od odgovorajućeg vremena glagola [to be](#) u aktivu i [prošlog participa](#) (Past Participle) glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv

Prošli particip kod pravilnih glagola gradimo tako da na infinitive glavnog glagola dodamo [ED](#), a ako glagol u infinitive završava na samoglasniku [E](#) onda za gradnju prošlog participa dodajemo samo nastavak [D](#) na infinitive.

Prošli particip kod neparilni glagola očitamo iz [treće kolone tabele](#)

Pri preacivanju recenice iz aktivnog u pasivno stanje tražimo objekat u recenici u aktivu tako da nam on postaje subjekat u pasivnoj recenici i dolazi na prvo mjesto u recenici.

Subjektat iz aktivne recenice može se navesti na kraju pasivne recenice i to najcesce u padežno obliku i ispred koga dolazi prijedlog by

Ako je subjekat u aktivnoj rečenici jedna od sljedeći riječi i to:

- [They](#)
- [People](#)
- [Somebody](#)

Onda se o izostavlja i ne navodi se na kraju pasivne rečenice.

Pasiv upotrebljavamao u sledećim slučajevima:

1. Kada neznamo vršioca radnje ili ga ne želimo navesti
2. Da izrazi radnju koja se desila ili se desaje pri čemu vršioca radnje navodimo tek na kraju passive rečenice (kada želimo više istaći vršioca radnje I objekat)

SADAŠNJE PROSTO VRIJEME PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik sadašnjeg prostog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika sadašnjeg prošlog vremena glagola to be I prošlog participa glavog glagola koji stavlja u pasiv I kojim ga prevodimo

1. On poziva nju svaki dan na zabavu
2. Mi obično učimo engl. Uveče
3. Oni pišu diktat svake sedmice
4. Neko šalje poruku mei svaku več
5. Ljudi čekaju bus na stanici svaku jutro
6. Ona piše pismo meni svake sedmice
7. Mi slušamo klasičnu muziku svaku več
8. Taj čovjek obično pije čaj za doručak
9. Taj čovjek vozi bus svaki mjesec
10. Mi dobivamo dobre ocijene iz engl.

Translation

1. He invites her every day onn the party
2. We usually learn learn English in the evening
3. They write a dictation every week
4. Somebody send a message me every night
5. People wait a bus on the station every day
6. She writes a letter me every week
7. We listen the classic music every night
8. That man usually drinks tea for breakfast
9. That driver drives a bus every month
10. We get good marks from engl

Pasiv

1. She is invited every day on the party by him
2. English is learned every night by us
3. A dictation is written every week
4. A message is sent every night
5. A bus is waited every day
6. A letter is written every week by her
7. Classic music is listened every night by us
8. Tea is drank for breakfast by that man
9. A bus is driven every month by that driver
10. Good marks are got from engl by us

Upitni olik pasiva

1. Is she invited every day on the party by him
2. Is english learned every night by us
3. Is dictation written every week
4. Is message sent every night
5. Is bus waited every day
6. Is letter written every week by her
7. Is classic listened every night by us
8. Is tea drank for breakfast by that man
9. Is bus driven every month by that driver
10. Are good marks got from engl by us

Odricni oblik pasiv

1. She is not invited every day on the party by him
2. English is not learned every night by us
3. A dictation is not written every week
4. A message is not sent every night
5. A bus is not waited every day
6. A letter is not written every week by her
7. Classic music is not listened every night by us
8. Tea is not drank for breakfast by that man
9. A bus is not driven every month by that driver
10. Good marks are not got from engl by us

SADAŠNJE TRAJNO VRIJEME PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdog oblika sadašnjeg vremena glagola **to be**, oblika **being** koji je isti za sva lica jednine I množine I prošlog participa glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv I kojim ga prevodimo.

1. Moj prijatelj poziva nju na zabavu
2. Mi učimo engl
3. Oni šalju poruku meni u vezi dom zadatka
4. Ljudi grade kuće u našem gradu
5. Taj učenik pravi istu grešku
6. Ja pišem pismo prijateljici
7. On vidi tog čovjeka na ulici
8. Taj vozač vozi autobus za njemačku
9. Moja prijateljica polaže vozački ispit
10. Naši prijatelji posjećuju nas

Translation

1. My friend is inviting her on the party
2. We are learning engl
3. She is sending a message me about homework
4. That people is building home in our city
5. That puple is making soe mistakes
6. I am writing a letter a friend
7. He is at looking on the street
8. That driver is driving a bus for germany
9. My friend I passing driving test
10. Our friends are visiting us

Pasiv

1. She is being invited me on the party by my friend
2. English is being learned by us
3. A message is being sent me about hoework by her
4. Home is being built in our city
5. Some mistake is being made by that puple
6. A letter is being written a friend by me
7. That man is being looked in te street by me
8. A bus is being driven for germany by that driver
9. Driving test is being passed by my friend
10. We are being visited by our friends

Upitni oblik pasiva

11. Is she being invited me on the party by my friend
12. Is english being learned by us
13. Is message being sent me about hoework by her
14. Is home being built in our city
15. Is some mistake being made by that puple
16. Is letter being written a friend by me
17. Is that man being looked in te street by me
18. Is bus being driven for germany by that driver
19. Is driving test being passed by my friend
20. Are we being visited by our friends

Pasiv

1. She is not being invited me on the party by my friend
2. English is not being learned by us
3. A message is not being sent me about hoework by her
4. Home is not being built in our city
5. Some mistake is not being made by that puple
6. A letter is not being written a friend by me
7. That man is not being looked in te street by me
8. A bus is not being driven for germany by that driver
9. Driving test is not being passed by my friend
10. We are not being visited by our friends

PROŠLO PROSTO VRIJEME PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika prošlog vremena pomocnog glagola to be I prošlog participa glavog glagola koje stavljamo u ovo vrijeme pasiva.

1. Mi smo radili diktat prošle sedmice
2. Neko je otavio torbu na klupi juce
3. Naš profesor je kupio ulaznice za kino sinoc
4. Ta sekretarica je donijela izvještaj direktoru prošle sedmicež
5. Oni su slušali klasičnu muziku prije dva dana
6. Moja prijateljica je poslala poruku meni
7. Ja sam kupio tu iterasantnu knjigu prije 2 mjeseca
8. Moja prijateljica je pisala domaci zadatak sinoc
9. Taj vozač je vozio autobus za njemačku prošle sedmice
10. Moji prijatelji su posjetili mene prije dvije godine

Translation

1. We worked a dictation last week
2. Somebody left a bag on the bench yesterday
3. Our teacher bought tickets last night
4. That secretary brought a report director last week
5. They listened a classical music two days ago
6. My friend sent a message me last night
7. I bought that interesting book two days ago
8. My friend wrote hoework last night
9. That driver drove a bus for germany last week
10. My friends visited me two years ago

Pasiv

1. A dictation was worked last week by us
2. A bag was left on the bench
3. Tickets were bought last night by our teacher
4. A report was brought last week director by that secretary
5. Classical music was listened two days ago
6. A message was sent me last night by my friend
7. That interesting book was bought two month ago by me
8. Homework was written last night by my friend
9. A bus was driven for germany last week by that driver
10. I was visited two years ago by my friends

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Was I worked dictation last week by us
2. Was bag left on the bench
3. Were tickets bought last night by our teacher
4. Was report brought last week director by that secretary
5. Was classical music listened two days ago
6. Was message sent me last night by my friend
7. Was interesting book bought two month ago by me
8. Was omework written last night by my friend
9. Was bus driven for germany last week by that driver
10. Was i visited two years ago by my friends

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. A dictation was not worked last week by us
2. A bag was not left on the bench
3. Tickets were not bought last night by our teacher
4. A report was not brought last week director by that secretary
5. Classical music was not listened two days ago
6. A message was not sent me last night by my friend
7. That interesting book was not bought two month ago by me
8. Homework was not written last night by my friend
9. A bus was not driven for germany last week by that driver
10. I was not visited two years ago by my friends

PRESSENT PERFECT TENSE **PASSIVE**

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik sadašnjeg perfekta pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika sadašnjeg perfekta pomoćnog glagola to be (have/has been), prošlog participija glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv

I kojim ga prevodimo

1. Mi učimo engl već tri mjeseca
2. Mi učimo engl od prošle godine
3. Mi smo učili engl
4. Mi smo upravo učili engl
5. Taj vozač vozi autobus već 10 godina
6. On vozi autobus od prošle godine
7. Taj vozač je vozio autobus
8. Taj vozač je upravo došao na posao
9. Taj učenik piše diktat već tri puta
10. On piše diktat od prošlog mjeseca
11. Taj učenik je pisao diktat
12. Taj učenik je upravo pisao diktat

Translation

1. We have learned engl for three months
2. We have learned engl since last year
3. We have learned engl
4. We have just learned engl
5. That driver has driven a bus for two years
6. He has driven a bus since last year
7. That driver has driven a bus
8. That driver has just come on job
9. That pupil has written a dictation for three times
10. He has written a dictation since last month
11. That pupil has written a dictation
12. That pupil has just written a dictation

Pasiv

1. Engl has been learned for three mont by us
2. Engl has been learned since last year by us
3. Engl has been learned by us
4. Engl has just been learned by us
5. Bus has been driven for ten year by that driver
6. A bus has been driven since last years by that driver
7. A bus has bee driven by that driver
- 8.
9. A dictation has been written for three times by that puple
10. A dictation has been written since last month by him
11. A dictation has been written by that puple
12. A dictation has just been written by him

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Has engl been learned for three mont by us
2. Has engl been learned since last year by us
3. Has egl been learned by us
4. Has engl just been learned by us
5. Has bus been driven for ten year by that driver
6. Has bus been driven since last years by that driver
7. Has bus bee driven by that driver
- 8.
9. Has dictation been written for three times by that puple
10. Has dictation been written since last month by him
11. Has dictation been written by that puple
12. Has dictation just been written by him

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. Engl has not been learned for three mont by us
2. Engl has not been learned since last year by us
3. Engl has not been learned by us
4. Engl has not just been learned by us
5. Bus has not been driven for ten year by that driver
6. A bus has not been driven since last years by that driver
7. A bus has not bee driven by that driver
- 8.
9. A dictation has not been written for three times by that puple
10. A dictation has not been written since last month by him
11. A dictation has not been written by that puple
12. A dictation has not just been written by him

PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika prošlog trajnog vremena pomocnog glagola to be I prošlog participa glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv I kojim ga prevdimo.

1. Oni su učili engl za ispit cijelu večę
2. Taj vozač je vozio autobus za njemačku cijeli dan
3. Moji prijatelji su slušali muziku cijelo jutro
4. Ti učenici su poađali kurs engl cijeli mjesec
5. Ta djevojka je pravila iste greške cijelu sedmicu
6. Naši student su polagali ispite cijelu godiu
7. Ti radnici su pravili kuće cijelu godinu
8. Moji prijatelji su posjecivali kino cijelu sedmicu
9. Naši prijatelji su učili engl kada smo ih mi posjetili
10. Moja prijateljica je radial doaci kada sam ja došao joj

Translation

1. They were learning engl for examination all evening
2. That driver was driving a bus for germany all day
3. My friends were listening a music all evening
4. Those pupel were attending course of engl all mounth
5. That girl was making some mistake all morning
6. Our students were passing examination all year
7. Those workers were making houses all year
8. My friends were visiting cinema all week
9. Our friends were learning engl when we visited him
10. My friend was working homework wen I co her

Pasiv

1. Engl was being learned for examination all evening
2. A bus was being driven for germany all they by tat driver
3. Music was being listened all evening by my friends
4. Course of engl was being attended all mounth by those puples
5. Same mistakes were being made all mounth b that girl
6. Examination were being passed all year by our students
7. Houses were being made all year by those workers
8. Cinema was being visited all week by my friends
9. English was being learned by our friends when we visited them
10. Homework was being worked by my friend when I come here

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Wasengl being learned for examination all evening
2. Was bus being driven for germany all they by tat driver
3. Was music being listened all evening by my friends
4. Was course being attended all mounth by those puples
5. Were same mistakes being made all mounth b that girl
6. Were examination being passed all year by our students
7. Were houses being made all year by those workers
8. Was cinema being visited all week by my friends
9. Was engl being learned by our friends when we visited them
10. Was homework being worked by my friend when I come here

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. Engl was not being learned for examination all evening
2. A bus was not being driven for germany all they by tat driver
3. Music was not being listened all evening by my friends
4. Course of engl was not being attended all mounth by those puples
5. Same mistakes were not being made all mounth b that girl
6. Examination were not being passed all year by our students
7. Houses were not being made all year by those workers
8. Cinema was not being visited all week by my friends
9. English was not being learned by our friends when we visited them
10. Homework was not being worked by my friend when I come here

SADAŠNJI TRAJNI PERFEKAT PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik ovog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika [sadašnjeg perfekta](#) pomocnog glagola [to be](#) I prošlog participa glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv I kojim ga prevodimo

1. Ti učenici uče engl za kotrolni cijelo jutro
2. Naš vozač vozi autobus za Sarajevo cijelu sedmicu
3. Moji najbolji prijatelji slušaju muziku a zabavi cijelo večē
4. Ti student I pohađaju kurs engl cijelu godinu
5. Naši prijatelji uče engl za ispit cijelo popodne
6. Taj momak igra fudbal za aš tim cijelu godinu
7. Moji roditelji kupuju novi automobile već tri puta
8. Doktori posjeccuju pacijente u bolnici cijelu sedmicu
9. Ta sekretarica donosi izvještaj direktoru cijelu godinu
10. Naši učenici pisu diktat iz engl vec tri puta

Translation

1. Those pupils have been learning from English all morning
2. Our driver has been driving for Sarajevo all week
3. My best friends have been listening music on the party all evening
4. Those students have been attending course of English all year
5. Our friends have been learning English for examination all afternoon
6. That boy has been playing football for our team all year
7. My parents have been buying new car for three weeks
8. Doctors have been visiting patients in the hospital all week
9. That secretary has been bringing report director all years
10. Our pupils have been writing dictation from English for two weeks

Pasiv

1. English has been learned for control work all morning by them
2. A car has been driven for sa all week by our driver
3. Music has been listened on te party all night by my friends
4. Course of English has been attended all year by those students
5. English has been learned for examination all afternoon by our pupils
6. Football has been played for our team all year by that boy
7. New car has been bought for three weeks by y parents
8. Patients have been visited in the hospital all week by doctor
9. Report has been brought director all year by that secretary
10. Dictation has been written from English for three weeks by our pupils

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Has English been learned for control work all morning by them
2. Has bus been driven for sa all week by our driver
3. Has music been listened on te party all night by my friends
4. Has course of English been attended all year by those students
5. Has English been learned for examination all afternoon by our pupils
6. Has football been played for our team all year by that boy
7. Has new car been bought for three weeks by y parents
8. Have patients been visited in the hospital all week by doctor
9. Has report been brought director all year by that secretary
10. Has dictation been written from English for three weeks by our pupils

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. English has not been learned for control work all morning by them
2. A car has not been driven for sa all week by our driver
3. Music has not been listened on te party all nigt by my friends
4. Cont.of engl has not been attended all year by those students
5. Engl has not been learned for examination all afternoon by our pupels
6. Football has not been played for our team all year by that boy
7. New car has not been bought for three ways by y parents
8. Pacients have not been visited in the hospital all week by doctor
9. Report has not been brought director all year by that secretary
10. Dictation has not been written from engl for three ways by our pupels

PAST PERFECT TENSE **PASIVE**

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrdni oblik davnog prošlog vremena pasiva se gradi od potvrdnog oblika davnog prošlog vremena pomocnog glagola to be I prošlog participa glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv I kojim ga prevodimo

1. Sinoc je ona slušala pop muziku a posleje je slušala narodnu muziku
2. Prošle sedmice ja sam posjetio ameriku a posle sam posjetio kanadu
3. Juče ,ja sam uzeo knjigu u biblioteci a posle sam posjetio prijatelja
4. Prošli mjesec ona je polagala vozački ispit a posle je kupila automobile
5. Moja prijateljica je pisala pismo meni a posle je učila francuski
6. Prošle sedmice taj vozač je vozio autobus za njemačku a posle je vozio autobus za engl
7. Juče, mi smo pili kafu u restoranu a posle smo pili vočni čaj
8. Taj doctor je posjetio pacijente sinoc a posle je posjetio prijateljicu
9. Sinoc ,mi smo išli u kino a posle smo posjetili prijatelje u sa
10. Prošle godine moja najbolja prijateljica je pohađala kurs engl a posle je pohađala kur francuskog

Traslation

1. Last nigt she had listened pop music and after se listened folk music
2. Last week I had visited America and after I visited Canada
3. Yesterday I ad taken book in library and after I visited friend
4. Last mounth she had passed driving test and after she bought a car
5. My friend had written letter to me and after se leared French
6. Last week that driver had driven bus for germany and after he drove bus for engl
7. Yesterday we had dunk caffé in the restaurant and after we drunk fruit tea
8. That doctor had visited pacients last night and after he visited friend
9. Last night we had gone to do cinema and after we visited friends I sa
10. Last year my best friend ad attended course of engl and after she attended course of French

Pasiv

1. A pop music had been listened last night by her and after folk music was listened by her
2. America had been visted last work by me and after Canada was visited by me
3. Book had been taken I library last week and after were visited by me
4. Drivig test had been passed last week by her and after car was bought by her
5. Letter had been written by my friend and after French was learned by her
6. Bus had been driven for germ last week by that driver and after bus was driven for engl
7. Caffé had been drunk yesterday in the restaurant and after friend was visited by him
8. Pacients had been visited last night by that doctor and after friend was visited by him
9. Cinema had been visited by us and after friends were visited in sa by us
10. Course of engl had been attended last week by my friend and after French attended by her

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Hadpop music been listened last night by her and after was folk music was listened by her
2. Had ameerica been visted last week by me and after Canada was visited by me
3. Had book been taken I library last week and after were visited by me
4. Had driving test been passed last week by her and after car was bought by her
5. Had letter been written by my friend and after French was learned by her
6. Had bus been driven for germ last week by that driver and after bus was driven for engl
7. Had caffé been drunk yesterday in the restaurant and after friend was visited by him
8. Had pacients been visited last night by that doctor and after friend was visited by him
9. Had ciema been visited by us and after friends were visited in sa by us
10. Had course of engl been attended last week by my friend and after French attended by her

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. A pop music had not been listened last night by her and after folk music was listened by her
2. America had not been visited last week by me and after Canada was visited by me
3. Book had not been taken I library last week and after were visited by me
4. Driving test had not been passed last week by her and after car was bought by her
5. Letter had not been written by my friend and after French was learned by her
6. Bus had not been driven for germ last week by that driver and after bus was driven for engl
7. Caffe had not been drunk yesterday in the restaurant and after friend was visited by him
8. Patients had not been visited last night by that doctor and after friend was visited by him
9. Cinema had not been visited by us and after friends were visited in sa by us
10. Course of engl had not been attended last week by my friend and after French attended by her

DAVNO PROŠLO TRAJNO VRIJEME PASIVA

POTVRDNI OBLIK

Potvrдни oblik ovog vremena u pasivu se gradi potvrdnog oblika davnog prošlog vremena glagola to be I prošlog participa glavnog glagola koji stavljamo u pasiv I kojim ga prevodimo

1. Prošle sedmice ja sam posjetio engl a posle sam posjetio francusku
2. Mi smo pohađali kurs engl nakon što smo pohađali kurs francuskog
3. Ona je uzela automobile a posle je polagala vozački
4. Ta djevojka je poslala poruku meni a posle je poslala pismo
5. Oni su učili engl prije mnogo godina

Translation

1. Last week I had been visiting engl and after I visited france
2. We attended course of engl after we had been attending course of French
3. She had been buying a car and after she passed driving test
4. That girl had been sending a message to me and after she wrote a letter
5. They had been learning engl before a lot of years

Pasiv

1. Engl had been visited last week by me and after france was visited by me
2. Engl was attended by us after france had been attended by us

3. A car had been bought by her and after driving test was passed by her
4. A message had been sent by that girl and after letter was written by her
5. Engl had been learned before for lot of years by them

Upitni oblik pasiva

1. Had engl been visited last week by me and after france was visited b me
2. Was engl attended by us after france had been attended by us
3. Had a car been bought by her and after driving test was passed by her
4. Had message been sent by that girl and after letter was written by her
5. Had engl been learned before for lot of years by them

Odricni oblik pasiva

1. Engl had not been visited last week by me and after france was visited b me
2. Engl was not attended by us after france had been attended by us
3. A car had not been bought by her and after driving test was passed by her
4. A message had not been sent by that girl and after letter was written by her
5. Engl had not been learned before for lot of years by them

UPITNO-ODRICNE FRAZE

SADAŠNJI PERFEKAT

U potrdnim recenicama kod ovog vremena upitno-odricna fraza se gradi stavljanjem negacije **not** u središtu upitnog oblika ovog vremena

UPITNO-ODRICNA

1. Moja prijateljica je učila engl, zar ne ?
2. Ti učenici su radili diktat, zar ne ?
3. Ona radi kont.rad vec dva puta, zar ne ?
4. Ti učenici rade diktat od prošle sedmice, zar ne ?
5. Naš prof. je upravo dosao na čas, zar ne ?

Translation

1. My friend has learned engl, has not my friend ?
2. Those pupels have worked a dictation,have not those pupels ?
3. She has worked cont.work for two ways ,has not she ?
4. Those pupels have worked a dictation since last week, have not those pupels ?
5. Our prof. has just come on lesson ,has not our prof ?

UPITNE

1. Moja prijateljica nije učila engl, zar ne ?
2. Ti učenici nisu radili diktat, zar ne ?
3. Ona neradi kont.rad vec dva puta, zar ne ?
4. Ti učenici nerade diktat od prošle sedmice, zar ne ?
5. Naš prof. nijeje upravo dosao na čas, zar ne ?

Translation

1. My friend has not learned engl, has my friend ?
2. Those pupels have not worked a dictation,have those pupels ?
3. She has not worked cont.work for two ways ,has she ?
4. Those pupels have not worked a dictation since last week, have those pupels ?
5. Our prof. has not just come on lesson ,has our prof ?

PAST CONTINOUS TENSE

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica je slušala muziku cijelu večę, zar ne ?
2. Oni su posjećivali trg.sajam cijelu sedmicu, zar ne ?
3. On je učio engl kada sam ja posjetio njega, zar ne ?
4. Mi smo igrali fudbal, dok su oni slušali muziku, zar ne ?
5. Ti vozaci su vozili bus za njenaćku cijelu večę, zar ne ?

Translation

1. My best friend was listening folk mmusic all evening , was not my best friend

2. They were visiting trade fair all week, were not they
3. He was learning engl, when I visited him, was not e
4. We were playing football while they were listening music, were not we
5. Those driver were driving a bus for germ. All evening, were not those drivers

UPITNE

1. Moja najbolja prijateljica nije slušala muziku cijelu več, zar ne ?
2. Oni nisu posjećivali trg.sajam cijelu sedmicu, zar ne ?
3. On nije učio engl kada sam ja posjetio njega, zar ne ?
4. Mi nismo igrali fudbal, dok su oni slušali muziku, zar ne ?
5. Ti vozacu nisu vozili bus za njenačku cijelu več, zar ne ?

Translation

1. My best friend was not listening folk mmusic all evening , was my best friend
2. They were not visiting trade fair all week, were they
3. He was not learning engl, when I visited him, not e
4. We were not playing football while they were listening music, were we
5. Those driver were not driving a bus for germ. All evening, were those drivers

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINOUS TENSE

1. Moja prijateljica uči engl cijelo popodne, zar ne
2. Oni slušaju klasiču muziku cijelu več, zar ne
3. Ja pohađam kurs engl već dva mejseca, zar ne
4. Ona pohađa kurs engl od prošlog mjeseca , zar ne
5. Taj vozač vozi bus za njem. Već 10 godina, zaar ne

Translation

1. My friend has been learning all night, has not my friend
2. They have been listening classical music all night, have not they
3. I have been attending course of engl for two mounths,have not
4. She has been attending course of engl since last mounths,has not she
5. That driver has been driving bus for germ. for ten years, has not that driver

UPITNA

1. Moja prijateljica ne uči engl cijelo popodne, zar ne
2. Oni ne slušaju klasiču muziku cijelu več, zar ne
3. Ja ne pohađam kurs engl već dva mejseca, zar ne
4. Ona ne pohađa kurs engl od prošlog mjeseca , zar ne
5. Taj vozač ne vozi bus za njem. Već 10 godina, zaar ne

Translation

1. My friend has not been learning all night, has my friend
2. They have not been listening classical music all night, have they
3. I have not been attending course of engl for two mounths,have I
4. She has not been attending course of engl since last mounths,has she
5. That driver has not been driving bus for germ. for ten years, has that driver

PAST PERFECT CONTINOUS TENSE

1. Mi smo učili engl. prije mnogo vremena, zar ne
2. On je učio engl a poslije je došao u kino,zar ne
3. Moja prijateljica je slušala narodnu muziku prije mnogo vremena
4. Naši roditelji su išli u kino,a pose su otišli kući, zar ne
5. Taj vozač je vozi bus za njem. Prije mnogo vremena, zar ne

Translation

1. We had learned engl.before lot of time, had not we

2. He had learned engl and after e went in the cinema,had not he
3. My friend had listened folk music lot of years,had not my friend
4. Our parents had gone in the ciema and after the went omme,had not our parents
5. That driver had driven bus for germ. before lot of time,had not that driver

UPITNA

1. Mi nismo učili engl. prije mnogo vremena, zar ne
2. On nije učio engl a poslije je došao u kino,zar ne
3. Moja prijateljica nije slušala narodnu muziku prije mnogo vremena
4. Naši roditelji nisu išli u kino,a pose su otišli kući, zar ne
5. Taj vozač nije vozi bus za njem. Prije mnogo vremena, zar ne

Translation

1. We had not learned engl.before lot of time, had we
2. He had not learned engl and after e went in the cinema,had he
3. My friend had not listened folk music lot of years,had my friend
4. Our parents had not gone in the ciema and after the went omme,had our parents
5. That driver had not driven bus for germ. before lot of time,had that driver

DIREKTNI I INDIREKTNI GOVOR

Direktni I indirektni govor možemo upotrebljavati u svim glagolskim vremenima.Ako je glagol [say](#) u rečenici direktnog govora u sadašnjem vremenu onda pri prebacivanju recenice iz direktnog u indirektno govor ,ostaje isto glagolsko vrijeme I u recenici indirektnog govora s tim da samo mijenjamo licne zamjenice.

Ako je glagol u recenici direktnog govora u bilo kojem glagolskom vremenu onda pri prebacivanju recenice u indirektni govor ostaje isto glagolsko vrijeme I u recenici indirektnog govora

Glagol **say** koristimo u recenici direktnog govora uvijek, a ako se iza njega nalazi objekat (osoba kojoj govorimo) onda ispred tog objekta stoji prefix **to**.

Glagol **say** se može javiti I u recenici indirektnog govora samo onda kada u recenici direktnog govora iza njega nema objekta (osobe kojoj se govori) a ako u recenici direktnog govora iza glagola **say** stoji objekat onda u tom slučaju glagol **say** u indirektnom govoru prelazi u glagol **tell**

Glagol **tell** se koristi samo u rečenicama indirektnog govora I u tom slučaju iz anjega stoji objekat.

1. Ona kaže: "ja sam bolesna"
2. Ona kaže meni: "ja sam bolesna"
3. On kaže: "ja sam završio posao"
4. On kaže njoj: "ja sam završio posao"

DIREKTNI GOVOR

1. She says: "I am ill"
2. She says to me: "I am ill"
3. He says. "I have finished a job"
4. He says to her: "I have finished a job"

INDIREKTNI GOVOR

1. Se says:"she is is ill"
2. She teels me: "she is ill"
3. He say:" he has finished a job"
4. He tells her:"he has finished a job"

PROŠLO VRIJEME DIREKTNOG I INDIREKTNOG GOVORA

Kada je glagol **say** u recenici direktnog govora u prošlom vremenu(**said**) onda pri prebacivanju recenice iz direktnog u indirektni govor dolazi do sekvencije vremena (promjene,jedno vrijeme uazad) I to sledeći redoslijedom:

DIREKTNI	INDIREKTNI
Present S.T.	Past S.T.
Present C.T.	Past C.T.
Present Perfect T.	Past Perfect T.

Past S.T.	Past Perfect T.
Future	Glagol Would
Present Perfect C.T.	Past perfect C.T.
...	...

Kada je glagol **said** u rečenici direktnog govora samostalan onda se on prebacuje u indirektni govor, a ako je iza njega objekat onda on prelazi u indirektnom govoru u glagol **told**
 Vrlo često pri prebacivanju rečenice iz direktnog govora u indirektni govor dolazi do promjene ličnih zamjenica

1. Ona je rekla: "ja sam bolesna"
2. Ona je rekla meni: "ja sam bolesna"
3. Oni su rekli: "mi smo učili engl juče"
4. Oni su rekli nama: "mi smo učili engl"

DIREKTNI

1. She said: "I am ill"
2. She said to me: "I am ill"
3. They said: "we have learned engl"
4. They said to us: "we have learned engl"

INDIREKTNI

1. She said: "she was ill"
2. She told me: "she was ill"
3. They said: "they had learned engl"
4. They told us: "they had learned engl"

IMPERATIV

Potvrđni oblik iz rečenice direktnog govora postaje infinitiv u rečenici indirektnog govora tako što stavimo prefix **to** ispred infinitiva

1. Ona je rekla: "idi kuci"
2. Ona je rekla meni: "idi kuci"
3. Ona je rekla njima: "Dođite ovamo"
4. On je rekao: "Dođi ovamo"

DIREKTNI

1. She said: "go home"
2. Se said to me: "go home"
3. She said them: "come here"
4. He said: "come here"

INDIREKTNI

1. She said to go home
2. She told me to go home
3. She told tem to come here
4. He said to come here

ODRICNI OBLIK IMPERATIVA

1. She said not to go home
2. She said not to go ome
3. She told me not to go home
4. He told me not to go home

100 OSNOVNIH RIJEČI ENGLSKOG JEZIKA

1. a (neodređem član)
2. after – posle
3. again – opet
4. all – svi
5. almost – skoro
6. also – takođe
7. always – uvijek
8. and – i
9. because – zato
10. before – prije
11. big – veliki
12. but – ali
13. can – moći
14. come – doći
15. either/or – bilo/ili
16. find – naći
17. first – prvi
18. for – za
19. friend – prijatelj
20. from – iz
21. go – ići
22. good – dobar
23. goodbye – doviđenja
24. happy – srećan
25. have – imati
26. he-on
27. hello – zdravo
28. here – ovde
29. how – kako
30. I – ja
31. I am – ja sam
32. If – ako
33. In – u
34. know – znati
35. last – posljednji, prošli
36. like – sviđati, biti naklonjen

37. little – malo
38. love – voljeti
39. make – praviti
40. many – mnogo
41. me – mene
42. more – više
43. most – najviše
44. much – mnogo
45. my – moj
46. new – novi
47. no – ne
48. not – nije
49. now – sada
50. of – od
51. often – često
52. on – na
53. one – jedan
54. only – samo
55. or – ili
56. other – drugi
57. our – naš
58. out – van
59. over – iznad
60. people – ljudi
61. place – mjesto
62. please – molim
63. same – isto
64. see – vidjeti
65. she – ona
66. so – tako
67. some – neki
68. sometimes – ponekad
69. still – ipak, još
70. such – takav
71. tell – reći
72. thanks – hvala
73. that – to
74. the – određen član
75. their – njihov
76. them – njih
77. then – onda
78. there is, are – ima, postoji, postoje

79. they - oni
80. thing – stvar
81. think – misliti
82. this – ovo
83. time – vrijeme
84. to – ka
85. under – ispod
86. up – gore
87. us – nas
88. use – koristiti
89. very – vrlo
90. we – mi
91. what – šta
92. when – kada
93. where – gdje
94. who – ko
95. why – zašto
96. which – koji
97. with – sa
98. you – ti,vi
99. yes – da