

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE
(PROSTO PROŠLO VREME)

THE FORM
(FORMA)

1) AFFIRMATIVE FORM
(POTVRDNI OBLIK)

IN REGULAR VERBS, it is formed by adding **-ED to the infinitive**:
to work- worked, to play,-played, to ask-asked, to remember-remembered, to kill-killed...
(Kod pravilnih glagola gradi se dodavanjem nastavka –ED na infinitiv glagola.)

IN IRREGULAR VERBS, the form for past simple is irregular, it has to be learnt . The forms are found in **the list of irregular verbs(the second form)**.
to eat-ate, to see-saw, to do-did, to go-went, to take-took...
(Kod nepravilnih glagola, oblik za prošlo vreme je nepravilan i mora da se nauči. Oblici za past simple ovih glagola nalaze se u listi nepravilnih glagola, i to u drugoj koloni)

S + -ED/II

- e.g. We moved to London ten years ago.
- e.g. Mary opened a flower shop last year.
- e.g. I went to the theatre yesterday.
- e.g. She met her old friend two days ago.

2) INTERROGATIVE FORM
(UPITNI OBLIK)

-is formed by introducing the auxiliary verb **DID before the subject, with infinitive of the main verb after the subject or:**

(what,when,how,why,where) + DID + S+ INFINITIVE

QUESTION WORD

Note: Did is the past simple form of the verb DO

(Upitni oblik gradi se uvođenjem pomoćnog glagola DID ispred subjekta , dok iza subjekta stoji infinitiv glavnog glagola)

- e.g. Did we move to London ten years ago?
- e.g. When did Mary open the flower shop ?
- e.g. Where did you go yesterday?

e.g. Who did she meet two days ago?

3) NEGATIVE FORM (ODRIČNI OBLIK)

is formed by introducing the auxiliary verb **DIDN'T** between the subject and infinitive of the main verb:

S + DIDN'T + INFINITIVE

(Odrični oblik gradi se uvođenjem pomoćnog glagola DIDN'T između subjekta i infinitiva glavnog glagola)

e.g. We didn't move to London ten years ago.

e.g. Mary didn't open the flower shop ...

e.g. I didn't go to the theatre yesterday.

e.g. She didn't meet her old friend two days ago.

USE

(UPOTREBA)

1. It is used to express an action completed in the past at a definite time. There is no connection to the present. The time is either given, asked or the action clearly took place at a definite time, even though the time is not mentioned.

Adverbial phrases of time used with this tense are the following :

- **yesterday**
- *three weeks ago*
- **last year**
- **in 2002**
- **on March 7th 2001**
- **from March to June**
- **for 6 weeks ***
-
- **in the 1980s**
- **in the last century**
- **in the past**

e.g. *Tesla died in 1943.*

e.g. *I saw John two days ago.*

...

e.g. *When did you go to London?*

...

e.g. *The train was ten minutes late.*

e.g. I bought this dress in Rome.

(Koristi se da izrazi radnju koja se desila u tačno određeno vreme u prošlosti. I nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjošću. Vreme je ili dato u rečenici, ili se za njega pita, ili je jasno iz konteksta da je da se radnja desila u tačno određeno vreme u prošlosti iako samo vreme se ne spominje u rečenici. Priloške odredbe za vreme su sledeće)

2. It is used to express a repeated action in the past, past habit, something that happened again and again in the past

(za radnju koja se ponavljala u prošlosti, za prošlu naviku)

e.g. He always carried an umbrella.

e.g. They never drank wine.

e.g. When I was younger, I went to the seaside every year.

3. Something that was true for a period of time, or that occupied a period now terminated.
(za ranju koja je važila neki period vremena u prošlosti koji je završen)

e.g. He worked in that bank for years.

e.g. She lived in Belgrade for five years.

e.g. He was married to her from 1998 to 2003.

4. For an action which occurred at a moment in a period of time now terminated. (Za radnju koja se desila u nekom trenutku tokom perioda koji je završen)

e.g. My grandma once saw Queen Victoria.

5. In Type 2 Conditionals as well as in some phrases (***as if, as though, it is time, if only, I wish, would sooner/rather***) it refers to unreal present. (U kondicionalnim rečenicama drugog tipa i pojedinim izrazima, past simple se odnosi na nerealnu, zamišljenu sadašnjost)

e.g. If I were you, I wouldn't do that. (I am not you)

e.g. If only she were here. (She isn't here)

e.g. I would rather she stayed here (different subjects) Compare: I would rather go somewhere else (the same subject)

e.g. She speaks as though she were his superior. (She isn't his superior)

*Note : In these examples, we always use **were** as the only form of the verb **to be** .*

Graphemic change in past simple

1. We add -D instead of -ED in verbs ending in E
love –loved, explode-exploded
2. Y turns into I before -ED, but only if a consonant precedes it
carry-carried, study-studied...
3. Doubling of the final consonant
stop-stopped, admit-admitted, occur-occurred

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (PROŠLO TRAJNO VREME)

THE FROM

(FORMA)

1) AFFIRMATIVE FORM (POTVRDNI OBLIK)

...is formed by the past tense of the verb to be (was/were) and the present participle of the main verb (-ing)

S + WAS/WERE + V-ING

the present participle

e.g. I was preparing dinner in the kitchen...

e.g. The children were sleeping...

2) INTERROGATIVE FORM (UPITNI OBLIK)

-is formed by INVERSION

(what,when,how,why,where) + WAS/WERE+ S+ V-ING

(Upitni oblik gradi se INVERZIJOM subjekta I POMOĆNOG glagola)

e.g. Were you preparing dinner...?

e.g. Where were the children sleeping...?

3) NEGATIVE FORM (ODRIČNI OBLIK)

S + WASN'T/WEREN'T + V-ING

e.g. I wasn't preparing dinner in the kitchen...

e.g. The children weren't sleeping...

USE (UPOTREBA)

1. For an action which continued for some time but whose exact limits are not known or are not important. (Za radnju koja je trajala izvesno vreme ali čije precizne granice nisu poznate ili nisu važne)

e.g. They were sitting at the table.

e.g. She was playing the piano.

2. It can express gradual development without an expression of time. (Bez priloške odredbe za vreme može da izrazi postepeni razvoj događaja ili radnje)

e.g. It was getting darker.

e.g. The wind was rising.

3. It emphasizes duration of the action in the past (usually with the following expressions. All day, all night, all evening). (Naglašava trajanje neke prošle radnje)

e.g. I was studying maths all night.

4. It expresses an action in progress at a point in the past. (Izražava radnju koja je bila u toku u nekom trenutku u prošlosti)

e.g. What were you doing this time yesterday?

e.g. It was six o'clock and they were making dinner.

The point in time can be expressed by a past event (another action in past simple)
(Taj prošli trenutak može biti izražen i prošlim događajem, tj. nekom drugom radnjom u past simple obliku)

e.g. When they returned, the children were sleeping.

e.g. I was having a cup of coffee when I heard a loud noise in the corridor.

5. It can express two or more parallel actions in progress in the past. (Može da izrazi dve ili više paralelnih radnji u prošlosti, radnji koje su bile u toku u isto vreme)

e.g. While I was playing the guitar, she was singing.

e.g. They were making dinner while everyone else was watching a game.

6. It can be used in descriptions. Note the combination of description (past continuous) with narrative (past simple) .(Koristi se za opisivanje pozadine, atmosfere nekog događaja u naraciji)

e.g. A wood fire was burning and a cat was sleeping in front of it. A girl was playing the piano and singing softly to herself. Suddenly there was a knock on the door. The girl stopped playing. The cat woke up.

7. It can express intention in the past, future in the past .(Izražava i nameru u prošlosti, tzv. budućnost u prošlosti)

e.g. He was busy packing , for he was leaving that night.

e.g. We were meaning to call in and see you, but Anna wasn't feeling well.

8. As an alternative to simple past, it expresses a more casual, or less deliberate action. (u odnosu na past simple može da označava radnju koja je manje namerna, tj. više usputna, slučajna)

e.g. I talked to Tom the other day. / I was talking to Tom the other day.

Note: What were you doing in my room? (You have no right to be there, I am mad)

What did you do in my room? (I am just asking, objectively, without negative emotion)