

ANGLEŠKA SLOVNICA – PRIDEVNIK IN PRISLOV

ADJECTIVE

- Pridevniki so besede, ki opisujejo samostalnik in nam dajo o njem več informacij
npr.
*a **sweet** taste*
*a **red** apple*
*a **technical** problem*
*an **Italian** woman*
- Večina pridevnikov lahko stoji na dveh mestih:
 - ko stojijo pred samostalnikom so „attributive“ (atributivni/pridevni)
*a **black** cat*
*a **slow** journey*
*a **large** suitcase*
 - ko stojijo za samostalnikom so „predicative“ (predikativni)
*The cat was **black**.*
*The journey seemed **slow**.*
*They were growing **tired**.*
- Nekateri pridevniki se lahko pojavijo samo na enem mestu
✓ *She was **alone** that evening.* [‘alone’ = predicative]
✓ *It was a **mere** scratch.* [‘mere’ = attributive]
X *I saw an **alone** woman.* [‘alone’ ne moremo uporabiti v atributivni poziciji]
X *The scratch was **mere**.* [‘mere’ ne moremo uporabiti v predikativni poziciji]

COMPARISON

- Večina pridevnikov ima tri oblike – positive/osnovnik, comparative/primernik in superlative/presežnik

Happy	Happier	The happiest
Interesting	More interesting	The most interesting

- Primernik uporabljamo takrat, ko primerjamo 2 osebi ali stvari
*He is **taller** than me.*
*This puzzle is **easier** than the last one.*
*The book was **more interesting** than the film.*
- Presežnik uporabljamo takrat, ko primerjamo eno osebo ali stvar z vsemi ostalimi v isti skupini
*He was the **tallest** boy in the class.*
*This puzzle is the **easiest** in the whole book.*
*It's the **most interesting** book I've ever read.*
- V angleščini se pridevniki stopnjujejo na dva načina
 - z obrazili –er in –est
 - opisno

Z OBRAZILI

- Z obrazili stopnjujemo pridevnike, ki imajo samo en zlog, npr.

Clean	Cleaner	The cleanest
New	Newer	The newest
Red	Redder	The reddest

- Pridevnike, ki imajo dva zloga in se končajo na -y

Dirty	Dirtier	The dirtiest
Happy	Happier	The happiest
Easy	Easier	The easiest

- Pridevnike, ki imajo dva zloga in se končajo na -er

Clever	Cleverer	The cleverest
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- Pridevnike, ki imajo dva zloga in se končajo na -le

Simple	Simpler	The simplest
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- Pridevnike, ki imajo dva zloga in se končajo na -ow

Narrow	Narrower	The narrowest
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- Črkovanje pridevnikov, ki jih stopnjujemo z obrazili

Large	Larger	The largest
Big	Bigger	The biggest
Sad	Sadder	The saddest
Dirty	Dirtier	The dirtiest
Shy	Shyer	The shiest

- Enozložni glagoli in dvozložni glagoli z naglasom na 2. zlogu, ki se končajo na CVC → CVCC+ er/est
- Glagoli, ki se končajo na soglasnik + -y → i + er/est

OPISNO STOPNJEVANJE

- Opisno z besedama „more“ in „the most“ stopnjujemo pridevnike, ki imajo tri zloga ali več (razen izjem)

difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
useful	more useful	the most useful
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
popular	more popular	the most popular

- V obratno smer pridevnike stopnjujemo z besedicama „less“ in „the least“

difficult	less difficult	the least difficult
useful	less useful	the least useful
interesting	less interesting	the least interesting
popular	less popular	the least popular

PRIMERNIK

- Primernik lahko še dodatno poudarimo z besedami kot „much“, „a lot“, „far“, „even“, „rather“ in „than ever“
This food is much better than the food we had yesterday.
The town is a lot more crowded these days because of the new shopping centre.
Alex is far less intelligent than the other kids in the class.
We've been busier than ever at work this last month or so.
- Primernih lahko omehčamo z besedama „a little“ in „a bit“ (manj formalno)
She feels a little more confident now that she's given her first public performance.
She feels a bit more confident ...
- Kadar primerjamo dve osebi/stvari, uporabimo primernik in besedo „than“.

- Če namesto samostalnika uporabimo zaimек, uporabimo predmetno obliko (tj. me, him, itd.)
*Jack is **taller than** Mike.*
*Could you carry this? You're stronger **than me**.*
*She was always more sociable **than he was**.*
- Če želimo povedati, da sta si dve osebi/stvari enaki, uporabimo osnovnik in „as...as“
*Bethany is **as old as** I am/me.*
*John is not **as rich as** Rick.*
- Če primerjamo dve osebi/stvari in želimo povedati, da je ena izmed njih manj nekaj kot druga, uporabimo „not as ... as“ ali „less“, čeprav slednjo običajno uporabimo z dolgimi pridevniki
*The second method was **less complicated than** the first one.*
*This new laptop is **not as fast as*** my old one. I'm sorry I bought it now.*
*boljše kot less fast than my old one.

PRESEŽNIK

- Pri presežniku načeloma vedno uporabimo določni člen „the“, v neformalnih situacijah pa ga lahko tudi spustimo, posebno za „povezovalnimi glagoli“ (be, seem) in glagoli zaznavanja (look, taste), če ni za tem nobenega samostalnika
They've got them in red, green or grey. Which looks best?
If you want to get a message to Peter, email is quickest. He never answers the phone.
- S presežniki lahko uporabimo tudi svojilne pridevnike ali the/svojilni zaimек + število
My worst score ever in an exam was zero. I just couldn't answer any of the questions.
Birmingham is the second biggest city in England.
His two best friends organised a surprise party for him on his fortieth birthday.
- Presežnike lahko še dodatno poudarimo z besedami kot „by far“, „easily“ or „of all“
*The Beatles were **by far the most successful** rock band of the 1960s.*
*This method is **by far the least complicated**.*
*She's **easily the best** dancer in the group. No one is as elegant as her.*
*There were a number of excellent poems entered for the competition, but **the best poem of all** was written by a ten-year-old boy.*
- V bolj formalnih situacijah lahko uporabimo tudi „quite“
*This is **quite the most irresponsible** behaviour I have ever seen.*

POSEBNOSTI

- Nepravilni pridevniki

good	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
much	more	most	uncountable nouns
many	more	most	countable nouns
little	less	least	
little	smaller	smallest	

- Nekateri pridevniki se lahko stopnjujejo na oba načina

clever	cleverer / more clever	cleverest / most clever
common	commoner / more common	commonest / most common
likely	likelier / more likely	likeliest / most likely
pleasant	pleasanter / more pleasant	pleasantest / most pleasant
polite	politer / more polite	politest / most polite
quiet	quieter / more quiet	quietest / most quiet
simple	simpler / more simple	simplest / most simple
stupid	stupider / more stupid	stupidest / most stupid
subtle	subtler / more subtle	subtlest / most subtle
sure	surer / more sure	surest / most sure

- Pridevniki z različnimi pomeni

positive	comparative	superlative	comment
<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i>	<i>farthest</i>	<i>distance</i>
	<i>further</i>	<i>furthest</i>	<i>distance or time</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>	
	<i>latter</i>	x	
	x	<i>last</i>	
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>	<i>people and things</i>
	<i>elder</i>	<i>eldest</i>	<i>people (family)</i>
<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i>	<i>nearest</i>	<i>distance</i>
	x	<i>next</i>	<i>order</i>

GRADABLE/NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

- Gradable/stopnjevalni in non-gradable/nestopnjevalni pridevniki
- Večina pridevnikov je stopnjevalnih, kar pomeni, da lahko njihov pomen modificiramo (naredimo močnejšega, šibkejšega) tako, da predenj postavimo enega ali več prislovov
an expensive car
*a **very** expensive car*
*a **fairly** expensive car*
*an **extremely** expensive car*
- Nestopnjevalni pridevniki so tisti, katerih pomenov ne moremo dodatno modificirati s prislovi
*the **western** side of the mountain*
***electronic** devices*
*a **nuclear** reactor*

QUALITATIVE AND CLASSIFYING ADJECTIVES

- Nekateri pridevniki ne tvorijo primernika in presežnika in prav tako jih ne moremo stopnjevati (grade). To je zato, ker imamo dva tipa pridevnikov: qualitative/kakovostni and classifying/vrstni adjectives
- Kakovostni pridevniki opisujejo kakovostne značilnosti osebe ali stvari – ali so veliki, mali, veseli, žalostni itd. Ti tipi pridevnikov so stopnjevalni
*a fairly **tall** man*
*a very **boring** film*

a really **long** holiday
an extremely **expensive** car

- Vrstni pridevniki razvrščajo samostalnike v kategorije.
Berete dnevni ali mesečni časopis (daily/weekly)?
Imate doma električno ali plinsko peč (electric/gas)?

the **western** hemisphere
an **annual** event
the **external** walls
a **nuclear** weapon

- Vrstni pridevniki običajno tudi ne tvorijo primernika in presežnika in niso stopnjevalni
more annual
the most nuclear
fairly annual
really external

ADVERB

- Prislovi imajo veliko različnih funkcij in pomenov, še posebno pa so pomembni za izražanje časa (kdaj se nekaj zgodi) – I never get up **early** at the weekends
načina (kako se nekaj zgodi) – Walk across the road **carefully**!
kraja (kje se nekaj zgodi oz. nahaja) – When we got **there**, the concert had already started.
pogostosti (kako pogosto se nekaj dogaja) – I'm **always** losing my keys.
stopnje (izražajo stopnjo nečesa)* – It's **rather** cold, isn't it?

*Degree/Focusing adverbs se najpogosteje uporabljajo za modificiranje pridevnikov in drugih prislovov. Izražajo stopnjo neke značilnosti:
absolutely, enough, perfectly, somewhat, a (little) bit, entirely, pretty, terribly, a lot, extremely, quite, too, almost, fairly, rather, totally, awfully, highly, remarkably, utterly, completely, lots, slightly, very, especially, just, mainly, particularly, generally, largely, only, simply

COMPARISON

- Veliko prislovov lahko ima, tako kot pridevniki, 3 oblike: osnovno, primerno, presežno

loudly	more loudly	the most loudly
fast	faster	the fastest
well	better	the best

- Primerno obliko uporabljamo takrat, ko primerjamo dve dejanji/stanji
*She ate her lunch **more quickly** than Joe (did).*
*Can't we go any **faster**?*
*The company performed **better** this year (than last year).*
*I made my cough sound **worse** than it actually was.*
- Presežno obliko pa takrat, ko primerjamo eno dejanje/stanje z vsemi ostalimi v isti skupini
*The first stage of a divorce passes the **most quickly**.*
*We need people who are determined, not just those who can run the **fastest**.*
*He's playing the kind of role that suits him **best**.*
***Worst** of all, we didn't have the rights to our own films.*

- Primerno in presežno obliko prislovov tvorimo na več načinov, odvisno od črkovanja prislova
 1. Prislovi, ki se končajo na -ly
primernik tvorimo z besedo „more“, presežnik pa „the most“

slowly	more slowly	the most slowly
happily	more happily	the most happily

2. Prislovi, ki imajo enako obliko kot pridevniki
Ti tvorijo primerno in presežno obliko z obrazili -er in -est

early	earlier	earliest
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest
late	later	latest
long	longer	longest
low	lower	lowest
near	nearer	nearest
soon	sooner	soonest

3. Nepravilna primerna in presežna oblika
Nekaterim prislovom se popolnoma spremeni oblika

badly	worse	worst
well	better	best
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther (or <i>further</i>)	farthest (or <i>furthest</i>)
badly	worse	worst

POLOŽAJ PRISLOVA

- Prislovi lahko stojijo na treh mestih v povedi ali stavku
na začetku (***perhaps*** they'll arrive this evening)
na sredini (she ***hardly*** knew him)
na koncu (I left the bedroom and ran ***downstairs***)
- Njihov položaj v povedi je odvisen od tipa prislova, si pa lahko pomagamo s par smernicami

ZAČETNA POZICIJA – glavni prislovi, ki stojijo na začetku so tisti, ki

- Začnejo poved/stavek, ki je vezan na prejšnjo poved/stavek
*People tend to put on weight in middle age. **However**, gaining weight is not inevitable.*
*I'll begin with an overview of the product. **Secondly**, I'll talk about projected sales.*
- Izražajo čas ali pogostost
Afterwards, we went out for a walk.
Sometimes she wonders what life's all about.
- Izražajo kraj
There goes my bus!
Up he ran, soon disappearing from view.

- Komentirajo preostanek povedi/stavka
***Luckily**, our meal lived up to expectation.*
***Clearly**, more research is needed.*

SREDINSKA POZICIJA – glavni prislovi, ki stojijo na sredini so tisti, ki

- Izražajo pogostost
*We **always** meet for coffee on Saturday.*
*She's **never** been to Sweden.*
- Izražajo način
*He **carefully** avoided my eye.*
*I **slowly** walked into town.*
- Komentirajo preostanek povedi/stavka
***Luckily**, our meal lived up to expectation.*
***Clearly**, more research is needed.*
- Naredijo pomen glagola, pridevnika ali drugega prislova močnejši/šibkejši
*She **nearly** fell asleep at her desk.*
*These ideas are **very** complicated.*
- Komentirajo preostali del povedi/stavka
*When we first heard this story, **frankly**, we couldn't believe it.*
- Se osredotočajo na določen del povedi/stavka
*I'm **only** going to stay in New York for a week.*
*Tina can't **just** drop all her commitments.*

KONČNA POZICIJA – glavni prislovi, ki stojijo na koncu so tisti, ki

- Izražajo način
*It's an interesting plot twist, and one that works **well**.*
*For some reason, his career progressed **slowly**.*
- Izražajo čas ali pogostost
*The troops flew home **yesterday**.*
*They're sending hundreds of texts to each other **monthly**.*
- Izražajo kraj
*They're sitting at the table over **there**.*
*There was a sudden burst of laughter from the people who could see **outside**.*

PRISLOVI IN GLAGOLI

- Prislovi pogosto stojijo med osebkom in glagolom
*We **always** meet for lunch at 1 p.m.*
*I **completely** forgot his name.*
- Lahko stojijo tudi med pomožnim in glavnim glagolom
*The concert was **suddenly** cancelled.*
*He had **quickly** eaten his dinner.*

SENTENCE ADVERBS

- Nekateri prislovi se nanašajo na celotno poved in ne zgolj na le en del
- Takšne prislove imenujemo „povedni prislovi“ oz. sentence adverbs
- Delujejo kot komentar in izražajo odnos ali mnenje govorca do neke določene situacije
- Ti tipi prislovov pogosto nastopajo na začetku povedi

***Clearly**, there have been unacceptable delays.*
(= It is clear that there have been unacceptable delays.)

Sadly, the forests are now under threat.

(= It is sad that the forests are now under threat.)

Curiously, he never visited America.

(= It's curious that he never visited America.)

- Ti prislovi izražajo mnenje govorca, da je nekaj, kar se je zgodilo jasno/zanimivo/žalostno
- Če pogledamo prislove *clearly*, *sadly* in *curiously* v naslednjih treh povedih in jih primerjamo s prejšnjimi, lahko takoj opazimo razliko

He spoke **clearly** and with conviction.

(= He spoke in a clear way and with conviction.)

She smiled **sadly**.

(= She smiled in a sad way.)

He looked at her **curiously**.

(= He looked at her in a curious/inquisitive way.)

LINKING ADVERBS - then, however

- Linking adverbs ali „vezni prislovi“ so tisti prislovi, ki izražajo odnos med dvema enotama (stavkoma, povedima), npr. časovno sosledje, vzrok/posledica, kontrast

*I left my house in the morning **then** I went to pick up Leanne at her house.* [sequence]

*We talked until the early hours and **consequently** I overslept the next morning.* [cause] and [effect]

→ the result of the late night is that I was late the next morning

*The sun will be shining in France. **However**, heavy rain is expected in Spain.* [contrast]

- Then in consequently lahko uporabimo tako pri združevanju stavkov kot povedi. Za združevanje stavkov v isti povedi običajno uporabljamo BUT, medtem ko HOWEVER uporabljamo za združevanje povedi

*There was no room for them **but** they got on the train.*

*There was no room for them. **However**, they got on the train.*

ADJECTIVE → ADVERB

- Prislove običajno tvorimo iz pridevnikov tako, da pridevniku dodamo obrazilo -ly

Important	Importantly
Beautiful	Beautifully
Calm	Calmly
Innocent	Innocently
Loud	Loudly

- Obstaja pa seveda nekaj izjem

Good		Well
Fast		Fast
Hard		Hard

- Niso pa vse besede, ki se končajo na –ly prislovi!
- Na –ly se končajo tudi nekateri pridevniki
silly, lonely, lovely, ugly, deadly, etc.
→ Ti pridevniki nimajo prislova
- In samostalniki
bully, melancholy, Italy, butterfly, etc.
- Ter tudi glagoli
bully, rely, apply, etc.

ČRKOVANJE

- Če se pridevnik konča na –y, ima prislov končnico –ily
happy → happily
- Če se pridevnik konča na –ble, ima prislov končnico –bly
comfortable → comfortably
- Če se pridevnik konča na –ic, ima prislov končnico –ically
dramatic → dramatically

POGOSTE KONČNICE BESEDNIH VRST

NOUNS

- ance (entrance, importance, advance)
- ence (confidence, patience, violence)
- er, -or (actor, singer, computer)
- ist, -yst (analysr, artist, flutist, chemist)
- ((a)t)ion (nation, selection, action, admiration)
- ness (happiness, kindness, blindness)
- ment (compliment, settlement, treatment)
- ity (infinity, ability, pity)
- ian (civilian, electrician, pedestrian)
- ism (alpinism, hedonism, realism)
- ship (hardship, relationship, friendship)
- ive (initiative, additive, fugitive)
- acy (privacy, accuracy, literacy)

ADJECTIVES

- able (breakable, vulnerable, comfortable)
- ible (flexible, possible, terrible)
- (ic)al (critical, magnetic, musical)
- (i)ous (envious, previous, curious)
- ful (helpful, careful, playful)
- less (painless, careless, penniless)
- ish (boyish, selfish, childish, Polish)
- ate (adequate, chocolate)
- ary (scary, military, secondary)
- ive (active, generative, alive)
- y (happy, foggy, Christmasy, busy)