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Glagolska vremena

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Sadašnje prosto vrijeme – Simple Present Tense

Sadašnje vrijeme svih glagola obrazuje se tako da se uz glagolska vremena uvijek stavljaju lične zamjenice. Jedino se treće lice jednine prezenta razlikuje od ostalih lica, jer dobija nastavak "-s" ili "-es", osim glagola:

to be - biti, to have - imati, can, may - moći, must - morati, ought - trebati.

Nastavak "-s" za sadašnje vrijeme izgovara se kao "s" ako dolazi iza bezvučnog suglasnika, ili "z" ako dolazi iza zvučnog suglasnika ili samoglasnika:

he speaks (hi spi:ks), he reads (hi ri:dz).

Glagoli koji se završavaju na s, x, z, sh i ch obrazuju treće lice nastavkom jednine nastavkom "-es":

he dresses, he teaches.

Glagoli koji se u infinitivu završavaju na "-y", kad pred tim "y" stoji suglasnik, mijenjaju "y" u "i", u trećem licu jednine:

to cry (he cries), to try (to tries).

Odrični oblik sadašnjeg vremena pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola "to do", pa se zatim doda negacija "not" i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga "to":

I write (ja pišem) - I do not write, I don't write

Upitni oblik sadašnjeg vremena pravi se tako pravi se tako što se uzme sadašnje vrijeme pomoćnog glagola "to do" u inverziji i infinitiv glagola koji se mijenja, bez prijedloga "to".
You write (ti pišeš) - Do you write? (pišeš li?)

Sadašnje prosto vrijeme se upotrebljava:

- da označi radnju čije trajanje nije određeno: I write (ja pišem), I work (ja radim);
- da potvrdi jednu poznatu istinu: fish live in water (ribe žive u vodi);
- da označi radnju koja se vrši po navici: I always rise early (uvijek ustajem rano);
- da označi radnju koja se ponavlja: I have an English lesson three times a week (imam čas engleskog tri puta sedmično).

The sun rises.		
past	present	future
Sunce izlazi svaki dan, prije, sada i poslije.		

Jenny is not here.		
past	present	future
Jenny trenutno nije prisutna.		

to call - zvati

I call	ja zovem	I do not call	do I call?
you call	ti zoveš	you do not call	do you call?
he, she, it calls	on, ona, ono zove	he, she, it does not call	does, he, she, it call?
we call	mi zovemo	we do not call	do we call?
you call	vi zovete	you do not call	do you call?
they call	oni, one, ona zovu	they do not call	do they call?

Kvizovi vezani za ovu temu

[English-Quiz.net - Present Simple Tense 1](#)

[English-Quiz.net - Present Simple Tense 2](#)

English-Quiz.net - Am, Is or Are?

Sadašnje trajno vrijeme - Present Continuous Tense

prezent glagola "to be" + prezent particip glavnog glagola

I am speaking (ja govorim)

you are speaking

he, she, it is speaking

we are speaking

you are speaking

they are speaking

Present participle se pravi dodavanjem glagolu nastavka "-ing". Međutim, ponekad moramo malo promijeniti riječ, vjerovatno udvostručiti ili izostaviti jedno slovo.

Izuzetak 1	Ako se glagol završava na: suglasnik - naglašeni vokal-suglasnik zadnje slovo se udvostručava:		
	s	t	o
		suglasnik	naglašeni vokal
			p
			suglasnik
	run	>	running
	stop	>	stopping
	begin	>	beginning
	Ovo pravilo ne važi kada naglasak nije na zadnjem slogu glagola:		
	open	>	opening
Izuzetak 2	Ako glagol završava na ie, mijenjamo ie u y:		
	lie	>	lying
	die	>	dying
Izuzetak 3	Ako glagol završava na vokal + suglasnik + e, izostavljamo e:		
	come	>	coming
	mistake	>	mistaking

Present Continuous Tense (sadašnje trajno vrijeme) se upotrebljava:

- da označi radnju koja se vrši u vremenu kada o njoj govorimo:
I am learning English now. (sada učim engleski)

You are reading this now. (sada ovo čitate)		
past	<u>present</u>	future
Radnja se događa sada.		



...the pages are turning.



...the candle is burning.



...the girl is dancing.

Međutim, radnja se ne mora odvijati tačno sada, ali se dešavala nešto ranije i možda će se dešavati poslije trenutka kada o njoj govorimo:

She is reading a book.		
past	present	future
Ona možda ne čita knjigu tačno sada.		

- da označi radnju čije je trajanje neprekidno, i tada se obično upotrebljavaju prilozima always, constantly, forever itd:
The Sun is rising constantly. (Sunce izlazi svaki dan)
You are always complaining about your mother-in-law. (uvijek se žalite na svoju punicu)
- da se izrazi radnja koja je već isplanirana i desit će se u budućnosti:
I'm meeting my girlfriend tonight. (večeras ću se naći sa djevojkom)

Glagoli koji označavaju neko stanje, a ne radnju, obično se ne koriste u trajnom obliku. Lista glagola koji se većinom koriste u "simple" formi:

osjetila (percepcije)

feel*, hear, see*, smell, taste

mišljenje

assume, feel, consider, doubt, feel (misliti), find (misliti), suppose, think*

mentalna stanja

forget, imagine, know, mean, notice, recognise, remember, understand

emocije/želje

envy, fear, dislike, hate, hope, like, love, mind, prefer, regret,

want, wish

mjerenja

contain, cost, hold, measure, weigh

ostali

look (biti sličan), seem, be (u većini slučajeva), have (kada znači posjedovati)

- glagoli osjetila (feel, see, hear, taste, smell) se često koriste sa glagolom 'can':
I can see... (mogu vidjeti) itd.

- * Ovi glagoli mogu se koristiti u trajnoj formi ali sa drugim značenjem, npr:

- This coat feels nice and warm. (ovaj brod je lijep i udoban, to je naša percepcija, osjećaj kvaliteta broda)
John's feeling much better now. (Džon se osjeća mnogo bolje sada, njegovo zdravlje se poboljšava);
- She has three dogs and a cat. (ona ima tri psa i mačku, posjedovanje)
She's having supper. (ona večera, ona jede);
- I can see Anthony in the garden. (vidim Anthony-a u bašti, percepcija)
I'm seeing Anthony later. (susrest' ću Anthony-a kasnije, planiramo se susresti)

to call - zvati

I'm calling
you're calling
he, she, it's calling
we're calling
you're calling
they're calling

I'm not calling
you aren't calling
he, she, it isn't calling
we aren't calling
you aren't calling
you aren't calling

am I calling?
are you calling?
is he, she, it calling?
are we calling?
are you calling?
are they calling?

Sadašnje složeno vrijeme – Present Perfect Tense

pomoćni glagol "to have" + past particip glavnog glagola

Složenim sadašnjim vremenom se izražava povezanost između prošlosti i sadašnjosti, tačno vrijeme dešavanja radnje nije naznačeno, što znači da smo više zainteresirani za rezultat radnje nego za samu radnju.

Kada bi smo rekli kada se radnja odvija morali bismo upotrijebiti prošlo vrijeme (past simple tense).

Složeno sadašnje vrijeme se koristi:

- da se opiše radnja ili stanje koje je počelo u prošlosti i nastavlja se u sadašnjosti:
This website has been in existence for (ova stranica postoji već...);
- I have lived in Sarajevo since 1970. (živim u Sarajevu od 1970-te, i još uvijek živim);
- da se izrazi radnja koja je završena u vremenskom periodu koji još traje:
I have been to Zagreb this week. (ove nedjelje sam putovao u Zagreb, sedmica još nije završena);
- da se označi radnja koja je završena nekad u prošlosti, ali je rezultat radnje važan:
I have bought a car. (kupio sam auto, važno je da je auto kupljen, nije bitno kada);
- uz priloge koji označavaju neprekidan razmak vremena: ever, never, yet, already, since, for:
Have you ever been to Bosnia? (jeste li ikada bili u Bosni?);
- da se izrazi radnja koja se upravo dogodila (uz priloge "just" ili "just now"):
The guests have just entered the hall. (gosti su upravo ušli u dvoranu).

Amerikanci ne koriste složeno sadašnje vrijeme toliko kao Britanci. Amerikanci češće upotrebljavaju prošlo vrijeme umjesto složenog sadašnjeg vremena. Amerikanac bi rekao: "Did you have lunch?", dok bi Britanac rekao: "Have you had lunch?".

to call - zvati

I have called (ja sam zvao)	I haven't called	have I called?
you have called	you haven't called	have you called?
he, she, it has called	he, she, it hasn't called	have he, she, it called?
we have called	we haven't called	have we called?
you have called	you haven't called	have you called?
they have called	they haven't called	have they called?

Sadašnje složeno trajno vrijeme – Present Perfect Continuous Tense

prezent perfekt glagola "to be" (have/has been) + prezent particip glavnog glagola

I have been playing

You have been working

Upitni oblik se pravi konverzijom: Have I been playing?

Odrični oblik se pravi dodavanjem riječi "not": I have not been playing.

Kada pišemo present continuous, često se upotrebljavaju skraćenice:

I have been - I've been itd.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense koristimo:

- da izrazimo radnju koja je nedavno ili upravo završila. I obično imamo sada imamo neku posljedicu:

I'm tired because I've been running.		
past	present	future
!!!!		
radnja koja se desila nedavno	sada imamo posljedicu	-

I'm tired because I've running. (umoran sam (*sada*) jer sam trčao)

Why is the grass wet? Has it been raining? (zašto je trava vlažna (*sada*)? je li padala kiša?)

You don't understand because you haven't been listening. (ne razumijete (*sada*), jer niste slušali).

- da izrazimo radnju radnju koja je počela u prošlosti i nastavlja se u sadašnjosti, u ovom slučaju često se koriste for i since:

I've been reading for two hours.		
past	present	future
radnja počela u prošlosti	nastavlja se u sadašnjosti	

I've been reading for two hours. (čitam već dva sata, *i još uvijek čitam*)
 How long have you been learning English? (koliko dugo učiš engleski? *a još ga učiš*)
 We have not been smoking. (nismo pušili, *a ni sada ne pušimo*).

Kako je ranije napomenuto uz present perfect continuous često koristimo "for" i "since".



For koristimo kada pričamo o razdoblju vremena: 5 minuta, 7 sedmica, 20 godina.
 Ako to razdoblje seže do sadašnjeg trenutka upotrebljavamo uz for perfekt, a ako je to razdoblje završeno moramo upotrijebiti past simple (preterit).

Tara hasn't been feeling well for two weeks. (Tara se ne osjeća dobro već dvije sedmice)

ali

Tara didn't feel well for two weeks, and now she feels well. (Tara se nije dobro osjećala već dvije sedmice, a sada se osjeća dobro).

Since koristimo kada znamo od koje vremenske tačke se odvija radnja: u 9 sati, 7. januara, u petak.

for	since
period vremena	od vremenske tačke
	
20 minutes	6.15 am
three days	Monday
six months	January
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time
itd.	itd.

I've been studying for three hours. (učim već tri sata)
 I've been watching TV since 7pm. (gledam TV od 7 sati poslije podne)
 Tara hasn't been visiting us since March. (Tara nas nije posjetila od Marta)

For se može koristiti u svim vremenima, since se obično koristi samo sa perfect vremenima.

to call - zvati

I have been calling
you have been calling
he, she, it has been calling
we have been calling
you have been calling
they have been calling

I have not been calling
you have not been calling
he, she, it has not been
calling
we have not been calling
you have not been calling
they have not been calling

have I been calling?
have you been calling?
has he, she, it been calling?
have we been calling?
have you been calling?
have they been calling?

Prosto prošlo vrijeme - Simple Past Tense

Da bi napravili prošlo svršeno vrijeme koristimo infinitiv i prošli oblik (preterit) glagola.

-	infinitiv	preterit	past particip	
pravilni glagoli	work explode like	worked exploded liked	worked exploded liked	Prošli oblik svih glagola završava na -ed.
nepravilni glagoli	go see sing	went saw sang	gone seen sung	Prošli oblik nepravilnih glagola se ne tvori po nekom pravilu i uči se napamet.
			Past particip nam nije potreban pri tvorbi prošlog vremena.	

Tvorba prošlog svršenog vremena:

a) potvrdna rečenica:

subjekat + glavni glagol u prošlom obliku (preteritu)

I lived in that house when I was young. (živio sam u toj kući kada sam bio mlad)
She played basketball last week. (ona je igrala košarku prošle sedmice)

b) odrična rečenica:

subjekat + preterit od "do" + not + infinitiv glavnog glagola

He didn't like the movie. (nije mu se dopao film)
Mary did not go to work last Monday. (Mary nije otišla na posao prošlog ponedjeljka)

c) upitna rečenica:

preterit od "do"+ subjekat + infinitiv glavnog glagola

Did you play tennis last week. (je si li igrao tenis prošle sedmice)
Did he watch TV last night. (je li gledao TV prošle sedmice)

Glagol did (preterit od "do") u svim licima ima isti oblik.

I did not go to London. (nisam bio u Londonu)
You did not go to London.
He did not go to London. itd.

Glagol be nema u svim licima isti oblik, upitnu rečenicu pravimo zamjenom subjekta i glagola.

I, he, she, it was here. - Was I, he, she, it here?
You were here. - were you here?

Ako glagol završava na suglasnik ispred kojeg stoji kratak naglašen vokal, krajnji samoglasnik se udvostručava:

plan - planned
skip - skipped

Krajnje "l" se uvijek udvostručava:

level - levelled
call - called

Ako glagol završava na "-y" ispred kojeg se nalazi suglasnik, taj se "y" mijenja u "i":

worry - worried
cry - cried

Prosto prošlo vrijeme koristimo:

a) da se izrazi radnja koja se desila u prošlosti i potpuno završila pa nema nikakve veze sa sadašnjošću:

I was in Liverpool last year. (bio sam u Liverpoolu prošle godine);

b) da se izrazi radnja koja je trajala neko vrijeme u prošlosti bez ikakve veze sa sadašnjošću:

We went to school when we were children. (išli smo u školu kada smo bili djeca);

c) kada govorimo o stvarima koje želimo da se dogode ili bi trebalo da se dogode:

It's time they were back. (vrijeme je da se vrate)

I wish I had a new computer. (volio bi da imam novi kompjuter)

d) u zavisnoj rečenici ako je u glavnoj prosto prošlo vrijeme (slaganje vremena):

The policeman told me I drove to much. (policajac mi je rekao da sam previše vozio)

Kada kažemo kada ili gdje se radnja dogodila, moramo koristiti prosto prošlo vrijeme, a ne složeno sadašnje vrijeme (present perfect tense).

to call - zvati

I called (ja sam zvao)
you called
he, she, it called

I didn't call
you didn't call
he, she, it didn't call

did I call?
did you call?
did he, she, it call?

we called
you called
they called

we didn't call
you didn't call
they didn't call

did we call?
did you call?
did they call?

Kvizovi vezani za ovu temu

English-Quiz.net - Past Tense Quiz

English-Quiz.net - Past Tense: Which sentence is correct?

Prošlo trajno vrijeme – Past Continuous Tense

prošlo vrijeme glagola "to be" + particip prezenta glagola

She was reading. (ona je čitala)

We were playing. (mi smo igrali)

Odrični oblik se pravi dodavanjem rječice not:

She was not reading - She wasn't reading.

Upitni oblik se pravi inverzijom:

Was she playing?

Were we playing?

Nesvršeni preterit se upotrebljava:

- da se opiše pozadina, odnosno da se pred čitaoca postavi scena priče pisana u prošlom vremenu. Obično priča počinje nesvršenim preteritom, a zatim se nastavlja prošlim vremenom, npr:

"James Bond was driving through town. It was raining. The wind was blowing hard. Nobody was walking in the streets. Suddenly, Bond saw the killer in a telephone box...";

- da se opiše radnja koja je trajala do trenutka kada ju je prekinula neka druga prošla radnja:

I was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang. (divno sam sanjao kada se alarm oglasio);

I was watching TV when you telephoned. (gledao sam TV kada si nazvao)

- da se izrazi promjena mišljenja:

I was going to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to go on an excursion instead. (mislio sam provesti dan na plaži ali sam odlučio otići na ekskurziju)

- za dvije radnje koje se dešavaju istovremeno:

The children were playing while their mothers were chatting. (djeca su se igrala dok njihove majke čavrljale)

- u zavisnoj rečenici umjesto nesvršenog prezenta ako je u glavnoj rečenici preterit:

I knew that he was talking to her about her daughter. (znao sam da se sa njom razgovara o njenoj kćeri).

Kod glagola koji se ne koriste u trajnom obliku upotrebljava se obični preterit >>.

to call - zvati

I was calling.
you were calling.
he, she, it was calling
we were calling
you were calling
they were calling

I was not calling
you were not calling
he, she, it wasn't calling
we weren't calling
you weren't calling
they weren't calling

was I calling?
were you calling?
was he, she, it calling?
were we calling?
were you callingg?
were they calling?

Složeno prošlo vrijeme - Past Perfect Tense



subjekat + simple past od "to have" + past particip glavnog glagola

U odričnim rečenicama ubacujemo rječicu not između pomoćnog i glavnog glagola, a upitnu rečenicu pravimo zamjenom subjekta i pomoćnog glagola.

Past Perfect Tense (pluperfekt) se upotrebljava:

a) da bi se izrazila radnja u prošlosti koja se desila prije neke druge radnje u prošlosti, također izražava radnju za koje se pretpostavljalo da je trebalo da se dogodi u prošlosti - prije neke druge radnje:

- We had left home before he came. (bili smo otišli prije nego što je on došao)
- The train left at 9am. We arrived at 9.15am. The train had left when we arrived. (voz je krenuo u 9 sati. Mi smo stigli u 9 i 15. Voz je bio otišao kada smo mi stigli.)

The train had left when we arrived.		
past	present	future
Voz odlazi u 9 sati.		
9 9.15		
 		
Mi stižemo u 9 i 15.		

- I was not hungry. I had just eaten. (nisam bio gladan, upravo sam bio jeo)
- I didn't know who he was. I had never seen him before. (nisam znao ko je on, nisam ga nikad bio vidio)
- He said that he had seen him at the theatre. (rekao je da ga je bio vidio kod pozorišta).
U ovom primjeru past perfect je upotrebljen u indirektnom govoru umjesto past simple u direktnom.

b) u zavisnim rečenicama uz after:

He got a headache after he had washed his hair. (dobio je glavobolju nakon što je oprao kosu);

c) iza izraza: as if (kao da), if only (kad bi barem), I wish (kamo sreće da), past perfectom se izražava nešto što nije ostvareno u prošlosti:

I wish I had met you before. (kamo sreće da sam te ranije sreo)

If only you had sent me the SMS. (da si mi barem poslala SMS)

He played the basketball as if he had played in NBA. (igrao je košarku kao da je igrao u NBA)

to call - zvati

I had called
you had called
he, she, it had called
we had called
you had called
they had called

I had not called
you had not called
he, she, it had called
we had called
you had called
they had called

had I called?
had you called?
had he, she, it called?
had we called?
had you called?
had they called?

Složeno prošlo trajno vrijeme – Past Perfect Continuous Tense

subjekat + simple past od "to have" + past particip od "to be" + present particip gl. glagola

Odrični oblik se pravi ubacivanjem rječice not, a upitni oblik inverzijom subjekta i glagola "to have".

Past Perfect Continuous upotrebljava se da bi se označila radnja koja je trajala u prošlosti prije neke druge prošle radnje:

Ram started waiting at 9am. I arrived at 11am.
When I arrived, Ram had been waiting for two hours.

Ram had been waiting for two hours when I arrived.		
past	present	future
Ram je počeo sa čekanjem u 9 sati.		
9 11		
Ja sam stigao u 11 sati.		

John was very tired. he had been running. (John je bio veoma umoran, trčao je cijele večeri)
I could smell cigarettes. somebody had been smoking. (osjetio sam cigarete, neko je pušio).

Past Perfect Continuous se također upotrebljava u indirektnom govoru umjesto trajnog oblika prošlog vremena (past continuous tense) u direktnom govoru.

D: Peter said: "Some of my friends have playing cards all night."

(Peter reče: "Neki moji prijatelji su igrali karte cijele večeri".)

I: Peter said that some of his friends had been playing cards all night.

to call - zvati

I had been calling	I had not been calling	had I been calling?
you had been calling	you had not been calling	had you been calling?
he, she, it had been calling	he, she, it had not been calling	had he, she, it had been calling?
we had been calling	we had not been calling	had we been calling?
you had been calling	you had not been calling	had you been calling?
they had been calling	they had not been calling	had they been calling?

Prosto buduće vrijeme – Future Simple Tense

subjekat + pomoćni glagol will + infinitiv glavnog glagola

Odrične rečenice se prave umetanjem rječice not između pomoćnog i glavnog glagola, a upitne rečenice inverzijom subjekta i pomoćnog glagola.

U prvom licu jednine i množine umjesto glagola will, može se koristiti glagol shall, međutim u modernom engleskom will se više koristi od shall:

I shall call - we shall call (ja ću zvati - mi ćemo zvati).

Prosto buduće vrijeme se upotrebljava da bi označila radnja koja će se desiti u budućnosti. Prostobuduće vrijeme se naročito često upotrebljava poslije glagola koji označavaju očekivanje, nadu itd. Također se koristi da bi se izrazila namjera, odluka, prijetnja ili obećanje.

I hope we will have better luck next day. (nadam se da ćemo imati više sreće drugi put)

I expect that he will come tomorrow. (očekujem da će on doći sutra)

I will help her because she is beautiful. (pomoći ću joj jer je lijepa)

to call - zvati

I will call (ja ću zvati)
you will call
he, she, it will call
we will call
you will call
they will call

I will not call
you will not call
he, she, it will not call
we will not call
you will not call
they will not call

will I call?
will you call?
will he, she, it call?
will we call?
will you call?
will they call?

Kvizovi vezani za ovu temu

English-Quiz.net - Will or Going To

English-Quiz.net - Will or Won't

Buduće trajno vrijeme - Future Continuous Tense

subjekat + pomoćni g. will + pomoćni g. be + present participle glavnog glagola

Odrični oblik se pravi ubacivanjem rječiice not između glagola will i be, a upitni oblik inverzijom subjekta i glagola will.

Trajno buduće vrijeme označava radnju koja će trajati izvjesno vrijeme u budućnosti.

At 4pm tomorrow, I will be working.		
past	present	future
		4pm
		U 4 sata biću usred posla.

Kada koristimo buduće trajno vrijeme, naš slušalac obično zna ili razumije u koje vrijeme se radnja odvija.

I will be playing tennis at 10am tomorrow. (igrat ću tenis sutra u 10 sati)

We'll be having dinner when film starts. (večerati ćemo kada film počne)

Take your umbrella, it will be raining when you return. (uzmi kišobran, padat će kiša kada se budeš vraćao)

to call - zvati

I will be calling (ja ću zvati)	I won't be calling	will I be calling?
you will be calling	you won't be calling	will you be calling?
he, she, it will be calling	he, she, it won't be calling	will he, she, it be calling?
we will be calling	we won't be calling	will we be calling?
you will be calling	you won't be calling	will you be calling?
they will be calling	they won't be calling	will they be calling?

Složeno buduće vrijeme - Future Perfect Tense

subjekat + pomoćni g. will + pomoćni g. have + past particip glavnog glagola

Predbuduće vrijeme izražava radnju koja će se desiti prije neke druge radnje u budućnosti:

The train will leave the station at 9am. You will arrive at the station at 9.15am.
When you arrive the train will have left.

(Voz dolazi u stanicu u 9 sati. Vi stižete u stanicu u 9 i 15. Voz će otići kada vi stignete.)

The train will have left when you arrive.		
past	present	future
		Voz odlazi u 9 sati.
		9 9.15
		Vi stižete u 9 i 15.

Ovo vrijeme također izražava i radnju koja će se desiti i završiti do određenog vremena u budućnosti:

They will have left the Parliament by 12 o'clock. (Oni će napustiti parlament do 12 sati.)

to call - zvati

I will have called (budem bio zvaao)	I will not have called	will I have called?
you will have called	you will not have called	will you have called?
he, she, it will have called	he, she, it will not have called	will he, she, it have called?
we will have called	we will not have called	will we have called?
you will have called	you will not have called	will you have called?
they will have called	they will not have called	will they have called?

Složeno buduće trajno vrijeme - Future Perfect Continuous Tense

subjekat + pomoćni g. will + pomoćni g. "have" + past particip od "be" + present particip glavnog glagola

Odrične rečenice se prave umetanjem rječice not između will i have, a upitne rečenice inverzijom subjekta i pomoćnog glagola will.

Kada koristimo predbuduće trajno vrijeme obično sažimamo (contract) subjekat i pomoćni glagol will:

I will - I'll
you will - you'll itd.

Kod odričnih rečenica sažimamo glagol will i rječicu not:

I will not - I won't
you will not - you won't itd.

Predbuduće trajno vrijeme izražava radnju koja traje određeni period vremena do jedne druge buduće radnje ili oznake budućeg vremena kada ova prva radnja još traje. Drugim riječima izražava radnju koja će trajati do određenog budućeg vremena ili trenutka u budućnosti, a ne u nekom određenom trenutku u budućnosti:

At 20 o'clock in the evening, I will have been working ten hours. (do 20 sati uvečer ja ću imati za sobom već 10 sati rada).

Znači radnja počinje u 10 sati prije podne, traje deset sati, sve do 20 sati uvečer kada još traje.

He will be tired when he arrives. He will have been travelling for 24 hours.
(Bit će umoran kada stigne. Putovat će već 24 sata.)

to call - zvati

I will have been calling	I will not have been calling	will I have been calling?
you will have been calling	you will not have been calling	will you have been calling?
he, she, it will have been calling	he, she, it will not have been calling	will he, she, it have been calling?
we will have been calling	we will not have been calling	will we have been calling?
you will have been calling	you will not have been calling	will you have been calling?
they will have been calling	they will not have been calling	will they have been calling?