

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had begun	had I begun?	I had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
he had begun	had he begun?	he had not begun
she had begun	had she begun?	she had not begun
it had begun	had it begun?	it had not begun
we had begun	had we begun?	we had not begun
you had begun	had you begun?	you had not begun
they had begun	had they begun?	they had not begun

Skrócona forma przecząca: had not = hadn't

Czasownikiem posiłkowym w czasie **Past Perfect** jest 'had' natomiast czasownik główny przybiera formę imiesłowu biernego. Czas **Past Perfect** określany jest mianem czasu *zaprzęzłego*, gdyż wyraża czynność dokonaną wcześniej w przeszłości niż inna czynność w przeszłości, stanowiąca punkt odniesienia, np.

*The Browns moved to the house where their relatives had lived in 1920.*

*I had worked in the factory for ten years when it closed down.*

Przyimek '**before** - przed, wcześniej' stosowany jest przy wyrażeniu zależności czasowej, np.

*Before we left home, we had eaten a good meal.*

*I had cleaned my room before my parents returned home.*

Relację czasową można również określić przy użyciu spójników '**when**' '**after**', '**as soon as**', '**by the time**', które podkreślają, iż jedna czynność została definitywnie zakończona zanim nastąpiła kolejna, np.

*As soon as I had left hospital, I returned to work.*

*When I had done my homework, I went out to play.*

*By the time I reached the nearest town, I had run out of petrol.*

*After I had written the test, I was allowed to leave the classroom.*

Przymyki **'till / until'** - 'do, aż do, dopóki' są stosowane z czasem **Past Perfect** w celu określenia momentu definitywnego zakończenia czynności *zaprzeszłej*, np.

*The poor mother didn't stop crying until her baby had been found safe.*

*I waited for my wife till she had done her shopping in the store.*

Z czasem **Past Perfect** stosowane są przymyki **'for'** oraz **'since'** definiujące długość trwania czynności *zaprzeszłej* np.

*Alex had lived abroad for ten years when he decided to return home.*

*Sue had been sad since she arrived, but when I told a joke she began to smile.*

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## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

twierdzenie	pytanie	przeczenie
I had been waiting	had I been waiting?	I had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
he had been waiting	had he been waiting?	he had not been waiting
she had been waiting	had she been waiting?	she had not been waiting
it had been waiting	had it been waiting?	it had not been waiting
we had been waiting	had we been waiting?	we had not been waiting
you had been waiting	had you been waiting?	you had not been waiting
they had been waiting	had they been waiting?	they had not been waiting

skrótowa forma przecząca: had not been doing = hadn't been doing

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** składa się z czasownika posiłkowego **'had'** formy **'been'** oraz czasownika głównego z końcówką **'-ing'**. **Past Perfect Continuous** podobnie jak **Past Perfect** wyraża czynność *zaprzeszłą* czyli wykonywaną wcześniej niż inna czynność dokonana, będąca punktem odniesienia.

Czas **Past Perfect Continuous** może wyrażać czynność, która wykonywana była nieprzerwanie do momentu, gdy nastąpiła inna czynność w czasie przeszłym. Oznacza to, iż czynność ta mogła być wykonywana nadal lub została zakończona przed momentem odniesienia.

*We had been dancing when the lights went off.*