

Negation

- most common negative is “no”
- “no” goes before a verb to negate it
EX: Juan no juega al baloncesto. (Juan does NOT play basketball)
- if there is a pronoun, the pronoun would go after the no but before, the conjugated verb
- In Spanish, we can have more than one negative.
EX: No bailo con Enrique nunca.
Nunca veo a nadie.

Negativo	Afirmativo
no (no, not)	sí (yes)
nadie (no one, nobody, not anyone)	alguien (someone, somebody, anyone)
nada (nothing, not anyone)	algo (something, anything)
nunca/jamás (never, not ever)	siempre (always)
tampoco (neither, not either)	también (also, too)
ninguno/a (ningún) no, none, not any (not a single one)	alguno/a/os/as (some, any)
ni.....ni.... (neither, nor; not... nor)	o.....o (either, or)
sin (without)	con (with)

- the negatives: nadie, nada, ninguno, nunca, and jamás are used after comparatives

EX: Timoteo toca el piano mejor que nadie.

La niña desea una muñeca más que nada. (the child wants a doll more than anything)

- the negatives nadie, nada, ninguno, nunca, and jamás are used in questions expecting negative answers
EX: ¿Viste una película más aburrida?

NINGUNO:

- agrees with what you are talking about
- will always be singular (unless a “pair”)
- pairs include: glasses, shoes, pants, shorts (things that come together)
- before a masculine singular noun, drop the “o”
EX: Ningún gato come la comida de un perro.
- if you do NOT have a noun and it’s masculine, then you write “ninguno”
EX: Ninguno come la comida de un perro.

Hace with time expressions

- to talk about an event that began in the past and is still going on
- =>hace + time expressions + que + rest of sent (verb in present)
EX: Hace cinco años que Enrique toca el violín.
- ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que?
- you would add the rest of the sentence (verb in the present)
- it’s asking how long have/has.....?
EX: ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que juega al baloncesto Pablo?
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que estudias el español?
- to answer, you would use the above formula
=>hace + time expression + que + rest of sent (verb in present)

Time Expressions:

- una hora; # horas
- un día; # días

- una semana, # semanas
- un mes, # meses
- un año (don't forget tilde); # años
- poco tiempo
- mucho tiempo

Pero

- “But”
- “However”
- Indicates 2nd condition or situation that negates or offers counter-thought to the 1st thought to some degree
EX: El examen va a ser difícil, pero los alumnos pueden recibir una nota buena.
- Adds more information to the 1st idea
EX: No soy francesa pero hablo bien el idioma.

SINO

- “Not this ...but that instead,” “on the contrary,” “but rather”
- No sólo ...sino también
- Used after a negative 1st clause
- Express a contrast/contradiction
- Uses to correct/clarify information
- 1st part is negative 2nd part contradicts or is in opposition to the 1st
- EX: Hoy no es sábado sino martes.

SINO Que

- “No sólo...sino que” (not only...but also)

- “But rather,” “on the contrary”
- Only used after negative element to connect the 2nd clause to sentence
- Like sino in that it introduces information that contrasts/contradicts concept expressed in preceding part
- Used to correct/clarify information
- 1st part negative; 2nd part contradicts or is in opposition to 1st
- EX: No asisto a la escuela los sábados sino que asisto los lunes.