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**Negative and interrogative, I would like and I like**

1. **Interrogative sentences** **جمل استفهامية**

An interrogative sentence is used to ask questions and seek information. It often begins with a question pronoun (who, what, where, when, why, how, etc.), and always ends with a question mark.

Examples:

How are you doing?

Where did you go on vacation?

Why did you leave that there?

1. **Negative sentences جمل النفي**

A negative sentence is one that indicates that some action is not happening, something no longer exists or that a subject does not possess a particular quality. It can be easily identified by the words ‘not’, ‘no’, ‘nobody’, ‘nothing’, ‘nowhere’ ‘no one’ and ‘none’.

The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines a negative sentence as:

a “statement that means ‘no’; an act of refusing to do something or of denying something”,

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, “a negative sentence or [phrase](https://byjus.com/english/phrases/) is one that contains a word such as “not”, “no”, “never”, or “nothing”

**2.1 Forming Negative Sentences by Adding ‘Not’**

Conventionally, adding a ‘not’ to the verb indicates that an action is not taking place. Even in doing this, there are a few things you need to know.

When verb forms of ‘to be’ and ‘do’ are used as main verbs, the word ‘not’ can be added immediately after the verb.

For example:

She is not a teacher.

I do not like anything sweet.

When [**modal verbs**](https://byjus.com/english/modal-verbs/) such as **can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, need, may, might**, etc. are used in a sentence, the word ‘**not’** should be placed **after these verbs**.

For example:

* + I **cannot** help you with your homework as I would be late.
  + You **must not** be brooding over this.
  + He shouldn't smoke in front of the children
  + She **may not** find it difficult to complete this level.

**Using Contractions الاختصارات**

It is can have contracted forms which can be used instead of ‘verb + not’.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb + not** | **Contraction** | **Verb + not** | **Contraction** |
| Is not | Isn’t | Was not | Wasn’t |
| Are not | Aren’t | Were not | Weren’t |
| Has not | Hasn’t | Have not | Haven’t |
| Had not | Hadn’t | Cannot | Can’t |
| Could not | Couldn’t | Should not | Shouldn’t |

**2.2 Forming Negative Sentences Using ‘No’, ‘Nothing’, ‘Nobody’, ‘None’, ‘Nowhere’**

Example 1:

Everyone had gathered in the auditorium. (Affirmative sentence)

No one had gathered in the auditorium. (Negative sentence)

Everything was falling into place. (Affirmative sentence)

Nothing was falling into place. (Negative sentence)

1. **Constructing negative interrogative sentences**

As with all negative sentences, we generally form the negative interrogative by adding the word (not). Where it appears in the sentence depends on the type of interrogative sentence we’re using.

**3.1 Yes/No questions and its negative**

Questions that have either “yes” or “no” for an answer are formed using [auxiliary verbs](https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Auxiliary-Verbs.htm) at the beginning of the sentence, as in:

Do you have a dollar? Negative **form (added not) →** Don’t you have a dollar?

Have you seen my wallet? **Negative form(added not)→ Haven’t** you seen my wallet?

Have you not read ‘The Tale of Two Cities’? Haven’t you read ‘The Tale of Two Cities’? (Negative interrogative)

Are you going to work?  **Answer**: No.

Aren’t you going to work? **Answer**: No.

Did John buy a car?

Didn’t John buy a car?

Aren’t you supposed to be in school?

**3.2 With question words and its negative**

We can also use the negative with interrogative sentences that are formed with certain question words (*who, what, where*, and *why*). These kinds of questions are sometimes called **“Wh-” questions**, because of the common beginning of each of the question words.

To make these sentences negative, we add not either immediately after the subject of the sentence, or contract it with the linking or auxiliary verb. Unlike the negative form of “yes/no” questions, the negative form of question word sentences can either be literal or be used for emphasis.

What don’t you understand?

Why **don’t you**get some more champagne?

Why **don’t you** take him shopping?

We can also use the negative interrogative with these question words for emphasis, usually in response to another question.

In this case, not is almost exclusively contracted with the auxiliary verb, as in:

Person A: Who’s coming to the party tomorrow night?

Person B: Who isn’t coming? (It seems like everyone will be coming.)

Person A: “Where did you travel while you were in Europe this summer?”

Person B: “Oh man, where didn’t I go?” (The speaker went to a lot of places in Europe.).

1. would like = want

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **singular** | **plural** |
| I would like \_\_\_\_ | We would like \_\_\_\_\_ |
| You would like \_\_\_\_\_\_ | You would like \_\_\_\_\_ |
| He would like \_\_\_\_\_  She would like \_\_\_\_\_  It would like \_\_\_\_\_ | They would like \_\_\_\_\_ |

Negative form:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **singular** | **plural** |
| I wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_\_ | We wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_ |
| You wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_ | You wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_ |
| He wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_  She wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_  It wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_ | They wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_ |