

Lesson 9

PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS AFTER PREPOSITIONS –NEGATION

Vocabulary

la flor	flower	comprar	to buy
la puerta	door	cerca de	near
la ropa	clothes	lejos de	far from
el sombrero	hat	sin	without
la tienda	store	para	for; in order to
el traje	suit of clothes	nada	nothing
la ventana	window	nadie	no one
el vestido	dress	nunca	never
el zapato	shoe		

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS AFTER PREPOSITIONS. The subject personal pronouns and their corresponding prepositional object forms are:

<i>Singular</i>				<i>Plural</i>			
<u>Subject Pron.</u>	<u>Pronoun after Prep.</u>	<u>Subject Pron.</u>	<u>Pronoun after Prep.</u>	<u>Subject Pron.</u>	<u>Pronoun after Prep.</u>	<u>Subject Pron.</u>	<u>Pronoun after Prep.</u>
yo	<i>I</i>	mí	<i>me</i>	nosotros	<i>we (m.)</i>	nosotros	<i>us (m.)</i>
				nosotras	<i>we (f.)</i>	nosotras	<i>we (f.)</i>
tú	<i>you</i>	ti	<i>you</i>	vosotros(as)	<i>you "all"</i>	vosotros(as)	<i>you "all"</i>
él	<i>he</i>	él	<i>he</i>	ellos	<i>them (m.)</i>	ellos	<i>them (m.)</i>
ella	<i>she</i>	ella	<i>she</i>	ellas	<i>them (f.)</i>	ellas	<i>them (f.)</i>
usted	<i>you</i>	usted	<i>you</i>	ustedes	<i>you</i>	ustedes	<i>you</i>

- (a) Note that the corresponding forms are all exactly like, except **yo (mí)** and **tú (ti)**.
 (b). Note also the exceptional forms **conmigo, contigo**.

con él	with him	conmigo	with me	con nosotros	with us
con ella	with her	contigo	with you	con Uds.	with you (all)

II. NEGATION. The negative idea is expressed in Spanish by a negative word preceding the verb, this negative word is usually **no (not)**.

La pizarra no es blanca.	<i>The blackboard isn't white.</i>
No compran nada en la ciudad.	<i>They don't buy anything in the city.</i>
Ella no trabaja nunca.	<i>She doesn't work any.</i>

Note: Spanish uses the double negative **no . . . nada, no . . . nadie, no . . . nunca**. If, however, **bada, nadie, or nunca** precedes the verb, no other negation is expressed after the verb.

No es nunca posible volver a casa.	<i>It is never possible to return home.</i>
Nadie compra ropa en su tienda.	<i>Nobody buys clothing in his store.</i>
Nunca es posible comprender toda la lección.	<i>It is never possible to understand all the lesson.</i>

III. POSSESSIVE **su**. As we have seen, **su** may mean *his, her, their, your, or your*, denoting possession by él, ella, ellos ellas, Ud. or Uds. Any uncertainty as to the possessor, may be clarified thus:

Compro su casa.	= Compro la casa de él (ella)	<i>I buy his/her house.</i>
Abren sus libros.	= Abren los libros de ellos (ellas).	<i>They open their books.</i>
¿Dónde vive su tía?	= ¿Dónde vive la tía de Ud. (Uds.)?	<i>Where does your aunt live?</i>

EXERCISES

A. *Read aloud twice before translating.* En nuestra ciudad **hay** muchas tiendas. **Hay** una tienda cerca de nuestra casa, donde mis padres **compran** mucho para mi hermano, para mi hermana, y para mí. Yo no **compro** nada para ellos.

Muchas veces **entra** mi padre en una tienda para **comprar** algo para mi madre; para ella **compra** flores y ropa; nunca **compra** para ella un sombrero o un vestido.

¿Qué **compran** tus padres para tu hermano? Para él **compran** trajes y zapatos. Nadie **compra** flores para él.

Todas las puertas de nuestra escuela se **abren** muy temprano. Los maestros y las maestras **abren** las ventanas. Entonces **entran** los alumnos. Las puertas y las ventanas se **cierran**. Todo el mundo **empieza** a estudiar. Algunos alumnos **escriben** con pluma, otros con lápiz. El maestro **escribe** siempre con su plumafuente azul.

¿Se **aprende** el español sin **trabajar**? No; no **es** posible **aprender** nada sin **trabajar**. Para **aprender** el español **es** necesario **pronunciar** mucho, **hablar** mucho, **escribir** mucho, y **recordar** mucho. Nadie **descansa** en la clase. Todo el mundo **trata** de **comprender** todo y **recordar** todo.

B. *Translate into Spanish.* 1. I prefer to play with him. 2. He studies with you, doesn't he, Mary? 3. No one studies with me. 4. Who works with you Mr. Watson? 5. No one works with him. 6. The village, which he is describing, is not rich. 7. What kind of people are there in your city? 8. Where do they live now? 9. There are villages in Spain without doctors. 10. In our village there are doctors and lawyers. 11. In Spanish many farmers live in villages. 12. I study every lesson in order to learn something. 13. She is buying hat for her. 14. Why doesn't he buy a suit for me? 15. The flowers are on a table near the door. 16. Where are his house and her house?

C. For oral translation.

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| 1. I live near here. | 2. Where do you live? |
| 3. What are you buying? | 4. I am buying clothes for my brother. |
| 5. Does he live far from here? | 6. He lives in our city. |
| 7. He plays with me. | 8. We play with them sometimes. |
| 9. Are you beginning to understand? | 10. I understand a little. |
| 11. I listen to everything. | 12. We try to study. |

D. 10-minute quiz; 5% for each correct answer.

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| 1. near here | 11. I begin. |
| 2. near the door | 12. I play. |
| 3. with me | 13. I remember. |
| 4. with him | 14. He tires to play. |
| 5. without her | 15. before resting |
| 6. for you, Mary | 16. before smoking |
| 7. for you, Mr. Hall | 17. without trying |
| 8. your shoes | 18. of the farmer |
| 9. my suit | 19. their store (ellas) |
| 10. far from the house | 20. He reads the newspaper |

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