

NEGATIVES OF "TO BE"

Negatives of "To be" are used to express the opposite or negate statements made using the verb "to be." In English, "to be" includes forms like "am," "is," "are," "was," and "were." Let's explore how to form negatives with these forms.

Present Tense Negatives:

- In the present tense, negatives are formed by adding "not" after "am," "is," or "are."

Examples:

- I **am not** a doctor.
- She **is not** at home.
- They **are not** students.

Short Forms (Contractions):

- "Am not" is often contracted to "ain't" in informal speech. "Is not" is contracted to "isn't," and "are not" is contracted to "aren't."

Examples:

- I **ain't** hungry. (informal)
- She **isn't** here.
- They **aren't** ready.

Past Tense Negatives:

- In the past tense, negatives are formed by adding "not" after "was" or "were."

Examples:

- I **was not** there.
- They **were not** in the park.

Short Forms (Contractions):

- "Was not" is commonly contracted to "wasn't," and "were not" is contracted to "weren't."

Examples:

- I **wasn't** home.
- They **weren't** in the office.

Summary Chart:

| Subject | Present Tense Negative | Past Tense Negative |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| I | am not (ain't) | was not (wasn't) |
| He/She/It | is not (isn't) | was not (wasn't) |
| We/You/They | are not (aren't) | were not (weren't) |