## Negation

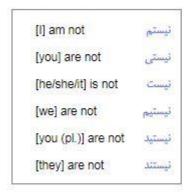
It is easy to make a verb negative in Persian. The prefix "" negates all of the verbs. If the verb starts with "", the negative prefix changes into ".".

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I came to your house but you weren't [there]. به خانه تان آمدم امًا نبودی.
I don't eat meat. من گوشت نمی خورم.
They don't have money.

The postman didn't come this morning (literally: today morning).
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"ك" is attached to a verb starting with a vowel like "آمد", a consonant "ك" (sounding like "y") comes in between to prevent two vowels being pronounced right after each other. (See the last example above.) In negative verbs, the stress is always on the "ב" syllable.

The verb "to be" (بودن) somehow undergoes a stem change when being conjugated in the present tense negative form:



As you can remember, there are two different ways for conjugating the verb "to be" in the present simple tense. But the negative form is always the same. Here are some examples:

Zahra is not [here/there]. در اتاق جای نشستن نیست. There's no place to sit in the room. در اتاق جای نشستن نیست. You are not alone.

## In negative sentences "ی" in negative sentences

In a negative sentence, the object can be followed by "c". The suffix "c" here means "any".

I don't know anything. چيزې نمي دانم.

We didn't eat any food. غذایی نخوردیم.

No problem! (Literally: It doesn't have any problem.) اشكالي ندارد.