

	YA	TODAVÍA
Affirmative	Aux + <b>already</b> + V I have <b>already</b> finished.	Aux + <b>still</b> + V He is <b>still</b> working
Negative	<b>no longer</b> + V Aux + not + V + ... + <b>any longer / any more</b> She <b>no longer</b> works here. She doesn't work here <b>any more</b> . <b>not... already!</b> You can't have finished <b>already!</b>	<b>not ... yet.</b> I haven't finished <b>yet</b> . S + <b>still</b> + Aux + V I <b>still</b> haven't finished after four hours.
Interrogative	... <b>yet?</b> Have you finished <b>yet?</b> ... <b>already?!</b> Has he finished <b>already?!</b>	Aux + S + <b>still ...?</b> Does he <b>still</b> work here?

## STILL

	ya	TODAVÍA
Aff.		<b>still</b>
Neg.		<b>still ... not</b>
Inter.		<b>still...?</b>

**Still** is mainly used in affirmative and interrogative sentences, and it means “aún” or “todavía”.

**In affirmative sentences** it is situated in adverbial position (after the verb BE or another auxiliary, or before the main verb in simple present or simple past):

They **are still** there. = Todavía están ahí.

He **is still playing**. = Está jugando todavía.

My uncle **still enjoys** playing with electric trains. = A mi tío aún le gusta jugar con trenes eléctricos.

**In interrogative sentences** it is situated immediately after the subject:

Are **they still** busy? = ¿Están todavía ocupados?

Are **you still** working? = ¿Estás trabajando todavía?

Do **you still** want to come? = ¿Todavía quieres venir?

It can also be used **in negative sentences**, and then it appears right after the subject, and it expresses impatience after a long time doing something:

**I still** haven't found the answer after three hours' work. = Aún no he encontrado la respuesta después de tres horas de trabajo.

## YET

	YA	TODAVÍA
Aff.		
Neg.		<b>not ... yet.</b>
Inter.	<b>yet?</b>	

**Yet** is always the last word in the sentence. It is only used in negative and interrogative sentences.

**In negative sentences** it means “aún” or “todavía”:

Dad hasn't arrived **yet**. = Papá no ha llegado todavía.

I haven't finished **yet**. = Aún no he terminado.

Dinner isn't ready **yet**. = Todavía no está lista la cena.

**In interrogative sentences** it means “ya”:

Has Mum arrived **yet**? = ¿Ha venido ya mamá?

Is dinner ready **yet**, Dad? = ¿Está ya lista la cena, papá?

(“Yet” can also, less frequently, be used in adverbial position: I **haven't yet received** my test results.)

## ALREADY

	YA	todavía
Aff.	<b>already</b>	
Neg.	<b>already!</b>	
Inter.	<b>already?!</b>	

**Already** is mainly used **in affirmative sentences** and it means “ya”. It is situated in adverbial position:

My friend has already gone home. = Mi amigo se ha ido ya a casa.  
 She is already asleep. = Ya está dormida.  
 They already told us. = Ya nos lo dijeron.

It can also be used **in interrogative or negative sentences** to express surprise, and then it is found at the end of the sentence:

He can't have finished **already!** = ¡No puede haber acabado ya!  
 Is he back **already?** = ¿Es que ya ha vuelto?

## NO LONGER

	YA	todavía
Aff.		
Neg.	<b>no longer</b>	
Inter.		

**No longer** o **not any longer** o **not any more** are used in negative sentences and they mean “ya no”.

**No longer** is situated in adverbial position, **any longer** / **any more** are situated at the end of the sentence:

He **no longer goes** cycling. = Ya no va a montar en bici.  
 He **is no longer** interested in computers. = Ya no le interesan los ordenadores.  
 They **are no longer going** out together. = Ya no están saliendo juntos.  
 She doesn't go out with him **any longer**. = Ya no sale con él.  
 They don't live here **any more**. = Ya no viven aquí.  
 (**No more** can be used after the verb, but it is a somewhat poetic use:  
 The whale's song will be heard **no more**. = Ya no se escuchará la canción de la ballena.)

## EXERCISE. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences:

<p>1.- Is Mary there ... ?          2.- Is John home? No, he hasn't arrived ... .          3.- — Are my shoes ready ... ?          — No, they'll be ready tomorrow.          4.- Have you finished the exercise ... ? That was quick!          5.- They are ... working in the garden.          6.- I have ... seen that film.          7.- Hasn't the postman come ... ? He's late today!          8.- (On the phone)          — Can I talk to James, please?          — He must be ... in town, but he'll probably be back in a minute. Do you want to leave a message?          9.- I have nothing else to do today, I have ... finished all my work.          10.- I haven't decided where I'll go for my holidays ...</p>	<p>11.- Jane is ... cooking dinner. She has been at it for hours!          12.- — That's the boy who hurt his leg yesterday.          — Can he walk ... ? He has recovered very fast!          13.- — Hasn't the concert started ... ?          — Yes, just now.          14.- — Can John drive ... ?          — No, he's ... too young to get a licence.          15.- — Aren't you going to bed ... ?          — No, I ... have some things to do. I have ... done the washing up, but I ... have to do the ironing and I haven't washed the floor ...          16.- — Why are you ... watching the TV?          Have you done your homework ... ?          — No, not ..., but I ... have a lot of time before dinner.</p>
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