

Always

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“**Always**” is an adverb. Adverbs usually go before the verb. Study these examples:

- Mr. Sanchez **always** drinks champagne for breakfast.
- Mr. Rivera **always** seems confused.

If the verb is “to be”, then the rule changes - the adverb follows the verb. Examine these:

- Alejandro is **always** defending (defendiendo) Brexit.
- Mr. Trump is **always** angry.
- Mr. Rivera is **always** complaining.

If the verb is compound (compuesto) then, unlike Spanish, it goes between the compound verbs, as in these examples:

- Mr. Sanchez *has **always** confused* duty to the country and loyalty to PSOE.
- I *will always remember*

However, the significance of “**always**” can change depending on its position in the sentence.

If you would like to **emphasize something or make a stronger point** (hacer ver o comprender que...) put it at the end of the sentence.

Yes, we are breaking the rules a little. Here the “**always**” is stronger in meaning, whereas (mientras que) the above examples are descriptions only. In Spanish you might use the double-negative (not allowed in English) to make the emphasis.

- I will remember you **always**.
- Mr. Sanchez is confused **always**.
- Mr. Rivera is complaining **always** (Señor Rivera siempre está quejándose).