

DEL MAR'S
SPANISH GRAMMAR

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J. F. Campbell.

Lachar July 13th

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A KEY TO

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A

CONCISE AND SIMPLIFIED

GRAMMAR

OF

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE,

BY

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PROFESSOR OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE, ETC. AT THE
LONDON HIGH SCHOOL.

Third Edition.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND IMPROVED.

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TO
THE REV. J. W. NIBLOCK, D.D.,

F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(PRINCIPAL OF THE LONDON HIGH SCHOOL.)

WHOSE URBANITY AND ERUDITION ENTITLE HIM TO THE

HIGHEST ESTEEM AND RESPECT

OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE THE HAPPINESS

OF KNOWING HIM,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

IN offering this third edition of his Anglo-Spanish Grammar to the public, it has been the object of the author to render the acquisition of this expressive and manly language—the Spanish—a pleasing and easy task to English students; and it is presumed, that, while the following pages amply supply the wants of the beginner, they will be found also to contain all that the more advanced pupil could desire.

The same system as that pursued in the author's former editions has been followed in the present one, and improved on wherever improvement suggested itself; but whatever related to the *principles* of *General Grammar* has been now omitted, in order to reduce the present edition to a more convenient size.

For the sake of uniformity, the latest decisions of the

Spanish Royal Academy have been adhered to in this work ; and with the same view, several generally received grammatical terms have been adopted, the analogical propriety of which might probably be questioned—the author considering that Grammars should be as similar in their terms and system as possible—in order that the pupil, in advancing from one language to another, may not be so frequently embarrassed by a difference of plan and arrangement.

In conclusion, the author invites the attention of the public to the fact, that the acquisition of the Spanish language is daily becoming of greater importance ; in addition to its now being acknowledged as a very essential branch of a mercantile education, its interest in a literary point of view is rapidly increasing, in proportion as the works of the more celebrated Spanish writers, such as Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon, and many others, become more extensively known to the English public, and more justly appreciated.

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A GRAMMAR

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

THE ALPHABET.

1. In the comparative sounds exhibited in English, in the following Alphabet, the *a* is to be sounded like *a* in *ark*, the *e* like *e* in *ell*, and the *i* like *i* in *ill*. The accent points out where the stress of the voice is to be laid.

	Pronounced as		Pronounced as
A	<i>a</i> in <i>ark</i> .	LL	<i>élye</i> .
B	<i>be</i> in <i>bell</i> .	M	<i>éme</i> .
C	<i>the</i> in <i>theft</i> .	N	<i>éne</i> .
CH	<i>che</i> in <i>chess</i> .	Ñ	<i>énye</i> .
D	<i>the</i> in <i>then</i> .	O	<i>o</i> in <i>oblige</i> .
E	<i>e</i> in <i>ell</i> .	P	<i>pe</i> .
F	<i>éfe</i> .	Q	<i>coo</i> in <i>cool</i> .
G	<i>he</i> ; its sound is guttural.	R	<i>érre</i> .
H	<i>úche</i> .	S	<i>ésse</i> .
I	<i>i</i> .	T	<i>te</i> .
J	<i>hóta</i> ; its sound is guttural; or like an aspirated <i>h</i> .	U	<i>oo</i> in <i>look</i> .
K	<i>ca</i> in <i>car</i> .	V	<i>ve</i> .
L	<i>éle</i> .	X	<i>ékis</i> .
		Y	<i>i griéga</i> .
		Z	<i>théta</i> .

2. SOUND AND POWER OF LETTERS,

With the latest Alterations made by the Spanish Royal Academy, and adopted by the best Modern Spanish Writers.

A—This letter, as noticed in the alphabet, sounds like *a* in *ark*: Example, *alabár*, *calzáda*.

B—Sounds as in English.

C—Before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *th* in *theft*, *thin* : Ex. *céna*, *cífra* ; and like *k*, when it precedes *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant : Ex. *cáma*, *cóla*, *cúbo*, *cláro*, *crítico*. It has likewise the sound of *k*, when it comes after a vowel in the same syllable : Ex. *accedér*, *técnico*.

CH—This double consonant now sounds like *ch* in *chess*, as noticed in the alphabet : Ex. *chalán*, *léche*, *hécho*.

D—This letter is very differently pronounced in Spanish to what it is in English ; the difference consists in the distinct manner in which the two nations employ the organs of speech in pronouncing it : — for instance, it is uttered in English by striking the tongue against the upper gums ; whereas Spaniards, in pronouncing the *d*, slightly touch the teeth with the tongue, as the English do in pronouncing the *th* in the word *they* : Ex. *tódo*, *amúdo* ; and this different manner in which the two nations pronounce the *d*, is the more striking, when it is found between two vowels, as in the foregoing examples. At the end of a word, nevertheless, it is almost mute, but preserves a little of the lisp : Ex. *bondád*, *amistád*. In the Imperative Mood, however, it is sounded more distinctly : Ex. *andád*, *veníd*.

E—This vowel, as before remarked, sounds like the English *e* in *ell* : Ex. *espelér*, *léve*.

F—Sounds as in English.

G—Before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, sounds as the English *g* before the same letters : Ex. *gála*, *góma*, *gásto*, *gráno*, *glándula*. It has also the same sound when it follows a vowel : Ex. *agnúdo*, *frágma*. Before *ue* and *ui*, the *u* not having the *diæresis*, it likewise preserves the same sound, and the *u* is silent : Ex. *guérra*, *guisár*. But should the *u* be marked with the *diæresis*, the *u* must be sounded : Ex. *agüéro*, *argüír*. It has a guttural sound before *e* and *i*, nearly resembling that of the English aspirated *h* : Ex. *giro*, *gente*.

H—Is now considered a silent letter in Spanish.

I—Is invariably pronounced like the English *i* in *ill* : Ex. *irrisíble*, *cilíndro*, *invadír*.

- J—Has always a guttural sound, like that of the guttural *g* before described : Ex. *javón, jesuíta, pajíta, jóven, júnta.*
- K—This letter is only retained in a very few foreign names, and sounds as in English.
- L—Sounds as in English.
- LL—Has a liquid sound, like the *gl* in *seraglio* : Ex. *llóra, lláve, cabállo.*
- M—As in English.
- N—As in English.
- Ñ—This letter, with a waving line over it, called the *tílde*, has a liquid sound, like the English *n* followed by *y* : Ex. *señór, niño, compañía.*
- O—Sounds like the English *o* in *oblige* : Ex. *oponér, loco.*
- P—Sounds as in English.
- Q—Has the same sound as in English ; except when it precedes *ue* or *ui*, the *u* having no diæresis, then it is pronounced like *k* : Ex. *querér, quitár.* But should the *u* be marked with the diæresis, the *q* sounds as in English : Ex. *qüestión, qüidár.* The *q*, however, before *ua* and *uo*, and also before *üe* and *üi*, is now changed into *c* ; therefore words which were formerly written *quánto, quóta, qüestión, qüidár*—are now written *cuánto, cuóta, cuestión, cuidár.*
- R—This letter is pronounced in Spanish always with a peculiar roughness, and more particularly so when doubled : Ex. *rábia, enrédo, malróto, subrogár, barríl, cárro.*
- S—Has always a sound like the *s* in the English words *sing, us* : Ex. *sal, espáldas, sítio.*
- T—Sounds as in English.
- U—Sounds like *oo* in *look* : Ex. *usúra, trību.*
- V—Sounds as in English.
- X—Before and after a vowel has a guttural sound, like that of the Spanish *j* : Ex. *xabón, relóx, cáxa.* But when the vowel that follows it is marked with the circumflex, or when it is immediately followed by a consonant, it

has the sound of the English *x*: Ex. *éxito*, *exámen*, *exponér*. Few modern writers now employ this letter; instead of which, *j* is used before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *g* before *e*, *i*: Ex. *jalápa*, *bájo*, *jugár*, *géfe*, *gímio*. Nevertheless it does not appear as yet to be sufficiently established whether the *g* or the *j* should have the preference before *e* and *i*. Where the *x* formerly preceded a vowel with the circumflex, its place is now generally supplied by *cs*: Ex. *écsito* *ecsámen*; which were written *éxito*, *exámen*. And where it formerly preceded a consonant, it is now generally changed into *s*: Ex. *esclusivo*, *espénsas*.

Y—Sounds like the Spanish *i*: Ex. *yélo*, *ley*, *yo*.

Z—Sounds like *th* in the English words *thank*, *bath*: Ex. *zága*, *voz*. Where this letter was formerly used before *e* and *i*, a *c* is now generally preferred: Ex. *cenzálo*, *cítara*; formerly written *zenzálo*, *zítara*.

A TABLE, EXHIBITING THE MOST DIFFICULT COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

ca, co, cu.....	Here the <i>c</i> sounds like <i>k</i> .
ce, ci	And here like <i>th</i> .
ga, gue, gui, go, gu...	In these the <i>g</i> sounds like the English <i>hard g</i> , and the <i>u</i> is mute before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> .
gua, güe, güi	Here also the <i>g</i> is <i>hard</i> , but the <i>u</i> is sounded.
ge, gi	In these, the <i>g</i> has the <i>guttural</i> sound.
ja, je, ji, jo, ju	The <i>j</i> has always the <i>guttural</i> sound.
lla, lle, lli, llo, llu ...	These sound as <i>liá</i> , <i>lié</i> , &c.
ña, ñe, ñi, ño, ñu ...	And these as <i>niá</i> , <i>nié</i> , &c.
qua, qüe, qüi, quo ...	Here the <i>u</i> is sounded.
que, qui	And in these the <i>u</i> is mute.
xa, xe, xi, xo, xu.....	Here the <i>x</i> has the <i>guttural</i> sound.
xâ, xê, xî, xô, xû.....	In these it sounds like the English <i>x</i> .
za, ze, zi, zo, zu	The <i>z</i> has always the sound of <i>th</i> , in the word <i>thin</i> .

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

3. No letter is doubled in Spanish, except the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and the consonants *c*, *n*, *r*; and when these are so employed, they are each to be distinctly heard: Ex. *Saavé-dra*, *leér*, *piísimo*, *loór*, *accéso*, *ennoblecér*, *bár-ra*.

TABLE OF DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

4. In pronouncing the following diphthongs and triphthongs, the student will take care to give each vowel the sound which it has in the alphabet, and to lay the stress of voice on the vowel marked with the accent.

<i>ái</i> ,	Ex. <i>tomáis</i> .	<i>ió</i> ,	Ex. <i>Dios</i> .
<i>áu</i> ,	<i>jáula</i> .	<i>íu</i> ,	<i>ciudad</i> .
<i>áy</i> ,	<i>hay</i> .	<i>oé</i> ,	<i>héroe</i> .
<i>éa</i> ,	<i>línea</i> .	<i>ói</i> .	<i>sois</i> .
<i>éi</i> ,	<i>tenéis</i> .	<i>óy</i> ,	<i>soy</i> .
<i>eó</i> ,	<i>virgíneo</i> .	<i>uá</i> ,	<i>suáve</i> .
<i>éu</i> ,	<i>déuda</i> .	<i>ué</i> ,	<i>huésped</i> .
<i>éy</i> ,	<i>ley</i> .	<i>uí</i> ,	<i>fuí</i> .
<i>íá</i> ,	<i>hácia</i> .	<i>úy</i> ,	<i>muy</i> .
<i>ié</i> ,	<i>bien</i> .	<i>uó</i> ,	<i>mútuo</i> .
	<i>íái</i> ,	Ex. <i>cambiáis</i> .	
	<i>íei</i> ,	<i>renunciéis</i> .	
	<i>uái</i> ,	<i>averigúáis</i> .	
	<i>uéi</i> ,	<i>evacuéis</i> .	
	<i>uéy</i> ,	<i>buéy</i> .	

OF THE ACCENT.

5. The *acute* accent, thus (´), is chiefly employed in Spanish with words in which the stress of voice (as regards the syllable on which it should fall) deviates from the general rule.

Every Spanish word has *one* syllable in it *acute*; and, as a *general rule*, let it be observed, that words ending in a *consonant*, have the *last* syllable *acute*, and those ending in a *vowel*, the *last but one*; but as there are exceptions to this

rule, every word deviating from it, is marked with the acute accent over the syllable requiring the stress.

EXAMPLES.—*Leccion, macis, sagaz, pedastal, deliberar, felicidad, colocacion, aclamacion, moralidad, recomendacion, imparcialidad, indemnificacion.*

Mente, bueno, casa, tribu, mudanza, orgullo, sufrible, torrente, dependencia, indicativo, legitimado, conservatorio.

Dócil, cáliz, café, música, épico, lírico, químico, incómodo, escéptico, espíritu, alegórico, hipopótamo.

ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

ARTICLES.

6. In Spanish we have to consider the *Definite*, the *Indefinite*, and the *Neuter* Articles; and, first, of

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

AGREEMENT.

7. The *Definite Article* in Spanish is *el*, and it is made to agree in gender and number with the Noun to which it is prefixed: Ex.

Masculine,	Singular.	<i>El hombre,</i>	The man.
	Plural.	<i>Los hombres,</i>	The men.
Feminine,	Singular.	<i>La muger,</i>	The woman.
	Plural.	<i>Las mugeres,</i>	The women.

Note 1.—The Article *el* drops the *e*, when preceded by the Preposition *de* (*of* or *from*), or *á* (*to* or *at*): thus instead of *de el* and *á el*, we must say *del* and *al*: Ex.

<i>Del hombre,</i> of the man.	<i>Del libro,</i> of the book.
<i>Al hombre,</i> to the man.	<i>Al libro,</i> to the book.

Note 2.—A noun singular of the feminine gender, beginning with *a* or *ha*, and having the stress on the first syllable, requires the masculine instead of the feminine Article: thus instead of *la ama*, *la haba*, we must say, *el ama* (the mistress), *el haba* (the bean); which Nouns *ama* and *haba*

are of the feminine gender. This infringement on the laws of grammar, is intended to avoid the unpleasant broad sound, which the concurrence of the two same vowels would produce, when the accent is on the first syllable of the Noun ; for which reason this rule does not apply to feminine Nouns beginning with *a* or *ha*, having the accent on any other syllable but the first ; therefore we say, *la alcova* (the alcove), *la alcaparra* (the caper), *la hacienda* (the estate), *la habilidad* (the ability) : nor does it apply to feminine nouns when they are in the plural number, since, then, the intervening *s*, prevents the clashing of the two vowels : as, *las amas* (the mistresses) ; *las habas* (the beans).

EMPLOYMENT.

8. The Definite Article is employed in both languages before Nouns taken in a *particular* or *definite* sense : Ex.

<i>El poder de la ley.</i>	<i>The power of the law.</i>
<i>La velocidad de los caballos.</i>	<i>The swiftness of the horses.</i>

WHEN USED IN SPANISH AND NOT IN ENGLISH.

9. The Definite Article is used in Spanish before all Nouns taken in a *general* and *unlimited* sense : Ex.

<i>El orgullo y la vanidad proceden de la ignorancia.</i>	<i>Pride and vanity proceed from ignorance.</i>
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10. Before the geographical divisions of the earth, and the names of countries, kingdoms, provinces, &c. : Ex.

<i>Hablo de la Europa.</i>	<i>I speak of Europe.</i>
<i>La España es fértil.</i>	<i>Spain is fertile.</i>
<i>La Inglaterra es poderosa.</i>	<i>England is powerful.</i>

Exception 1st. It is generally omitted in Spanish before the names of countries, kingdoms, provinces, &c., when not the whole, but a part only is comprehended in the name : Ex.

<i>Fui á Inglaterra.</i>	<i>I went to England.</i>
<i>Viene de Francia.</i>	<i>He comes from France.</i>

But when these countries, &c. are personified, the Article is retained: Ex.

Los procederes <i>de la</i> Rusia, con respecto <i>á la</i> Polonia.	The proceedings of Russia, with regard to Poland.
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Exception 2nd. Kingdoms, provinces, &c. bearing the same name as their capital cities do not admit the Article: Ex.

<i>Argel y Túnis</i> son puertos de mar.	Algiers and Tunis are sea-port towns.
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11. Nouns denoting the title, dignity, profession, &c. of an individual, require the Definite Article in Spanish, when in the third person: Ex.

<i>La</i> Reyna Victoria.	Queen Victoria.
<i>El</i> Doctor N.	Doctor N.
<i>El</i> Señor y <i>la</i> Señora B.	Mr. and Mrs. B.

12. When several Nouns follow each other in a sentence, the Article is generally repeated before each, particularly when they differ in gender; and if a Preposition precede the Article, the Preposition is likewise generally repeated: Ex.

Todos <i>los</i> hombres, <i>las</i> mugeres y <i>los</i> niños de la aldea.	All the men, women, and children of the village.
La ignorancia es madre <i>de la</i> pre-ocupacion, <i>del</i> engaño, y <i>del</i> error.	Ignorance is the mother of pre-judice, deceit, and error.

Those Nouns which are used in the aggregate, are excepted from this rule: Ex.

Judios, Cristianos, Mahometanos, todos fueron incluidos,	Jews, Christians, Mahometans, all were included.
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13. The days of the week, and the hour of the day, take the Definite Article in Spanish: Ex.

Vendré á ver á Vmd. <i>el</i> Domingo á <i>la</i> una, ó á <i>las</i> dos.	I shall come and see you on Sunday, at one or two o'clock.
No vaya Vmd. hasta <i>el</i> Lunes á <i>las</i> seis y media, ó <i>el</i> Mártes á <i>las</i> tres menos cuarto.	Do not go until Monday at half-past six o'clock, or Tuesday at a quarter before three.
Iré á las ocho ménos diez minutos; ó, á las nueve y veinte minutos.	I shall go at ten minutes before eight; or at twenty minutes after nine.

WHEN USED IN ENGLISH AND NOT IN SPANISH.

14. The Definite Article is not used in Spanish before Numerical Adjectives following the names of kings, potentates, &c. : Ex.

Leopoldo Primero, Leon Décimo. Leopold *the* First, Leo *the* Tenth.

15. It is omitted when we speak of the *titles* of books, chapters, &c. : Ex.

La obra que compré, se intitula	The book which I bought, is en-
“Historia de España.”	titled “ <i>The History of Spain.</i> ”
Capítulo once, verso segundo.	Chapter <i>the</i> eleventh, verse <i>the</i>
	second.

But if we allude to the subject of the work, or any particular part of it, we employ the Article : Ex.

<i>La</i> Historia de España, trata	The History of Spain treats also
tambien de su Literatura.	on its Literature.
En <i>el</i> capítulo primero, encontra-	In the first chapter, we find, &c.
mos, &c.	

16. The Article is omitted, except before the first Noun, when several Nouns are used in apposition : Ex.

Vienen de <i>la</i> ciudad de <i>Paris</i> ,	They come from <i>the</i> city of <i>Paris</i> ,
<i>capital</i> de la Francia, y resi-	<i>the capital</i> of France, and resi-
dencia de su corte.	dence of the court.

17. When Nouns are used in a *partitive* sense, they admit no Article : Ex.

Deme Vmd. papel.	Give me (<i>some</i>) paper.
¿Quiere Vmd. dinero?	Do you want (<i>any</i>) money?
Denos Vmd. vino.	Give us (<i>some</i>) wine.

In these examples we see that something in the sense of *some*, or *any*, is understood, which in both languages may be either expressed or not ; for which reason these phrases may also be expressed thus :

Deme Vmd. <i>un poco</i> de papel.	Give me <i>some</i> or <i>a little</i> paper.
¿Quiere Vmd. <i>algún</i> dinero?	Do you want <i>any</i> money?
Denos Vmd. <i>un poco</i> de vino.	Give us <i>some</i> or <i>a little</i> wine.

Un poco de, is equivalent to *a little*, or *a small portion*, or *quantity of*. *Algun*, means *some* or *any*: *Algun* is derived from the Indeterminate Pronoun *Alguno*, which changes its last vowel into *a* for the feminine gender; and an *s* is added to it to form the plural number: but when it precedes a Noun masculine singular, it drops the *o*: Ex.

¿Necesita Vmd. dinero <i>alguno</i> ?	Do you require <i>any</i> money?
Compreme Vm. <i>algun</i> libro, <i>algunos</i> poemas, <i>alguna</i> novela, <i>algunas</i> fábulas.	Buy me <i>some</i> book, <i>some</i> poems, <i>some</i> novels, <i>some</i> fables.

Any, interrogatively used, is frequently suppressed in Spanish: Ex.

¿Necesita Vmd. dinero?	Do you require <i>any</i> money?
¿Quiere Vmd. pan?	Do you wish <i>any</i> bread?

Instead of *algunos* and *algunas*, we may also use *unos* or *unas*, in the sense of *some* or *a few*: Ex.

Compreme Vmd. <i>unos</i> libros, <i>unas</i> novelas.	Buy me <i>some</i> or <i>a few</i> books, <i>some</i> novels.
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In every other instance the Definite Article is generally used alike in both languages.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

18. The English Indefinite Article *a* or *an*, is translated in Spanish *un* before a Noun masculine, and *una* before a Noun feminine: Ex.

<i>Un</i> libro, <i>un</i> caballo, <i>un</i> agente, <i>una</i> casa, <i>una</i> muger.	<i>A</i> book, <i>a</i> horse, <i>an</i> agent, <i>a</i> house, <i>a</i> woman.
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19. The English *Indefinite* Article employed before Nouns of weight, measure, or number, in speaking of their value or rate, is translated by the *Definite* Article: Ex.

Six pence <i>a</i> pound.	Seis peniques <i>la</i> libra.
Three shillings <i>a</i> hundred.	Tres chelines <i>el</i> ciento.

20. The Indefinite Article employed in English with relation to distance, is translated *por*: Ex.

At the rate of ten reals *a league*. A razon de diez reales *por* legua.

Sometimes *por* is used instead of the Definite Article, in speaking of value or rate: Ex.

Se vendió á tres duros *por* vara. It was sold at three dollars *per* yard.

21. When *a* or *an* is employed in English as a Numerical Adjective, and means particularly *one*, it is translated into Spanish also by the Numerical Adjective: Ex.

I bought <i>a</i> pound of raisins.	Compré <i>una</i> libra de pasas.
He sold me <i>an</i> ounce of platina.	Me vendió <i>una</i> onza de platina.

WHEN USED IN ENGLISH BUT NOT IN SPANISH.

22. The Indefinite Article is omitted in Spanish before Nouns expressive of the *rank*, *profession*, or *country* of a person, when these nouns are preceded by any part of the verb to be, as referring to them: Ex.

He was <i>an</i> ambassador.	El fué embajador.
I am <i>an</i> Englishman.	Yo soy Inglés.
Are you <i>a</i> physician?	¿Es Vmd. médico?

But should any of these nouns of rank, &c. refer to any individual we wish to particularise, the article must be retained in Spanish: Ex.

He is <i>a</i> general who distinguished himself in the battle of —.	Es <i>un</i> general que se distinguió en la batalla de —.
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It is also omitted in Spanish before Nouns of rank, profession, or country, when they serve to characterise, or to distinguish in some particular manner, the person or thing represented by the Noun coming before: Ex.

Lope de Vega, <i>a</i> poet of Spain.	Lope de Vega, poeta de España, or poeta Español.
Socrates, <i>a</i> famous Grecian philosopher.	Sócrates, famoso filósofo Griego.

23. The Indefinite Article is omitted in Spanish before Nouns used in apposition : Ex.

Cadiz, <i>a</i> town in Andalusia.	Cádiz, ciudad de Andalucía.
Catalonia, <i>a</i> province of Spain.	Cataluña, provincia de España.

24. Also when it is employed in English before a Noun preceded by any word denoting comparison : Ex.

So beautiful <i>a</i> woman.	Tan bella muger, <i>or</i> muger tan bella.
As eloquent <i>a</i> man as Cicero.	Hombre tan elocuente como Ciceron.
Such <i>a</i> person.	Tal persona.

25. It is generally omitted before the Adjective *cierto*, certain : Ex.

Cierto hombre, cierta muger.	<i>A</i> certain man, <i>a</i> certain woman.
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26. Also after the word *what*, used before a noun in exclamation or surprise : Ex,

What <i>a</i> noise !	¡ Que ruido !
What <i>a</i> fine view !	¡ Que bella vista !

27. It is omitted before the word *half*, before *one*, and *one and a half*, and between the word *half* and a noun ; also before *a hundred*, or *a thousand* : it is retained, however, before *a million* : Ex.

Two yards and <i>a half</i> .	Dos varas y <i>media</i> .
<i>A</i> , or <i>one</i> pound and <i>a half</i> .	Libra y <i>media</i> .
Half <i>an</i> ounce.	Media onza.
<i>A hundred</i> pounds.	Cien libras.
<i>A thousand</i> dollars.	Mil pesos.
<i>A million</i> of reals.	Un millon de reales.

28. It is omitted in the title of a book : Ex.

<i>A</i> Spanish dictionary.	Diccionario Español.
<i>An</i> English Grammar.	Gramática Inglesa.

In all other instances the Indefinite Article is generally employed alike in both languages.

THE NEUTER ARTICLE.

29. The Neuter Article *lo*, is employed ; First, before Adjectives used as Substantives ; and observe that all Spanish Adjectives may be converted into Substantives, by simply prefixing the Article *lo* to them : Ex.

<i>Lo bueno, lo malo.</i>	<i>That which is good, that which is bad.</i>
<i>Lo verdadero es preferible a lo fingido.</i>	<i>What is real is preferable to what is feigned.</i>

Secondly, the Neuter Article *lo* is frequently employed with the words *que* and *cual*, before Verbs ; *lo que* meaning *what*, and *lo cual*, *which* : Ex.

<i>Escuché todo lo que dijo, por lo cual supe que, &c.</i>	<i>I listened to all what he said, by which I learnt that, &c.</i>
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NOUNS.

OF NUMBER.

30. When the Spanish Noun ends in a vowel, on which the stress of the voice does *not* fall, its plural is formed by adding an *s* to the Noun in the singular number : Ex.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Estrella,</i>	<i>estrellas.</i>	<i>Star,</i>	<i>stars.</i>
<i>Ave,</i>	<i>aves.</i>	<i>Bird,</i>	<i>birds.</i>
<i>Geógrafo,</i>	<i>geógrafos.</i>	<i>Geographer,</i>	<i>geographers.</i>

31. When the Noun ends in an accented vowel, or in *y*, its plural is formed by the addition of *es* to the Noun in the singular number. The same takes place with Nouns that end in a consonant, unless that consonant be a *z*, in which case the plural is formed by changing the *z* into *ces* : Ex.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Jabalí,</i>	<i>jabalíes.</i>	<i>Wild boar,</i>	<i>wild boars</i>
<i>Ley,</i>	<i>leyes.</i>	<i>Law,</i>	<i>laws.</i>
<i>Barril,</i>	<i>barriles.</i>	<i>Barrel,</i>	<i>barrels.</i>
<i>Luz,</i>	<i>luces.</i>	<i>Light,</i>	<i>lights.</i>

32. There are some Nouns which in their nature have always a plural signification, and consequently require that the Article employed with them be in the plural number : such are *viveres*, provisions ; *visperas*, vespers ; *alicates*, pincers, and several others.

There are others, which, notwithstanding their plural termination, have not a plural signification, and therefore require the article in the singular number ; such are *corta-plumas*, a penknife ; *saca-botas*, a boot-jack, and some others.

OF AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE NOUNS.

33. These derivatives, denote a larger or smaller thing of the kind, than that which is expressed by their primitives. They are formed in Spanish, by the addition of various terminations to the Noun in its primitive state, dropping the final vowel if it have one.

34. Nouns *augmentative* of the masculine gender, are formed by the addition of the letters *on*, *ote*, or *azo* ; those of the feminine gender, by *ona*, or *aza*. These terminations are equivalent in their meaning to the English words *big*, *large*, *stout*, *tall*, and such like :

<i>Primitives.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>	<i>Primitives.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>
Hombre	hombron, or hombrazo.	A man,	a tall, or large man.
Muger,	mugeron, mugeronaza.	A woman,	a masculine woman.
Sombrero.	sombrerote.	A hat,	a large, or big hat.

35. It will not be improper to mention here, that the terminations *azo* and *iza* are sometimes used also, to express the injury that a weapon is capable of inflicting :

La mató de un pistoletazo.	He shot her with a <i>pistol</i> .
Me tiró en tierra de un garrotazo.	He knocked me down with a bludgeon.
Le di una buena paliza.	I gave him a good beating with a stick.

36. Nouns *diminutive* are formed by the addition of the terminations *in*, *illo*, *ito*, *ico*, *ete*, *uelo*, or *uejo*, to the masculine : the feminine are formed by adding *a* to the termination *in*, and by changing the final vowel of the others

into *a* ; observing however, that diminutives ending in *ito* and *ico* denote not only *smallness*, but a kind of endearing expression ; and those that end in *illo*, *uelo*, or *uejo*, generally denote *contempt* : Ex.

<i>Primitives.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>	<i>Primitives.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>
Hombre,	hombrecito, hambrecillo.	A man,	a nice little man, a pitiful little fellow.
Casa,	casita, casilla.	A house,	a pretty little house, a mean little house.

This rule, however, is not always strictly uniform ; practice only can make the pupil familiar with the peculiar meaning of these terminations.

GENDER.

37. The Gender of Spanish Nouns, of which there are only two, is distinguished ; First, by their signification, as all animate objects are of the gender of their respective sex ; and the rank, professions, employments, and so forth, of persons, are of the gender of the individuals to which they belong. Secondly, by the termination : the rule to ascertain the gender by which, being so easy, would be preferable to be adopted as a general standard : this rule is, Nouns ending in *a*, *d*, or *ion*, are of the *feminine* gender : those which end in any other letter are *masculine* : Ex.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>
Inocencia, innocence.	Honor, honour.
Virtud, virtue.	Sombrero, hat.
Relacion, relation.	Monte, mountain.

38. There are, however, some exceptions to this latter rule, of which a list will be given of those which are in most constant use. Observe, however, first, that there are also two other species of Nouns, the one called *epicene*, which is applied to Nouns that express both genders by the same word ; at, *El pato*, The *duck* or the *drake* ; *La rata*, The *he* or *she* rat : neither does the Article prefixed to these Nouns vary, to distinguish their gender : therefore, in order to point out the gender, it is necessary to add some

word to them, descriptive of their sex; as, *El pato macho*, *El pato hembra*; *La rata macho*, *La rata hembra*; *macho* signifying *male* and *hembra* female.

39. The other species of Nouns is called *common*, from their being common to both genders, and the Article prefixed to them, points out the distinction of their gender; as, *El tigre*, The tiger; *La tigre*, The tigress; *Un jóven*, A young man; *Una jóven*, A young woman.

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS IN THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

Masculine Nouns ending in A.

Albacea,	executor.	idioma,	idiom.
anagrama,	anagram.	jesuita,	jesuit.
antípoda,	antipode.	mapa,	map.
clima,	climate.	paragua,	umbrella.
cometa,	comet.	planeta,	planet.
dia,	day.	pleonasma,	pleonasm.
dilema,	dilemma.	poema,	poem.
diploma,	diploma.	problema,	problem.
dogma,	dogma.	síntoma,	symptom.
drama,	drama.	sistema,	system.
enigma,	enigma.	sofá,	sofa.
guardacosta,	custom-house	tema,	theme.
	boat.	viva,	huzza.
guardaropa,	wardrobe.		

Masculine Nouns ending in D.

Ardid,	stratagem.	huesped,	guest.
ataud,	coffin.	sud,	south.
cesped,	turf.		

Masculine Nouns ending in ION.

embrion,	embryo.	sarampion,	measles.
gorrion,	sparrow.	morrión,	murrain.

Feminine Nouns ending in E.

Ánade,	duck.	laude,	praise, an epi-
ave,	fowl, bird.		taph.
azumbre,	a measure.	leche,	milk.
barbarie,	barbarity.	legumbre,	pulse.
base,	basis.	lente,	lens.
calvicie,	baldness.	liebre,	hare.
calle,	street.	liendre,	nit.
carne,	flesh.	llave,	key.
catástrofe,	catastrophe.	lumbre,	fire.
certidumbre,	certainty.	menguante,	ebb-tide.
clase,	class.	mente,	the mind.
clave,	key.	muchedumbre,	multitude.
corriente,	stream.	muerte,	death.
corte,	court.	nave,	ship.
costumbre,	custom.	nieve,	snow.
creciente,	flood-tide.	noche,	night.
cumbre,	summit.	nube,	cloud.
dulcedumbre,	sweetness.	parte,	a part.
especie,	species.	patente,	patent.
estirpe,	race, or origin.	pesadumbre,	grief.
falange,	phalanx.	peste,	the plague.
fase,	phases.	pirámide,	pyramid.
fé,	faith.	plebe,	rabble.
fiebre,	fever.	podre,	pus.
frente,	front.	podredumbre,	rottenness.
fuelle,	fountain.	progenie,	progeny.
gente,	people.	prole,	issue.
hambre,	hunger.	sangre,	blood.
herrumbre,	rust of iron.	sede,	a see.
incertidumbre,	uncertainty.	serie,	series.
índole,	temper.	servidumbre,	servitude.
ingle,	groin.	serpiente,	serpent.
intemperie,	intemperate-	suerte,	chance.
	ness.	superficie,	superfices.

tarde,	afternoon.	trípode,	tripod.
techumbre,	roof.	urdiembre,	warp.
temperie,	temperature.	vislumbre,	glimmering.
torre,	tower.		

Feminine Nouns ending in I or Y.

Diocesi,	diocese.	metrópoli,	metropolis.
grei, or grey,	flock.	paráfrasi,	paraphrase.
ley,	law.		

Feminine Nouns ending in L.

Cal,	lime.	miel,	honey.
capital,	capital.	piel,	skin.
cárcel,	prison.	sal,	salt.
col,	cabbage.	señal,	signal.
hiel,	gall.	vocal,	vowel.

Feminine Nouns ending in N.

Cargazon,	cargo.	sarten,	frying-pan.
clin, or crin.	mane.	sazon,	season.
desazon,	uneasiness.	sien,	temple (part of the head).
imágen,	image.	sinrazon,	injustice.
razon,	reason.		

Feminine Nouns ending in O.

Mano,	hand.	nao,	ship.
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Feminine Nouns ending in R.

Flor,	flower.	segur,	axe.
labor,	labour.		

Feminine Nouns ending in S.

Bilis,	bile.	hipótesis,	hypothesis.
colapíscis,	isinglass.	lis,	flower-de-lys.
crisis,	crisis.	macis,	mace.

metamorfósis, metamorpho-	sintácsis,	syntax.
sis.	tésis,	thesis.
metemsícosis, metempsycho-	tísis,	phthisis.
sis.	tos,	cough.
parálisis, palsy.		

Feminine Nouns ending in Z.

Cerviz,	cervix.	niñez,	childhood.
codorniz,	quail.	nuez,	nut.
coz,	kick.	paz,	peace.
cruz,	cross.	perdiz,	partridge.
faz,	visage.	pez,	pitch.
haz,	bundle.	pómez,	pumice.
hez,	dregs.	raiz,	root.
hoz,	sickle, defile.	sobrehaz,	surface.
luz,	light.	tez,	complexion.
matriz,	matrix.	vez,	time.
nariz,	nose.	voz,	voice.

And all those Nouns ending in *ez*, denoting qualities in the abstract: as, *brillantez*, brilliancy; *escasez*, scarcity; and many others.

There are also a few Nouns, of which the Gender is not generally fixed; as some authors consider them masculine, and others feminine. The following is a list of them:—

Albalá,	certificate,	dote,	dowry.
	cocket.	hermafrodita,	hermaphro-
anatema,	anathema.		dite.
arte,*	art.	mar,†	sea.
azucar,	sugar.	órden,	order.
calor,	heat.	pringue,	grease.
canal,	canal.	puente,	bridge.
cútis,	skin.	tribu,	tribe.

* *Arte* is always feminine when used in the plural number.

† The compounds of *mar* are universally feminine; as, *bajamar*, low water; *pleamar*, high water.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS WITH THE ARTICLE.

Masculine Nouns referring to persons.

<i>Sing.</i> —NOM. El hombre,	The man.
GEN. del hombre,	of the man.
DAT. á <i>or</i> para el hombre,	to <i>or</i> for the man.
ACC. al hombre,	the man.
ABL. por, de, en, sin, con,	by, from, in, without
sobre, el hombre,	with, upon, the man.

<i>Plur.</i> —NOM. Los hombres,	The men.
GEN. de los hombres,	of the men.
DAT. á <i>or</i> para los hombres,	to <i>or</i> for the men.
ACC. á los hombres,	the men.
ABL. por &c. los hombres,	by &c. the men.

Feminine Nouns referring to persons.

<i>Sing.</i> —NOM. La muger,	The woman.
GEN. de la muger,	of the woman.
DAT. á <i>or</i> para la muger,	to <i>or</i> for the woman.
ACC. á la muger,	the woman.
ABL. por &c. la muger,	by &c. the woman.

<i>Plur.</i> —NOM. Las mugeres,	The women.
GEN. de las mugeres,	of the women.
DAT. á <i>or</i> para las mugeres,	to <i>or</i> for the women.
ACC. á las mugeres,	the women.
ABL. por &c. las mugeres,	by &c. the women.

Masculine Nouns referring to things.

<i>Sing.</i> —NOM. El libro,	The book.
GEN. del libro,	of the book.
DAT. á <i>or</i> para el libro,	to <i>or</i> for the book.

Acc. el libro,	the book.
ABL. por &c. el libro,	by &c. the book.

<i>Plur.</i> —NOM. Los libros,	The books.
GEN. de los libros,	of the books.
DAT. á or para los libros,	to or for the books.
ACC. los libros,	the books.
ABL. por &c. los libros,	by &c. the books.

Feminine Nouns referring to things.

<i>Sing.</i> —NOM. La carta,	the letter.
GEN. de la carta,	of the letter.
DAT. á or para la carta,	to or for the letter.
ACC. la carta,	the letter.
ABL. por &c. la carta,	by &c. the letter.

<i>Plur.</i> —NOM. Las cartas,	The letters.
GEN. de las cartas,	of the letters.
DAT. á or para las cartas,	to or for the letters.
ACC. las cartas,	the letters.
ABL. por &c. las cartas,	by &c. the letters.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE PREPOSITION *á* IN THE ACCUSATIVE OR OBJECTIVE CASE.

40. Active Verbs in Spanish, govern a Noun in the accusative case with the Preposition *á*, if the object represent a person. The use of the Preposition *á* is to point out the immediate object of the Verb, when it is not sufficiently denoted without its assistance; a circumstance that very frequently occurs in Spanish, in which there is so great a variety of syntactical inversion, as will be observed by the following sentence, which may be expressed in six different ways, without altering its sense in the least: Ex.

Cain mató á Abel,	}	Cain killed Abel.
Cain á Abel mató,		
A' Abel mató Cain,		
A' Abel Cain mató,		
Mató Cain á Abel,		
Mató á Abel Cain,		

When the immediate object of the Verb is an inanimate being, the Preposition *á* is seldom used ; except sometimes when both the Nominative and the Accusative are of the same number and person ; as then the Preposition may be of use to prevent ambiguity.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS.

41. When in English two Nouns follow each other, the first serving, as it were, as an Adjective to the second, specifying its kind, purpose, occupation, or the like, their order is reversed in the translation, and the second Noun is placed in the genitive case preceded by the Preposition *de* : Ex.

Door-lock.	Cerradura de puerta.
Tea-spoon.	Cuchar de té.
Mahogany table.	Mesa de caoba.
Gold watches.	Relojes de oro.

42. The same inversion of order is likewise observed, when several possessive cases of this nature follow each other in English, translating all the Nouns in a retrograding order : Ex.

The sun's rays.	Los rayos del sol.
John's father's horse.	El caballo del padre de Juan.
My uncle's wife's sister.	La hermana de la esposa de mi tío.

43. There are sentences also in English where the sign 's of the possessive case, is employed as a substitute for the noun which it represents ; as, *He lives at the General's* ; where the 's occupies the place of *house* or *residence* ; in Spanish no such suppression is allowed ; instead of which, the order of the foregoing examples is observed : Ex.

He lives at the General's.	Vive en casa del General.
I came from the doctor's.	Vengo de casa del Doctor.

ADJECTIVES.

AGREEMENT WITH THE NOUN.

44. Adjectives and Participles used as Adjectives, agree in Spanish, in *number* and *gender*, with the nouns to which they refer : Ex.

Un hombre <i>alto</i> .	A tall man.
Una muger <i>alta</i> .	A tall woman.
Hombres <i>altos</i> .	Tall men.
Mugeres <i>altas</i> .	Tall women.

AGREEMENT IN NUMBER.

45. When an Adjective refers to two or more Nouns in the singular number, and follows them, it must be put in the plural number ; but if it precede the Nouns, it is used in the singular. (Observe that the plural termination of Adjectives is formed precisely the same as the plural of Nouns) : Ex.

Su aplauso y elogio <i>merecidos</i> .	} His merited applause and praise.
Su <i>merecido</i> aplauso y elogio.	

Nevertheless, should there be a Verb employed with the Adjective that precedes the Nouns, then the Adjective is put in the same number as the Verb, and together may be used either in the singular or in the plural number : Ex.

<i>Son hermosos</i> su palacio y jardin.	} His palace and garden are
<i>Es hermoso</i> su palacio y su jardin.	

46. When two or more Adjectives refer to *one* Noun in the singular number, each Adjective must be in the singular : Ex.

Un ministro sabio y prudente.	A wise and prudent minister.
Un proyecto grande, provechoso, y recomendable.	A great, profitable, and desirable project.

AGREEMENT IN GENDER.

47. Adjectives agree in gender with the Nouns to which

they refer, as will be seen by the following rules ; previously, however, to the pupil's becoming acquainted with them, it is necessary that he should know how to distinguish the gender of Adjectives. This will first be explained to him.

48. Adjectives that terminate in *an*, *on*, or *o*, are of the *masculine* gender : the feminine is formed by adding *a* to those ending in *an* or *on* ; and by changing the final *o* into *a*, of those ending in *o*. All Adjectives terminating in any other letter are common to both genders : Ex.

El muchacho <i>haragan</i> .	The lazy boy.
La muchacha <i>haragana</i> .	The lazy girl.
El hombre <i>jugueton</i> .	The playful man.
La muger <i>juguetona</i> .	The playful woman.
El guerrero <i>famoso</i> .	The famous warrior.
La accion <i>famosa</i> .	The famous action.
El padre <i>feliz</i> .	The happy father.
La hija <i>feliz</i> .	The happy daughter.
El muchacho <i>amable</i> .	The amiable boy.
La muchacha <i>amable</i> .	The amiable girl.

49. To Adjectives derived from the names of kingdoms, countries, &c., an *a* is generally added to form their feminine termination : Ex.

Inglés, <i>m</i> .	Inglesa, <i>f</i> .	English.
Español, <i>m</i> .	Española, <i>f</i> .	Spanish.

50. When this kind of Adjectives is employed in English with reference to articles of commerce, the productions of a country and such like, the Noun expressive of the name of the country that produces those articles, or in which they are manufactured, is generally used in Spanish instead of the Adjective : Ex.

English cloth.	<i>Paño de Inglaterra</i> .	which mean literally,	{ Cloth of
			{ England.
Spanish wine.	<i>Vino de España</i> .		Wine of Spain.
French silk.	<i>Seda de Francia</i> .		Silk of France.

The same construction is likewise generally observed, in Spanish, in referring to persons of whom we rather intend to describe the country from which they come, or in whose

government they are employed, than the place of their nativity : Ex.

The Austrian Ambassador.	El Embajador de Austria.
The Spanish Consul.	El Cónsul de España.

This however must not be taken as an absolute rule, for such sentences may also be translated thus, *Paño Inglés, El cónsul Español, &c.*

51. We have now to consider the *Agreement* of Adjectives in *gender* with the Nouns to which they refer :—And first : When *one* Adjective refers to two or more Nouns in the *singular* number and of *different* genders, it is used in the masculine gender if it *follow* the Nouns ; but agrees in gender with the first Noun if it *precedes* the nouns : Ex.

El egército y la armada derrotados.	The army and navy defeated.
La armada y el egército derrotados.	The navy and army defeated.
Su hermoso episodio y novela.	His beautiful episode and novel.
Su hermosa novela y episodio.	His beautiful novel and episode.

52. When *one* Adjective refers to *two* or *more* Nouns in the *plural* number, it agrees in gender with the *nearest* : Ex.

Las hermosas montañas y valles.	The beautiful mountains and vallies.
Los hermosos valles y montañas.	The beautiful vallies and mountains.
Los castillos y baterías bombardeadas.	The bombarded castles and batteries.
Las baterías y castillos bombardeados.	The bombarded batteries and castles.

53. An Adjective referring to the *title* of an individual, agrees in gender with the person to whom the title belongs : Ex.

Su Alteza está malo.	His Highness is ill.
Son muy bondadosos sus Señorías.	Their Lordships are very kind.
Su Alteza está mala.	Her highness is ill.
Son muy bondadosas sus Señorías.	Their Ladyships are very kind.

54. When the Adjectives *bueno, malo, and postrero,*

precede a Noun masculine, in the singular number, they drop the final *o* : Ex.

Un <i>buen</i> hombre.	A good man.
Un <i>mal</i> hombre.	A bad man.
El <i>postrer</i> día.	The last day.

Note.—See also the numerical Adjectives *uno*, *primero*, *tercero*, and *ciento*, Par. 81 to 85.

55. *Santo*, Saint, when employed in the singular number, before proper names of persons and places, drops the last syllable : Ex.

San Pablo, San Juan.	St. Paul, St. John.
San Petersburgo.	St. Petersburg.

With the names *Domingo* and *Tomás*, Dominic and Thomas, the Adjective *santo* may be used either with or without the final syllable.

56. *Grande*, great or large, used before Nouns in the singular number, beginning with a consonant, sometimes drops the final syllable, when in referring to Nouns it is not intended to convey an idea of *size* or *quantity*, so much as one of *greatness* or *excellence* ; but it frequently retains the final syllable, when it is wished to convey an idea of *size* and the like ; and also when the Substantive which follows it begins with a vowel or *h* : Ex.

Un <i>gran</i> caballo.	A noble horse.
Una <i>gran</i> casa.	A magnificent house.
<i>Grande</i> elogio.	Great praise.
<i>Grande</i> hazaña.	A great deed.

SITUATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

57. Adjectives in Spanish in most instances *generally follow* the Nouns to which they refer : Ex.

El objeto <i>principal</i> .	The <i>principal</i> object.
El ejército <i>Inglés</i> .	The <i>English</i> army.
Una vida <i>ociosa</i> .	An <i>idle</i> life.

58. To the foregoing rule, the following instances are exceptions, as in them the Adjective *usually precedes* the Noun.

1st. Numerical Adjectives : Ex.

Veinte hombres.

Twenty men.

La primera cosa.

The first thing.

In referring to royalty and other dignities, however, the numerical Adjective *follows* the noun : Ex.

Isabel *Segunda*.

Isabelle the Second.

Gregorio *Primero*.

Gregory the First.

2d. The Adjectives *todo, mucho, poco, pocos, cierto, cada, varios, tal*, (all, much, little, few, certain, each, several, such), likewise *precedes* the noun : Ex.

Todo el mundo.

All the world.

Mucho dinero.

Much money.

Pocos hombres.

Few men.

Ciertos individuos.

Certain individuals.

Cierto, nevertheless, in the sense of *sure*, generally follows the Noun : Ex.

Es cosa *cierta*.

It is a certain thing.

Son noticias *ciertas*.

They are certain news.

3d. Adjectives employed as attributes, or that denote the natural or inherent properties of Nouns, generally precede them : Ex.

Los *hermosos* colores del iris.

The beautiful colours of the rainbow.

El *duro* hierro.

The hard iron.

4th. Adjectives used as epithets, precede the Noun : Ex.

El *soberbio* Lúcifer, El *paciente* Job. The proud Lucifer, The patient Job.

5th. Adjectives that terminate in *ísimo*, generally precede the Noun : Ex.

Son *hermosísimas* obras.

They are most beautiful works.

¡ Que *bellísimo* día !

What a very fine day !

59. The foregoing rules on the situation of Adjectives, are not to be considered as *positive* rules; the situation of the Adjective depends much on taste; as writers for the sake of energy, harmony and variety, situate the Adjective variously with respect to the Noun which it qualifies. As a general rule, it might be said that Adjectives in Spanish commonly *follow* the noun, except when, for particular emphasis or elegance, they are placed before it.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

THE COMPARATIVE.

60. The comparative of *equality* is formed in Spanish by placing the word *tan* (so or as) before, and *como* (as) after the Adjective: Ex.

El es *tan* rico *como* su hermano. He is *as* rich *as* his brother.

In a negative sense, no other alteration is required in Spanish, but the placing of the negative particle before the Verb: Ex.

El *no* es *tan* rico *como* su hermano. He is *not so* rich *as* his brother.

61. The comparative of *superiority* is formed in Spanish by placing the word *mas* (more) before the Adjective, and *que* (than) after it: Ex.

He is *richer than* his brother. El es *mas* rico *que* su hermano,

In a negative sense the addition of the negative particle only is required, as is also the case in all the following comparisons: Ex.

No es *mas* rico *que* su hermano. He is *not richer than* his brother.

62. When in comparing the dimensions of two objects,

the difference thereof is indicated by the preposition *by*, the sentence takes a different turn in Spanish: Ex.

This hall is longer than that *by* six feet. Esta sala es seis pies mas larga que aquella.

Which means literally, *This hall is six feet longer than that.*

63. The comparative of *inferiority* is formed in Spanish by placing the word *ménos* (less) before the Adjective, and *que* (than) after it : Ex.

Este muchacho es *ménos* prudente This boy is *less* prudent *than* that.
que aquel.

THE SUPERLATIVE.

64. The superlative *relative* is formed in Spanish by prefixing the Definite Article to the Adjective in the comparative degree: Ex.

Era *la mas* hermosa muger que She was the *handsomest* woman in
habia en la concurrencia. the assembly.

65. The superlative *absolute* is formed by prefixing the word *muy* (very or most) to the Adjective in the positive degree, or by adding *ísimo* to the Adjective in this degree, ending in a consonant: those which end in a vowel, drop the vowel before they admit the *ísimo*: Ex.

Es *muy* hermosa muger. She is a *very* beautiful, or a *most*
beautiful woman.

Es *bellísima* idea. It is a *very* fine, or a *most* beautiful idea.

66. Some Spanish Adjectives, in order to preserve their primitive sound, undergo a slight alteration in their orthography, before they admit the termination *ísimo*; thus Adjectives ending in

ble, change these letters into *bil*, as from *amable*, amabilísimo.

co, qu, chico, chiquísimo.

go, *gu,* *amargo*, amarguísimo.

feliz, felicísimo.

LIST OF IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES IN SPANISH.

POSITIVES. COMPARATIVES. SUPERLATIVES.

<i>Bueno,</i>	<i>mejor,</i>	<i>óptimo.</i>	Good,	better,	best.
<i>Malo,</i>	<i>peor,</i>	<i>pésimo.</i>	bad,	worse,	worst.
<i>Grande,</i>	<i>mayor,</i>	<i>máximo.</i>	{	great,	greater, greatest, or
				large,	larger, largest.
<i>Pequeño,</i>	<i>menor,</i>	<i>mínimo.</i>	{	small,	smaller, smallest, or
				little,	less, least.
<i>Bajo,</i>	<i>inferior,</i>	<i>ínfimo.</i>	low,	lower,	lowest.
<i>Alto,</i>	<i>superior,</i>	<i>supremo.</i>	high,	higher,	highest.

Of this list, the positives and comparatives may be also formed into superlatives; the positives, by prefixing the Adverb *muy* to them, or by the addition of the termination *ísimo*, according to the directions already given (observing, however, that *bueno* has *bonísimo* for its superlative), and the comparatives by the prefixing of the definite Article: Ex.

Muy bueno or bonísimo.	Very good.
Muy malo or malísimo.	Very bad.
El mejor, el peor.	The best, the worst.

The positives in the foregoing list, may likewise be formed into comparatives by prefixing the Adverb *mas* to them: Ex.

Mas bueno,	mas malo.	Better, worse.
Mas grande,	mas pequeño.	Larger or greater, smaller.

67. Comparison may also take place with relation to *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Adverbs*, as follows:

68. The comparative of *equality* in relation to *Nouns*, is formed in Spanish by placing *tanto* (as much) before, and *como* (as) after the Noun: Ex.

Posee *tanto* talento *como* ella. He has *as much* talent *as* she.

69. In relation to *Verbs*, it is formed by placing *tanto* *cuanto*, or *tanto como*, (as much as) after the Verb: Ex.

Le he pagado *tanto* *cuanto*, or I have paid him *as much as* I owed
tanto como le debía. him.

70. In relation to *Adverbs*, it is formed by placing *tan* (as) before, and *como* (as) after the Adverb: Ex.

Escribe *tan bien como* habla. He writes *as well as* he speaks.

71. *So much* and *so many*, *as much* and *as many*, are each translated *tanto*, which must agree in gender and number with the Noun to which it is prefixed: Ex.

I do not require <i>so much</i> money,	No necesito <i>tanto</i> dinero, ni <i>tantas</i>
nor <i>so many</i> jewels to be happy.	<i>alhajas</i> , para ser feliz.
He has <i>as much</i> ink, and <i>as many</i>	Tiene <i>tanta</i> tinta, y <i>tantas</i> plumas
pens as he requires.	como necesita.

72. *So as*, employed with an infinitive, require *tan que* in the translation; and *such as*, *tal que*, and the English infinitive, is generally rendered in Spanish by a Verb in the same tense as that in which the preceding Verb is placed: Ex.

The night was <i>so dark as to pre-</i>	La noche estuvo <i>tan oscura que no</i>
vent our going out.	nos permitió el salir.

73. The comparative of *superiority* with relation to *Nouns* and *Adverbs* is formed by placing *mas* (more) before, and *que* (than) after them: Ex.

Posee <i>mas</i> talento <i>que</i> ella.	He has <i>more</i> talent <i>than</i> she.
Lee <i>mas</i> despacio <i>que</i> él.	She reads <i>more</i> slowly <i>than</i> he.

74. In relation to *Verbs*, it is formed by placing *mas que* (more than) after them: Ex.

Escribe <i>mas que</i> su hermano.	He writes <i>more than</i> his brother.
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75. *The more* being repeated in a sentence, the latter expression being consequent on the former, should be translated, the first by *cuanto mas*, the second by *tanto mas*: Ex.

<i>The more</i> you study, <i>the more</i> you	<i>Cuanto mas</i> estudie Vmd. <i>tanto</i>
will learn.	<i>mas</i> sabrá.

76. The comparative of *inferiority*, in relation to *Nouns* and *Adverbs*, is formed by placing *ménos* (less) before, and *que* (than) after them: Ex.

Posee *ménos* talento *que* ella. He has *less* talent *than* she.
 Escribe *ménos* elegantemente *que* su predecesor. He writes *less* elegantly *than* his predecessor.

77. In relation to *Verbs*, it is formed by placing *ménos que* (less than) after them: Ex.

Aprende *ménos que* su hermano. He learns *less than* his brother.

78. *Than*, after a comparative (either of superiority or inferiority) coming before *what*, expressed or understood, is generally translated *de* in the affirmative, and *que* in the negative sense: Ex.

More <i>than what</i> he has.	Mas <i>de</i> lo que él tiene.
Less <i>than what</i> I thought.	Ménos <i>de</i> lo que creía.
No more <i>than what</i> I said.	No mas <i>que</i> lo que dije.
Nothing less <i>than</i> he deserved.	Nada ménos <i>que</i> lo que merecía.

79. *Than*, after comparatives coming before numeral Adjectives, is translated *de*: Ex.

I have *more than one* hundred. Tengo mas *de* ciento.

80. *The less, the less; the more, the less; and the less, the more*, being used in different parts of a sentence, are translated *cuanto ménos, tanto ménos; cuanto mas, tanto ménos; and cuanto ménos, tanto mas*: Ex.

<i>The less</i> you read, <i>the less</i> you will know.	<i>Cuanto ménos</i> lea, <i>tanto ménos</i> sabrá Vmd.
<i>The more</i> he reads, <i>the less</i> he learns.	<i>Cuanto mas</i> lee, <i>tanto ménos</i> aprende.
<i>The less</i> you spend, <i>the more</i> you will save.	<i>Cuanto ménos</i> gastare Vmd., <i>tanto mas</i> ahorrará.

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

Uno,	one.	cinco,	five.
dos,	two.	seis,	six.
tres,	three.	siete,	seven.
cuatro,	four.	ocho,	eight.

nueve,	nine.	noventa,	ninety.
diez,	ten.	ciento,	one hundred.
once,	eleven.	ciento y uno,	one hundred and one.
doce,	twelve.	ciento y dos,	one hundred and two.
trece,	thirteen.	dos cientos,	two hundred.
catorce,	fourteen.	tres cientos,	three hundred.
quince,	fifteen.	cuatro cientos,	four hundred.
diez y seis,	sixteen.	quinientos,	five hundred.
diez y siete,	seventeen.	seis cientos,	six hundred.
diez y ocho,	eighteen.	setecientos,	seven hundred.
diez y nueve,	nineteen.	ochocientos,	eight hundred.
veinte,	twenty.	novecientos,	nine hundred.
veinte y uno,	twenty-one.	mil,	one thousand.
veinte y dos,	twenty-two.	dos mil,	two thousand.
veinte y tres,	twenty-three.	tres mil,	three thousand.
veinte y cuatro,	twenty-four.	cuatro mil,	four thousand.
veinte y cinco,	twenty-five.	diez mil,	ten thousand.
veinte y seis,	twenty-six.	cien mil,	one hundred thousand.
veinte y siete,	twenty-seven.	doscientos mil,	two hundred thousand.
veinte y ocho,	twenty-eight.	un millon,*	a million.
veinte y nueve,	twenty-nine.	mil ochocientos	one thousand
treinta,	thirty.	treinta y nueve	eight hundred
treinta y uno,	thirty-one.		and thirty-
cuarenta,	forty.		nine.
cincuenta,	fifty.		
sesenta,	sixty.		
setenta,	seventy.		
ochenta,	eighty.		

81. All the cardinal numbers except *uno*, and the compounds of *ciento*, are indeclinable.

82. *Uno* agrees in gender with the Noun to which it refers, but drops the *o* when it immediately precedes a Noun masculine singular : Ex.

Uno de los documentos, One of the documents.

Una cuestion, A question. *Un* hombre, *un* libro, A man, a book.

83. The compounds of *ciento* agree in gender with the Nouns to which they refer. *Ciento* drops the last syllable when placed immediately before a Noun singular : Ex.

* *Millon*, however, belongs rather to the class of Nouns, and governs the following Noun with the Preposition *de*; as, *un millon de hombres*.

<i>Cien</i> hombres y <i>cien</i> mugeres,	A hundred men and a hundred women.
<i>Ciento</i> y veinte libras,	A hundred and twenty pounds.
Dos <i>cientos</i> soldados,	Two hundred soldiers.
Tres <i>cientas</i> escopetas,	Three hundred muskets.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Primero,	first.	vigésimo sexto,	twenty-sixth.
segundo,	second.	vigésimo séptimo,	twenty-seventh.
tercero,	third.	vigésimo octavo,	twenty-eighth.
cuarto,	fourth.	vigésimo nono,	twenty-ninth.
quinto,	fifth.	trigésimo,	thirtieth.
sesto,	sixth.	trigésimo primo,	thirty-first.
séptimo,	seventh.	cuadragésimo,	fortieth.
octavo,	eighth.	quincuagésimo,	fiftieth.
noveno or nono,	ninth.	secsagésimo,	sixtieth.
décimo	tenth.	septuagésimo,	seventieth.
undécimo,	eleventh.	octagésimo,	eightieth.
duodécimo,	twelfth.	nonagésimo,	ninetieth.
décimo tercio,	thirteenth.	centésimo,	hundredth.
décimo cuarto,	fourteenth.	centésimo primo,	hundred and first.
décimo quinto,	fifteenth.	centésimo segundo,	hundred and second.
décimo sexto,	sixteenth.		
décimo séptimo,	seventeenth.	docentésimo	two hundredth.
décimo octavo,	eighteenth.	trecentésimo,	three hundredth.
décimo nono,	nineteenth.	cuadragentésimo,	four hundredth.
vigésimo,	twentieth.	quingentésimo,	five hundredth.
vigésimo primo,	twenty-first.	sesentésimo,	sixth hundredth.
vigésimo segundo,	twenty-second.	septengentésimo,	seven hundredth.
vigésimo tercio,	twenty-third.	octagentésimo,	eight hundredth.
vigésimo cuarto,	twenty-fourth.	nonagentésimo,	nine hundredth.
vigésimo quinto,	twenty-fifth,	milésimo,	a thousandth.

84. All the ordinal numbers agree with the Nouns to which they refer, in gender and number: *primero* drops the *o* when placed immediately before a Noun masculine: Ex.

El <i>primer</i> día.	The first day.
El <i>primero</i> de todos.	The first of all.
Los <i>primeros</i> días,	The first days.
Las <i>primeras</i> noches.	The first nights.
El <i>segundo</i> tomo.	The second volume.
Las <i>segundas</i> nuevas.	The second news.

85. *Tercero* or *tercer*, may be indiscriminately used; for we may either say *el tercero día*, or *el tercer día*.

86. Besides the cardinal and ordinal numbers, we must notice the *collective*, the *distributive*, and the *proportional*; but observe, that these are Nouns, and not Adjectives.

87. The *collective*, denote a determined number of things, collected into one distinct mass or body: Ex.

Una docena,	a dozen.	un par,	a pair or couple.
media docena,	half a dozen.	un millar,	a thousand.
una centena,	a hundred.	un millon or	a million.
una veintena,	a score.	cuento,	

88. The *distributive*, denote the different parts of a whole: Ex.

La mitad,	the half.	Una cuarta,	a fourth.
el tercio,	the third.	una décima,	a tenth.

89. The *proportional*, are such as denote the progressive increase of things: Ex.

El doble,	the double.	el cuádruplo,	the quadruple.
el triple,	the triple.	el centuplo,	the hundred-fold.

90. Numerical Adjectives referring to a Noun or Adjective of dimension, require the preposition *de*, after them: Ex.

Una mesa de tres pies *de altura* or *de alto*. A table three feet in height, or high.

91. When the numerical Adjective that relates to a Noun or Adjective of dimension, is preceded by some part of the Verb *to be*, this Verb is rendered by *tener*, to have: Ex.

The table *is three feet high*, or *La mesa tiene tres pies de alto* or *de altura*.

92. *Six feet by four, twelve inches by eight*, and so forth, are translated literally; as *Seis pies por cuatro, doce pulgadas por ocho*.

OBSERVATIONS ON PREPOSITIONS EMPLOYED WITH ADJECTIVES.

93 Adjectives are frequently followed by certain prepo-

sitions that govern the word to which the Adjective is directed. This is a matter in which not only the English and Spanish languages frequently differ, in regard to the Preposition employed; but one in which the greatest nicety is required in each language. The following are some examples, in which the two languages differ in this respect.

<i>Agradecido á las bondades de Vmd.</i>	<i>Thankful for your kindness.</i>
<i>El jarro es muy ancho de boca.</i>	<i>The jug is very wide at the mouth.</i>
<i>Es escaso en su mesa.</i>	<i>He is sparing at his meals.</i>
<i>Es bondadoso con todos.</i>	<i>He is kind to every one.</i>
<i>Ingrato para con sus bienhechores.</i>	<i>Ungrateful to his benefactors.</i>
<i>Es útil para todo.</i>	<i>He is useful in everything.</i>

94. It would be an endless, and perhaps a useless task, to attempt to reduce to a set of rules, what custom has rendered so arbitrary and capricious, and what can only be attained by practice and constant reading. The following observations, however, will, in many instances, assist the learner on this head. Adjectives which in English are followed by *of*, *from*, or *with*, generally require *de*. Adjectives the qualities of which are inherent in the noun to which they refer, also require *de*. Those which in English are followed by *to*, and those which denote *proximity*, generally require *á*. Those which denote *fitness*, or *unfitness* require *para*; and those which denote *behaviour* are generally followed by *con*, or *para con*. See also the Employment of Prepositions.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

95. Pronouns are generally classed under six different heads; namely, *personal*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *relative*, *interrogative* and *indeterminate*.

96. Personal Pronouns are subject to a variation of *number*, *person*, *gender*, and *case*, as observed in the following:—

DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First person singular number, common to both genders.

NOM. <i>Yo.</i>	I.
GEN. <i>de mí.</i>	of me.
DAT. <i>d, or para mí, me.</i>	to or for me.
ACC. <i>me, or, á mí.</i>	me.
ABL. <i>por mí.</i>	by me.

First person plural number.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
NOM. <i>Nosotros,</i>	We.	<i>Nosotras,</i>	We.
GEN. <i>de nosotros.</i>	of us.	<i>de nosotras,</i>	of us.
D. <i>d, or para nosotros, nos,</i>	to or for us.	<i>d or para nosotras, nos,</i>	to or for us.
ACC. <i>nos or á nosotros, us.</i>		<i>nos or á nosotras,</i>	us.
ABL. <i>por nosotros,</i>	by us.	<i>por nosotras.</i>	by us.

Second person singular number common to both genders.

NOM. <i>Tú.</i>	Thou.
GEN. <i>de tí.</i>	of thee.
DAT. <i>d or para tí, te.</i>	to or for thee.
ACC. <i>te or á tí.</i>	thee.
ABL. <i>por tí.</i>	by thee.

Second person plural number.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
NOM. <i>Vosotros,</i>	You or ye.	<i>Vosotras,</i>	You or ye
GEN. <i>de vosotros,</i>	of you.	<i>de vosotras,</i>	of you.
D. <i>d or para vosotros, os,</i>	to or for you.	<i>d or para vosotras, os,</i>	to or for you.
ACC. <i>os, or á vosotros, you.</i>		<i>os or á vosotras,</i>	you.
ABL. <i>por vosotros,</i>	by you.	<i>por vosotras,</i>	by you.

Third person masculine gender.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
NOM. <i>Él,</i>	He.	<i>Ellos,</i>	They.
GEN. <i>de él,</i>	of him.	<i>de ellos,</i>	of them.
DAT. <i>d or para él, le,</i>	to or for him.	<i>d or para ellos, les,</i>	to or for them.
ACC. <i>le or á él,</i>	him.	<i>los or á ellos,</i>	them.
ABL. <i>por él,</i>	by him.	<i>por ellas,</i>	by them.

Third person feminine gender.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
NOM. <i>Ella,</i>	She.	<i>Ellas,</i> They.

GEN. <i>de ella</i> ,	of her.	<i>de ellas</i> ,	of them.
DAT. <i>á or para ella le</i> ,	to or for her.	<i>á or para ellas,les</i> ,	to or for them.
ACC. <i>la or á ella</i> ,	her.	<i>las or á ellas</i> ,	them.
ABL. <i>por ella</i> ,	by her.	<i>por ellas</i> ,	by them.

Third person neuter gender.

NOM. <i>Ello</i> .	It.
GEN. <i>de ello</i> .	of it.
DAT. <i>á or para ello, lo</i> .	to or for it,
ACC. <i>lo or á ello</i> .	it.
ABL. <i>por ello</i> .	by it.

The Neuter Pronoun has no plural number in Spanish.

97. The third person is also used *reflectively*, and is declined in the following manner, without the nominative case, and is common to all genders and numbers : Ex.

GEN. <i>De sí</i> .	Of oneself, himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
DAT. <i>á or para sí, sé</i> .	to or for oneself, &c.
ACC. <i>se or á sí</i> .	oneself, &c.
ABL. <i>por sí</i> .	by oneself, &c.

98. *Nos*, is sometimes seen used in the nominative case, instead of *nosotros*, and *vos* instead of *vosotros* ; but this practice is now nearly obsolete, and confined chiefly to poetry, or to the elevated style of writing.

99. The Pronoun *se* is frequently employed in the *third* person singular and plural in any of the tenses, to form the *passive voice* ; Ex.

El dinero <i>se</i> recibirá.	The money will be received.
<i>Se</i> han recibido los libros.	The books have been received.

(See observations on the Passive voice, Par. 179.)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

100. Personal pronouns in the nominative case, in the natural construction of the language, precede the verb in Spanish : Ex.

Yo hablo.	I speak.	Vosotros fuisteis.	You went.
Tú has venido.	Thou hast come.	Que ellos com-	That they
El tomará.	He will take.	pren.	may buy.
Nosotros vendremos.	We will come.		

101. This natural order of placing the nominative case before the Verb, may be inverted for the sake of elegance, or to add greater energy to the expression, not only as respects Pronouns and Verbs, but also as respects Nouns and Verbs.

102. In interrogative sentences, personal Pronouns usually follow the Verb in Spanish ; Ex.

¿ *Habló él* con Vmd. ?

Did he speak to you ?

¿ *Quiere Vmd.* algo ?

Do you wish any thing ?

103. Personal Pronouns likewise follow the Verb in Spanish in the imperative mood : Ex.

Venga Vmd. conmigo.

Come with me.

Hagamos nosotros nuestro deber. Let us do our duty.

104. Personal Pronouns are generally omitted in Spanish in the nominative case, unless they be the emphatical word in the sentence, or when their omission would create ambiguity : Ex.

Voy a comprar un libro.

I am going to purchase a book.

Yo tocaré con tal que *ella* cante. I will play provided she sings.

105. The nominative case of the neuter Pronoun (*ello*), is always suppressed in Spanish, when employed with *impersonal* Verbs : Ex.

Parece que lloverá hoy.

It appears that it will rain to-day.

Es preciso que vayamos.

It is necessary that we go.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES.

106. The Pronouns, *me, te, le, la, lo, nos, os, les, las, los, se*, in the dative and accusative cases, are placed *after*, and *joined* to the Verb, in the *infinitive* and *imperative* modes and the *participle active* ; Ex.

DAT.—*Voy* a *darle* el dinero.

I am going to give him the money.

Enseñeme Vmd. el libro.

Show me the book.

Estoy escribiendole una carta. I am writing him a letter.

ACC.—¿ *Quiere* Vmd. *verle* ?

Do you wish to see him ?

Traigala Vmd aquí.

Bring her here.

Estan maltratandolos.

They are ill-treating them.

Note.—The first and second persons plural of the Verb in the imperative mode, drop the final letter, when *nos* and *os* are affixed to them ; as *salvémonos*, let us save ourselves ; *instruíos*, instruct yourselves ; instead of *salvemosnos*, *instruidos*.

On all other occasions, the foregoing Pronouns are generally placed before the Verb : Ex.

DAT.—El <i>nos</i> dió la noticia.	He gave us the news.
Yo <i>le</i> he escrito la carta.	I have written him a letter.
Ellos <i>me</i> enviaron el libro.	They sent me the book.

ACC.—Nosotros <i>le</i> vimos.	We saw him.
Ellos <i>se</i> han lastimado.	They have hurt themselves.
El <i>la</i> acompañará.	He will accompany her.

107. To give energy to the expression, the syntactical order of the Pronouns in the dative and accusative cases may be inverted, and particularly when the sentence begins with a Verb : Ex.

Dejòme ver sus escritos.	He allowed me to see his writings.
Mostróse muy atento á mis suplicas.	He showed himself very attentive to my entreaties.

108. Sentences sometimes occur in which the *direct* and *indirect* objects of the Verb are Pronouns. In such instances the *indirect* object is to be put in Spanish *before* the *direct*—that is to say, the order of the Pronouns is reserved in the translation ; and observe that the third person *singular* or *plural* of the *indirect* object is on such occasions always *se* : Ex.

El <i>me</i> lo dio.	He gave <i>it</i> to <i>me</i> .
Voy á darte <i>lo</i> .	I am going to give <i>it</i> to <i>thee</i> .
<i>Se</i> lo he escrito.	I have written <i>it</i> to <i>him</i> .
El <i>nos</i> lo dijo.	He told <i>it</i> to <i>us</i> .
Yo <i>os</i> la enviaré.	I will send <i>her</i> to <i>you</i> .
Enséñeselos.	Show <i>them</i> to <i>them</i> .

109. We have now to consider those personal Pronouns of the dative and accusative cases that are preceded by a Preposition ; namely, *á mí*, *á tí*, *á él*, *á ella*, *á ello*, *á si*, *á nosotros*, *á nosotras*, *á vosotros*, *á vosotras*, *á ellos*, *á ellas*. These Pronouns are frequently employed with the other

class of Pronouns of the dative and accusative cases before mentioned: their use is either to place the direct or indirect object of the Verb in a more conspicuous light, or to distinguish more particularly the gender of the object: Ex.

La llevaron á ella á su casa, y á mí me enviaron al despacho. They carried *her* to her house, and sent *me* to the office.
Yo le escribí á él con preferencia. I wrote to *him* in preference.

110. These Pronouns are frequently employed by themselves in the *indirect* regimen; they are also required after *comparatives*: Ex.

Dele Vmd. el libro á él, y la carta á ella. Give the book *to him*, and the letter *to her*.
Nos han dado ménos que á ellos. They have given us less than *them*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN THE GENITIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

111. There is nothing very particular to be observed in the employment of personal Pronouns in these two cases. They are always preceded by Prepositions. It must be observed, however, that the *first* and *second* personal Pronouns *singular*, and also the *reciprocal* Pronoun, are, when in the *ablative* case preceded by *con* (with), written thus, *conmigo*, with me; *contigo*, with thee; *consigo*, with him, her, or them.

112. Observe, that the *second personal Pronoun* is only employed in Spanish in addressing those persons with whom we are on terms of the greatest familiarity; also by parents to their children, but not by children to their parents, as is the case in French; between brothers and sisters; sometimes by masters to their servants: it is also used in scripture and in poetry. In novels and romances we frequently see the *second personal Pronoun plural* used in addressing persons, for whom a kind of venerable respect is entertained.

But in polite conversation, or addressing strangers, instead of the *second personal Pronoun*, *Usted* is used with both genders in the singular number, and *Ustedes* in the

plural. *Usted* is an abbreviation of *Vuestra Merced*, which, strictly speaking, has no equivalent meaning in English; but it is a term of nearly the same import as *your grace*, or *your honour*. In writing, *Usted* is thus contracted, *Vmd.*, or thus, *vmd.* Some write it thus, *Vm.*; others *Vd.* or *V.* An *s* is added to either mode of abbreviation, to form the plural number: and observe, that the Verb and the possessive Pronoun are put in the *third* person singular to agree with *Vmd.*, and in the third person plural to agree with *Vmds.*: Ex.

¿ Señor, <i>ha visto Vmd.</i> á su hermano?	Sir, <i>have you</i> seen <i>your</i> brother?
Es de <i>Vmd.</i> Señora.	It is <i>yours</i> , madam.
Caballeros, <i>son Vmds.</i> muy corteses.	Gentlemen, <i>you</i> are very polite.
Es para <i>Vms.</i> señoritas.	It is for <i>you</i> , young ladies.

Observe that the Adjective which refers to *Vmd.* or *Vmds.* agrees in gender with the person to whom these abbreviations allude: Ex.

¿ Esta <i>Vmd.</i> <i>bueno</i> caballero?	Are you well, Sir?
¿ Estan <i>Vms.</i> <i>buenas</i> Señoras?	Are you well, ladies?

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

113. Possessive Pronouns do not vary their form in Spanish on account of case; but they admit the same Prepositions in the several cases as personal pronouns do.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS THAT PRECEDE THE NOUN.

<i>Mi.</i>	my.		<i>nuestro.</i>	our,
<i>tu.</i>	thy.		<i>vuestro.</i>	your.
<i>su.</i>	his, her, its.		<i>su.</i>	their.

114. These (which are called *conjunctive* possessive Pronouns) are applied to things possessed in the *singular* number: an *s* is added to them, to form the plural; *mi*, *tu*, *su*, are applicable to both genders; but *nuestro* and *vuestro*

are of the *masculine* gender, and change their final letter into *a*, to form the *feminine* : Ex.

Mi sombrero, mis espadas.	My hat, my swords.
Tu carta, tus libros.	Thy letter, thy books.
Su valor, sus virtudes.	His, her, <i>or</i> its valor, <i>or</i> virtues.
Nuestro deber, nuestra constancia.	Our duty, our constancy.
Vuestro juicio, vuestros hechos.	Your judgment, your deeds.
Su talento, sus esperanzas.	Their talent, their hopes.

In these examples, we see that these possessive Pronouns agree in Spanish, in *person* with the *possessor*, and in *number* with the thing *possessed* ; and that the first and second persons *plural* agree also in *gender* with the things possessed.

115. The word *own*, used in English together with possessive Pronouns, is translated *propio* or *mismo* : Ex.

Hablo de <i>mis propios</i> negocios.	I speak of <i>my own</i> business.
Hablaba de <i>mi mismo</i> .	I was speaking of <i>my own</i> self.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS THAT FOLLOW THE NOUN, OR THAT REFER TO A NOUN UNDERSTOOD.

<i>Mio.</i>	mine.		<i>nuestro.</i>	ours.
<i>tuyo.</i>	thine.		<i>vuestro,</i>	yours.
<i>suyo.</i>	his, hers, its.		<i>suyo.</i>	theirs.

116. This class of possessive Pronouns (called *disjunctive*), are made to agree in *person* with the *possessor*, and in *gender* and *number* with the thing *possessed*. An *s* is added to them to form the plural number, and they change the final letter into *a* to form the *feminine* gender : Ex.

El dolor <i>mio</i> .	<i>My</i> grief.
Las esperanzas <i>mias</i> .	<i>My</i> hopes.
El candor <i>suyo</i> .	<i>His, or her, or their</i> candour.
Los esfuerzos <i>nuestros</i> .	<i>Our</i> efforts.
Una carta <i>vuestra</i> .	A letter of <i>yours</i> .

117. When these Pronouns are employed in reference to a Noun understood, they are preceded by the Article agreeing with them in gender and number; except when used in answer to a question, in which case the Article is not ne-

cessary, unless we wish to identify or to particularize the thing to which the Pronoun refers: Ex.

Mi libro y el tuyo estan aquí,	My book [?] and thine are here, but
pero el suyo no,	not his, hers, or theirs.
¿ De quien es este libro ?— <i>mio</i> .	Whose book is this ?— <i>mine</i> .
¿ Cual quiere Vmd., el nuestro ó el suyo ?— <i>el nuestro</i> .	Which will you have, ours or his ?—ours.

118. *Disjunctive* possessive Pronouns are sometimes used with the neuter Article, in the same manner as Adjectives substantively employed are : Ex.

Lo mio.	Mine, or that which is mine.
Lo suyo.	His or hers, or that which is his or hers.
Lo nuestro.	Ours or that which is ours.

119. *Disjunctive* possessive Pronouns, preceded in English by the Preposition *of*, do not generally admit the Preposition in Spanish: Ex.

A dress of mine.	Un vestido <i>mio</i> .
Two servants of his.	Dos criados <i>suyos</i> .

120. But should we wish to lay a particular emphasis on the Pronoun, then both Preposition and Article are required in Spanish: Ex.

Two servants of his and one of mine.	Dos criados <i>de los suyos</i> , y uno <i>de los mios</i> .
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Two of my servants, one of his friends, would be rendered, *dos de mis criados, uno de sus amigos*.

121. The Pronoun *my*, used in English in addresses, is translated *mio*, and follows the Noun: Ex.

Do not go, my son.	No vayas, hijo <i>mio</i> .
My dear Sir.	Señor <i>mio</i> .

122. As in the employment of possessive Pronouns of the *third* person, some ambiguity may arise respecting the *gender* and *number* of the possessor; it would be preferable in doubtful cases, to employ a *personal* Pronoun in the genitive case, allusive to the possessor, in addition to the possessive Pronoun; by which means every ambiguity will be avoided. Ex.

Su casa <i>de él</i> .	His house.
Su casa <i>de ella</i> .	Her house.
Su casa <i>de ellos</i> , or <i>ellas</i> .	Their house.

We may also say, *La casa de él*, his house; *La casa de ella*, her house, &c.

123. In alluding to any particular part or member of a person or thing, as being affected by a verb, or to any thing worn by, or appertaining to that person or thing; instead of the *possessive pronoun* employed in English in reference to it, a *personal pronoun* in the *dative* case, is used in Spanish in reference to the object itself, and a *definite article* points out the particular part of the object affected by the verb: Ex.

I wounded <i>his</i> arm.	Yo le herí <i>el</i> brazo.
He struck me on <i>my</i> head.	Me dió en <i>la</i> cabeza.
They took away <i>our</i> swords.	Nos quitaron <i>las</i> espadas.

124. In all these examples the possessive Pronoun in English refers to the *object* of the verb alone; when, however, it refers to the *nominative* of the Verb as well, the the definite article only is sufficient in Spanish, unless the Verb is used reflectively: Ex.

She lost <i>her</i> sight.	Ha perdido <i>la</i> vista.
He drew out <i>his</i> sword.	Sacó <i>la</i> espada.
<i>My</i> head aches.	Me duele <i>la</i> cabeza.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

125. In Spanish there are *three* kinds of demonstrative Pronouns: the first, *este*, refers to an object near to the speaker; the second, *ese*, refers to an object that is nearer to the person or thing spoken to, than to the speaker; and the third, *aquel*, refers to an object that is distant both from the speaker, and from the object spoken to: Ex.

<i>Este</i> libro que estoy leyendo, <i>ese</i> tratado que tiene Vmd. en la mano, y <i>aquel</i> folleto que está sobre la mesa.	<i>This</i> book which I am reading, <i>that</i> treatise which you have in your hand, and <i>that</i> pamphlet which is on the table.
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126. Demonstrative Pronouns in Spanish are subject to a variation of *gender* and *number*; they do not vary their form on account of case, but admit the same Prepositions to point out their cases, as personal Pronouns do: Ex.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>	
SING.— <i>Este.</i>	<i>esta.</i>	<i>esto.</i>	This.
<i>ese.</i>	<i>esa.</i>	<i>eso.</i>	that.
<i>aquel.</i>	<i>aquella.</i>	<i>aquello.</i>	that yonder.
PLUR.— <i>Estos.</i>	<i>estas.</i>	<i>no neuter.</i>	These.
<i>esos.</i>	<i>esas.</i>	<i>no neuter.</i>	those.
<i>aquellos.</i>	<i>aquellas.</i>	<i>no neuter.</i>	those yonder.

127. The terms *the former* and *the latter*, are translated *aquel* and *este*: Ex.

Jamas tengas soberbia, ni vanidad; <i>aquella</i> te adquirirá enemigos, y <i>esta</i> será tu ruina.	Never possess haughtiness nor vanity; <i>the former</i> will gain thee enemies, <i>the latter</i> will be thy ruin.
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128. When Demonstrative Pronouns refer to time, *este* is applied to the present, and *ese* or *aquel* to the past, according to the remoteness of the time referred to: Ex.

<i>Este</i> es el siglo de la ilustracion.	<i>This</i> is the age of knowledge.
Me acuerdo bien de <i>ese</i> dia.	I recollect <i>that</i> day well.
<i>Aquellos</i> eran tiempos de mucha barbaridad.	<i>Those</i> were times of much barbarity.

OBSERVATION ON ESE AND AQUEL.

129. Although what has just been observed with regard to the employment of *ese* and *aquel* is conformable to the rules of the Spanish Academy, it would be more advisable to employ them with objects, the relative local situation of which, or distance with regard to time, could be more distinctly denoted in English by an Adverb: Ex.

<i>That</i> book <i>there</i> on the table, and <i>that</i> one <i>yonder</i> on the shelf.	<i>Ese</i> libro que está sobre la mesa, y <i>aquel</i> que está en el estante.
<i>That</i> vessel which arrived <i>yesterday</i> , and <i>that</i> which was shipwrecked <i>last year</i> .	<i>Ese</i> buque que llegó <i>ayer</i> , y <i>aquel</i> que naufragó, <i>el año pasado</i> .

130. The expressions *namely*, and *that is*, or *that is to say*, are translated *esto es* : Ex.

Le encomendé que no anduviera mucho ; *esto es*, que solo hiciese un poco de egercicio.

Me dijo que le comprara lo siguiente, *esto es*.

I desired him not to walk much ; *that is*, that he should only take a little exercise.

He told me to purchase him the following, *namely*.

THE ARTICLE USED INSTEAD OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

131. When in English the *demonstrative* Pronoun is followed by *who*, *which*, or *that*, expressed or understood, it is sometimes rendered in Spanish by the *definite Article*. This, however, is not to be comprehended as a general rule : in this case, the employment of the one in preference to the other, is a mere matter of taste, although the demonstrative Pronoun appears to identify more particularly the object to which it refers : Ex.

Mis libros y *los que* Vmd. compró.

Los que lo dicen se engañan.

Traigame Vmd. *el que* vi ayer.

My books and *those* (that) you bought.

Those who say so are mistaken.

Bring me *that which* I saw yesterday.

132. Also when the English *personal* Pronoun is followed by *who* or *that*, expressed or understood, it may be either translated by the Article, or by the demonstrative Pronoun *aquel* : Ex.

El que es sabio, or, *aquel que* es sabio. He *that* is wise.

Los que or *aquellos que* lo dicen. They *who* say so.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

133. There are four relative Pronouns in Spanish, namely, *quien*, who ; *cual*, which ; *que*, who, which, or that ; and *cuyo*, whose or of which. *Whom*, is rendered á

quien. Relative Pronouns in Spanish do not vary their terminations on account of case, but admit the same Prepositions as personal Pronouns do in the several cases.

134. *Quien* and *cual* have a plural termination, as, *quienes*, *cuales*; but they are common to both genders. *Quien* refers to persons only, and *cual* both to persons and things: Ex.

El es *quien* lo tiene.

It is he who has it.

Los señores con *quienes* hablaba Vmd.

The gentlemen with whom you were speaking.

Las señoras á *quienes* or á *las cuales* envié el recado.

The ladies to whom I sent the message.

Es una ciencia de la *cual* tengo muy poco conocimiento.

It is a science of which I have but little knowledge.

135. We sometimes see *quien* and *cual* used in the sense of *some* and *others*: Ex.

Quien se salvó á nado, *quien* en lanchas.

Some saved themselves by swimming, *others* in boats.

Peleaban *cual* con cuchillos, *cual* con espadas.

Some fought with knives, *others* with swords.

136. *Cual*, in exclamatory sentences, means *how*, or *in what a state*, or *condition*: Ex.

¡*Cual* le hallé!

How wretched, or in what a wretched state I found him.

137. *Que* is common to both numbers and genders, and is applied to persons and things: Ex.

El hombre *que* vino.

The man *who* (or *that*) came.

Las mugeres *que* vimos.

The women *whom* (*that* or *which*) we saw.

Las cosas á *que* Vmd. se refiere.

The things to *which* you allude.

138. *Note*.—The second example might be also thus expressed, *Las mugeres á quienes vimos*; but is preferable, when *whom* is not preceded by a Preposition, to translate it *que*.

139. When *who* is repeated in a sentence, it may be translated either *que*, or *el cual*: Ex.

El hombre *que* partió ayer, y *que* or *el cual* fué asesinado.

The man *who* started yesterday, and *who* was murdered.

140. Also if *whom* be repeated in a sentence, it may be either translated *á quien*, or *al cual*: the latter is generally preferred when we wish to individualise an object: Ex.

El hombre *á quien* hablamos, y *á* The man to *whom* we spoke, and
quien, or *al cual* dimos la no- to *whom* we gave the news.
ticia.

141. *Cuyo* partakes of the nature both of a relative and a possessive Pronoun; as a relative, it relates to as an antecedent, and as a possessive Pronoun it refers to the person or thing possessed; in which latter capacity it agrees in number and gender with the person or thing possessed, and not with the possessor: Ex.

El hombre *cuyo* sombrero es este. The man *whose* hat this is.
Los autores *cuyas* obras he leído. The authors *whose* works I have
read.

142. Relatives are expressed in Spanish where they are frequently omitted in English: Ex.

La casa *que* fuimos á ver. The house we went to see.
Las instituciones de *que* hablaron. The institutions they spoke of.

143. The relative in English does not invariably follow the Preposition by which it is governed; as, for instance, *The gentleman whom I wrote to*; *The persons which you speak of*. In Spanish, however, it must immediately follow the Preposition by which it is governed; as, *El caballero á quien escribí*, *Las personas de quienes habla Vmd.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

144. These are Relative Pronouns, used interrogatively, as follows: Ex.

¿ Quien es ?	Who is it ?
¿ Cual es de Vmd. ?	Which is yours ?
¿ Qué es aquello ?	What is that ?
¿ Cuya es esta casa ?	Whose house is this ?

145. *Cuyo*, in interrogative sentences, is very frequently substituted by *de quien* ; therefore we may with equal propriety say, *¿ De quien es esta casa ?* or, *¿ Cuya es esta casa ?*

146. The same Preposition employed in the interrogation is required in the answer ; which Preposition must be expressed in Spanish, although sometimes omitted in English : Ex.

¿ Con quien vino ?—conmigo.

Whom did he come *with* ?—*with me.*

¿ En que viajaban ?—en coche.

What did they travel in ?—a coach.

147. Should the question be asked with *cuyo*, the Preposition *de* is required with the answer, in the same manner as if the question were put with *de quien* : Ex.

¿ Cuyo es este reloj ?—de mi padre. Whose watch is this ?—my father's.

INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Alguno, álguien,
algo, alguna cosa,
uno,
uno á otro,
uno ó otro,
uno y otro,
cada,
cada uno,
otro,
ámbos,
todo, todos,
poco, pocos,
mucho, muchos,
varios,
cualquiera,
cualquiera cosa,
quienquiera,

some, somebody, anybody.
something.
one, a person.
one another, each other.
either.
one and the other.
each.
each, every one.
another.
both.
every thing, every one.
little, few.
much, many.
several.
whichever, any.
whatever.
whosoever.

fulano,	such a person.
fulano y zutano,	such and such a person.
cuanto, cuantos,	how much, how many.
ninguno,	none, no one.
nadie,	nobody.
nada,	nothing.
ni uno ni otro,	neither.

148. These Pronouns are subject to a variation of number and gender, except *álquien*, *algo*, *cada*, *nadie*, and *nada*, which are always used in the *singular* number, and are common to *both* genders: *ámbos*, *entrámbos*, and *varios* are always employed in the *plural* number, and are made to agree in *gender* with the Nouns to which they refer. *Cualquiera* forms its plural by *cualesquiera*, and is common to *both* genders. *Quienquiera* has, generally speaking, *no* plural, but is common to *both* genders. *Cualquiera*, *cualquiera cosa* and *quienquiera* require *que* after them when followed by a Verb.

VERBS.

PECULIARITIES IN SOME OF THE TENSES.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE MODE.

149. In English there are three manners of employing this tense; for instance, *I write*, *I am writing*, *I do write*: the two former are likewise practised in Spanish; but the latter, with the auxiliary *do*, the employment of which adds greater energy to the affirmation, does not admit of a literal translation in Spanish; instead of which, the Verb is sometimes modified by an adverb: Ex.

<i>I do think</i> I know him.	<i>Creo de veras</i> que le conozco.
<i>I do dislike</i> his conduct.	<i>Cuanto me disgusta</i> su conducta.

150. When the auxiliary *do* is employed in English as a

substitute for the Verb which it represents, the Verb in Spanish is repeated, or the affirmative particle *sí* is used instead: Ex.

You do not know him, but I *do*. Vmd. no le conoce, pero yo le *conozco*; or, pero yo *sí*.

151. And when used interrogatively after a negative expression as the substitute of the Verb which it represents, a negative adverbial expression is required in Spanish: Ex.

You do not know him, *do* you? ¿Vmd. no le conoce, *no es verdad?*
or, *no es así?*

Observe.—That when the Verb *to do* is used as a principal Verb, and not as an auxiliary, it is translated by the Verb *hacer*.

PAST TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE.

152. This tense in Spanish is divided into the *past imperfect* and the *past perfect*; and as in English both are frequently expressed by the same inflection of the Verb, learners of the Spanish language are frequently at a loss to know which of the two forms of the Verb to employ. They will observe, however, that the *past imperfect* denotes the action to be in a progressive state, or to have some connexion with the present time, or to be taking place at a time when another action was performing, or to be coexistent with the time of its performance: Ex.

El <i>amaba</i> y ama á Isabel.	He <i>loved</i> and still loves Isabella.
Yo <i>hablaba</i> cuando él entró.	I <i>was</i> speaking when he entered.

The *past imperfect* tense expresses also what was done habitually, or what was customary to be done, and what persons showed themselves to be: Ex.

Yo <i>iba</i> á la librería casi todas las noches.	I <i>went</i> (that is, I was in the habit of going) to the library almost every night.
Los Egipcios <i>cultivaban</i> las ciencias.	The Egyptians <i>cultivated</i> the sciences.
Cesar <i>era</i> gran general.	Cæsar <i>was</i> a great general.

But the past *perfect* tense denotes a former, but not a progresssive act, or state of existence; it describes the action as completely past, at some stated period, having no connection with the present time, nor reference to any other action: Ex.

Fuí a verle ayer.

I went to see him yesterday.

Llegué á Londres en el año 1838.

I arrived in London in the year 1838.

Bonaparte tomó el título de Rei di Italia en 1805.

Bonaparte assumed the title of King of Italy in 1805.

Note.—The observations made on the three manners of employing the *present* tense are equally applicable to the *past* tense, by altering the inflections of the Verb from the present to the past imperfect or perfect, as the occasion may require.

COMPOUND OF THE PAST TENSE OF THE INDICATIVE.

153. This tense, like the simple past, is divided into the *imperfect* and the *perfect*, and the difference between them is, that with the former, the action is described to have taken place at some *unlimited* period prior to the occurrence of another; but with the latter, an action is denoted to have occurred *immediately* before the taking place of another; and therefore it is always preceded by some Conjunction, or Adverb of time expressive of that effect; such as, *despues que*, *luego que*, *cuando*, *no bien*, *así que*, &c. after, as soon as, when, scarcely, &c.: Ex.

Habia acabado de escribir ántes que él llegase.

I had finished writing before he arrived.

Ya habia oido la noticia cuando Vmd. llegó.

I had already heard the news when you arrived.

No bien hube acabado de escribir cuando entró.

I had scarcely finished writing when he entered.

Llegaron así que hubimos acabado de comer.

They arrived as soon as we had finished dinner.

The other tenses of the Indicative are generally employed alike in both languages.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE TERMINATIONS *RA*, *SE*, AND
RIA, OF THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE
 MODE.

154. The most general rule that can be given for the employment of these terminations, and which will apply in a great many instances, is, that *ra* or *se* correspond to the signs *might* or *should*, and *ria* to *would*. This rule, however, will be subject to exceptions, nevertheless the pupil will find it a useful rule. The following observations, however, will, it is hoped, give him a comprehensive view of the peculiar import of these inflexions :—

1.

When a Verb in the imperfect of the subjunctive is *not* preceded by a conditional Conjunction, either the termination *ra* or *ria* may be employed : Ex.

De buena gana *saliera* or *saldria*. I would willingly go out.

2.

When the Verb in the imperfect of the subjunctive *is* preceded by a conditional Conjunction, such as *si*, *sino*, *aunque*, &c., or by an Interjection expressive of desire, *ra* or *se* is required : Ex.

Si *tuviera* or *tuviese* dinero com- If I had money I would buy
 praria libros. books.

Ojalá *viniera* or *viniese*. Would to God he might or would
 come.

It results, from the foregoing examples, that *ra* accommodates itself to serve in the place of *ria* or *se* ; but that the two latter always differ in signification.

3.

When a Verb in the imperfect of the subjunctive, governed by a Conjunction, is preceded by a Verb in any of the past tenses of the indicative or the subjunctive, either of the terminations *ra* or *se* is employed with the governed Verb, when we wish to denote a *power* or a *duty* by it ; but

when we wish to express a *will* or *inclination*, we must use *ria* : Ex.

Dijo que <i>viniera</i> or <i>viniese</i> Vmd. inmediatamente.	He said that you should come, or were to come immediately.
Le habia llamado para que <i>saliera</i> or <i>saliese</i> temprano.	I had called him that he might go out early.
No pensaba que <i>vendria</i> .	I did not think he would come.
Prometi6 que me <i>pagaria</i> .	He promised to pay me.

4.

When the expressions *were I*, and *had I*, are used instead of, *if I were*, and *if I had*, the termination *ra* or *se* is required in the translation : Ex.

<i>Had I</i> , or <i>if I had</i> , good books, I would read them.	Si <i>tuviera</i> or <i>tuviese</i> buenos libros los leeria.
<i>Were I</i> to know it, or, <i>if I were</i> to know it, &c.	Si lo <i>supiera</i> or <i>supiese</i> , &c.

155. When the words *may*, *should*, *might*, and *would*, are not employed in English as *signs* of the subjunctive or conditional modes, but are used as principal Verbs, they are translated into Spanish by Verbs corresponding to their signification :—Thus *may*, and its derivative *might*, denote *possibility* or *liberty* ; *should* denotes *duty* or *obligation* ; and *would* expresses an *inclination of the mind*. *May* and *might*, are translated by *poder* ; *should*, by *deber* ; and *would* by *querer* : Ex.

I <i>may</i> go when I like.	<i>Puedo</i> ir cuando quiero.
He <i>might</i> have purchased the book with his own money.	<i>Podia</i> haber comprado el libro con su propio dinero.
You <i>should</i> have gone.	<i>Debia</i> Vmd. haber ido.
She <i>would</i> not go.	Ella no <i>quiso</i> ir.

156. It may not be improper to notice here, that *can* and its derivative *could*, are also translated by *poder*, as they also denote *power* ; but it is a species of power different from that expressed by *may* and *might* ; inasmuch as the latter express a kind of *moral* power, or *permission* ; whereas the former denote a *physical* and *absolute* power : Ex.

At present I <i>can</i> only walk three miles an hour, though at one time I <i>could</i> walk five.	En la actualidad solo <i>puedo</i> caminar tres millas por hora, cuando en otro tiempo <i>podia</i> caminar cinco.
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OF PARTICIPLES.

157. When in English the Participle active has reference to a Noun or Pronoun, which is *not* the nominative case, the Participle is frequently rendered in Spanish by a Verb in some tense of the indicative or subjunctive modes : Ex.

I gave it to the <i>clerk acting</i> as agent.	Se lo dí al <i>dependiente</i> que <i>hacia</i> de apoderado.
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But should the English Participle active refer to a Noun or Pronoun which *is* the nominative case, it is translated into Spanish by a Participle active also : Ex.

I, <i>acting</i> as agent, wrote to him on the subject.	<i>Haciendo yo</i> de apoderado, le escribí sobre el asunto.
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158. When in English, the Participle active expresses any kind of *motion*, and is preceded by the Verb *to be*, it is rendered by a Verb in the same mode and tense as that in which the Verb *to be* is placed : Ex.

We <i>are going</i> to embark to-day.	Nos <i>vamos</i> á embarcar hoy.
If you <i>should be coming</i> this way.	Si Vmd. <i>pasare</i> por aquí.

159. The *infinitive* in Spanish is most generally employed instead of the *Participle active*, as used in English, after Verbs that signify the different manners of *perception* ; such as *to see, to hear, &c.* : Ex.

I <i>saw</i> them <i>coming</i> .	Los vi venir.
I <i>hear</i> them <i>speaking</i> .	Los oigo hablar.

160. When in English the Participle active is preceded by a Preposition, it is most frequently translated by the infinitive, and sometimes by a Noun : Ex.

I had the pleasure <i>of seeing</i> her.	Tuve el gusto <i>de verla</i> .
She devotes herself <i>to drawing</i> .	Se dedica <i>al dibujo</i> .
<i>At hearing</i> such a discourse.	<i>Al oir</i> tal discurso.

From this rule, however, may be generally excepted, those active Participles which are preceded by the Prepositions *in* and *by*; in which cases, the Participle is used in Spanish without the Preposition : Ex.

I tremble *in meditating* on the result. Tiemblo *meditando* en la resulta.

By working moderately we preserve health. *Trabajando* con moderacion conservamos la salud.

161. Whenever the employment of the Participle active, is likely to produce ambiguity, it is preferable to resolve it into some tense of the Verb from which it is derived: for instance, in the example, *Los vimos yendo á pasear esta mañana*, We saw them *going* to walk this morning, the sense is ambiguous in both languages; for it is not clearly demonstrated by the Participle active, *who* was going to walk, *we* or *they*; it would therefore be preferable to say,

Los vimos cuando *iban* á pasear, We saw them when *they were*
esta mañana, *or*, *going* to walk this morning, *or*,
Los vimos cuando *ibamos* á pasear We saw them when *we were going*
esta mañana. to walk this morning.

162. When the past Participle is used with any part of the Verb *haber*, it is *indeclinable*; but used with the Verb *ser*, to form the passive voice, it agrees in gender and number with the nominative of *ser* : Ex.

He caminado; habíamos hablado. I have walked; we had spoken.
Soy amado *or* amada; serán vendidos *or* vendidas. I am loved; they will be sold.

163. We have now to consider how Participles are employed in their capacity as *Nouns* and *Adjectives*; and first of the *Participle active*.

164. When in English the *Participle active* is preceded by an Article, a possessive or a demonstrative Pronoun, or by any word which may cause it to assume the character of a Noun, or when used by itself in that capacity, it is rendered in Spanish by a *Noun* or an *infinitive* : Ex.

<i>The roaring of the wild beasts.</i>	El <i>bramar</i> de las fieras.
The motive of <i>his coming</i> .	El motivo de su <i>venida</i> .
<i>That kind of speaking.</i>	Ese modo de hablar.
<i>Walking</i> is conducive to health.	El <i>caminar</i> es bueno para la salud.

165. There is a kind of *Participle active* in Spanish, employed in the capacity of verbal Adjectives, and sometimes as Nouns: Those derived from Verbs of the first conjugation end in *ante*, as *amante*; those of the second and third conjugations end in *iente*, as *obediente*, *viviente*: they agree in number with the Noun to which they refer: Ex.

Un marido <i>amante</i> .	A loving husband.
El hombre <i>obediente</i> .	The obedient man.
Los hombres <i>vivientes</i> .	Living men.
Un <i>amante</i> .	A lover.
Los <i>creyentes</i> .	The believers.
Los <i>oyentes</i> .	The hearers.

Observe, that Participles active ending in *ndo*, as *amando*, *obedeciendo*, *viviendo*, are never employed as Adjectives.

166. There remains now to consider the *Participle past* in its capacity of an Adjective. It is so used when it does not denote action, but a state of being descriptive of, or characterizing, some Noun, and agrees with it in Spanish in number and gender: Ex.

El soldado <i>vencido</i> .	The conquered soldier.
Los soldados <i>vencidos</i> .	The conquered soldiers.
Una muger <i>casada</i> .	A married woman.
Mugeres <i>casadas</i> .	Married women.

167. The *Participle past* is frequently employed together with the Verb *estar*, to be; in which case it likewise assumes the character of an Adjective, and agrees in number and gender with the person or thing to which it alludes: Ex.

El está <i> cansado</i> .	He is tired.
Nosotros estamos <i> perdidos</i> .	We are lost.

168. The *Participle past* in Spanish is frequently used in an absolute manner; in which case one of the Participles active, *habiendo*, *siendo*, or *estando*, is suppressed. The

Participle past, so used, must agree in number and gender with the Noun forming the subject of discourse: Ex.

<i>Hecha esta resolucion, no volví mas á verla.</i>	<i>Having made this resolution, I never returned to see her.</i>
<i>Concluido el discurso, me volví á casa.</i>	<i>When the discourse was concluded, I went home.</i>

OF THE CONJUGATIONS.

169. Previous to the conjugations of regular Verbs, the student will be presented with those of the auxiliary Verbs *haber* and *ser*, to have, and to be; as it is necessary that they should be first learned, from their peculiar office in assisting in the conjugation of other Verbs. The Verb *tener* has also been conjugated next to *haber*, as they are both expressed by the same Verb in English; and *estar* has been conjugated next to *ser*, for the same reason. Their signification and manner of employment are explained after their conjugations.

AUXILIARY VERB *HABER*, TO HAVE.

Infinitive Mode.

Habér, to have.

Indicative mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Yo he,	I have.
tú has,	thou hast.
él ha,	he has.

Plural.

Nosótro	hém	os,	We have.
vosótro	habéis,	you have.	
ellos	han,	they have.	

Past Imperfect Tense.

Yo había,	I had.
tú habías,	thou hadst.
él había,	he had.

Nosótro	habíamos,	We had.
vosótro	habíais,	you had.
ellos	habían,	they had.

Past Perfect Tense.

Yo hube,	I had.
tú hubiste,	thou hadst.
él hubo.	he had.

Nosótro	hubimos,	We had.
vosótro	hubisteis,	you had.
ellos	hubieron,	they had.

Future Tense.

Yo habré,	I shall or will have.
tú habrás,	thou shalt have.
él habrá,	he shall have.

Nosótro	habrémos,	We shall have.
vosótro	habréis,	you shall have.
ellos	habrán,	they shall have.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Yo háya,	I may have.	Nosotros hayámos,	We may have.
tú háyas,	thou mayest have.	vosotros hayáis,	you may have.
él háya,	he may have.	ellos háyan,	they may have.

*Imperfect Tense.**Singular.*

Yo	hubiéra,	hubiése,	habría,	I should, might, or would have.
tú	hubiéras,	hubiéses,	habrías,	thou shouldst, &c.
él	hubiéra,	hubiése,	habría,	he should, &c.

Plural.

Nosotros	hubiéramos,	hubiésemos,	habríamos,	We should, &c. have.
vosotros	hubiérais,	hubiéseis,	habríais,	you should, &c. have.
ellos	hubiéran,	hubiésen,	habrían,	they should, &c. have.

*Future Tense.**Singular.*

Si yo hubiere,	If I should have.
si tú hubiéres,	if thou shouldst have.
si él hubiere,	if he should have.

Plural.

Si nosotros hubiéremos,	If we should have.
si vosotros hubiéreis,	if you should have.
si ellos hubiéren,	if they should have.

Participle Active.

Habiendo.

Having.

Participle Past.

Habido.

Had.

Note.—The compound tenses of the foregoing Verb, are omitted, *haber* being no longer used in the capacity of an active Verb.

In the conjugations of all the following Verbs, the personal Pronouns in Spanish are omitted, as in most cases they are not required. See Par. 104.

ACTIVE VERB *TENER*, TO HAVE.

Infinitive Mode.

*Simple.**Compound.*

Tenér,	To have.	Habér tenído,	To have had.
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Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Téngo,	I have.
tiénes,	thou hast.
tiene,	he has.
tenémos,	we have.
tenéis,	you have.
tiénen,	they have.

Compound of the Present.

He tenído,	I have had.
has tenído,	thou hast had.
ha tenído,	he has had.
hémós tenído,	we have had.
habéis tenído,	you have had.
han tenído,	they have had.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Tenía,	I had.
tenías,	thou hadst.
tenía,	he had.
teníamos,	we had.
teníais,	you had.
tenían,	they had.

Compound of the Past Imperfect.

Había tenído,	I had had.
habías tenído,	thou hadst had.
había tenído,	he had had.
habíamos tenído,	we had had.
habíais tenído,	you had had.
habían tenído,	they had had.

Past Perfect Tense.

Tuve,	I had.
tuviste,	thou hadst.
tuvo,	he had.
tuvimos,	we had.
tuvisteis,	you had.
tuvieron,	they had.

Compound of the Past Perfect.

Hube tenído,	I had had.
hubiste tenído,	thou hadst had.
hubo tenído,	he had had.
hubimos tenído,	we had had.
hubisteis tenído,	you had had.
hubieron tenído,	they had had.

Future Tense.

Tendré,	I shall or will have.
tendrás,	thou shalt or wilt have.
tendrá,	he shall or will have.
tendremos,	we shall or will have.
tendréis,	you shall or will have.
tendrán,	they shall or will have.

Compound of the Future.

Habré tenído,	I shall have had.
habrás tenído,	thou shalt, &c.
habrá tenído,	he shall, &c.
habremos tenído,	we shall, &c.
habréis tenído,	you shall, &c.
habrán tenído,	they shall, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Ténga,	I may have.
téngas,	thou mayest have.
ténga,	he may have.
tengámos,	we may have.
tengáis,	you may have.
tengan,	they may have.

Compound of the Present.

Haya tenído,	I may have had.
hayas tenído,	thou mayest, &c.
haya tenído,	he may, &c.
hayámos tenído,	we may, &c.
hayáis tenído,	you may, &c.
hayan tenído,	they may, &c.

Imperfect Tense.

Tuviéra,	tuviése,	tendría,	I should, might, or would have.
tuviéras,	tuviéses,	tendrías,	thou shouldst, mightest, &c.

tuviéra,	tuviése,	tendría,	he should, might, &c
tuviéramos,	tuviésemos,	tendríamos,	we should, might, &c.
tuviérais,	tuviéseis,	tendríais,	you should, might, &c.
tuviéran,	tuviésen,	tendrían,	they should, might, &c.

Compound of the Imperfect Tense.

Hubiéra,	hubiése,	habría,	tenído,	I should, &c. have had.
hubiéras,	hubiéses,	habrías,	tenído,	thou shouldst, &c.
hubiéra,	hubiése,	habría,	tenído,	he should, might, &c.
hubiéramos,	hubiésemos,	habríamos,	tenído,	we should, might, &c.
hubiérais,	hubiéseis,	habríais,	tenído,	you should, might, &c.
hubiéran,	hubiésen,	habrían,	tenído,	they should, might, &c.

Future Tense.

Si tuviére,	If I should have.
si tuviéres,	if thou shouldst have.
si tuviére,	if he should have.
si tuviéremos,	if we should have.
si tuviéreis,	if you should have.
si tuviéren,	if they should have.

Compound of the Future.

Si hubiere tenído,	If I should have had.
si hubiéres tenído,	if thou shouldst have had.
si hubiere tenído,	if he should have have had.
si hubiéremos tenído,	if we should have had.
si hubiéreis tenído,	if you should have had.
si hubiéren tenído,	if they should have had.

Imperative Mode.

Ten tú,	Have thou.
ténga él,	let him have.
tengámos nosotros,	let us have.
tenéd vosotros,	have you.
téngan ellos,	let them have.

<i>Participle Active,</i>	Teniendo,	Having.
<i>Compound ditto.</i>	Habiendo tenído,	Having had.
<i>Participle Past.</i>	Tenído,	Had.

OBSERVATION.

170. When the Verb *to have* is used in English, in the capacity of an *auxiliary* Verb, it is translated *haber* ; but

when employed as an *active* Verb, denoting *possession*, it must be translated *tener*. We therefore say, *He comprado un libro*, for *I have bought a book*; but we must say, *Tengo un libro*, for *I have a book*. In the first instance, *to have*, is used as an *auxiliary* to the Verb *to buy*; but in the second, it is employed as an *active* Verb, denoting the *possession* of the book.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *SER*, TO BE.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Compound.</i>	
Ser,	To be.	Habér sido,	To have been.

Indicative mode.

Present Tense.

Soy,	I am.	Somos,	We are.
éres,	thou art.	sois,	you are.
es,	he is.	son,	they are.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Éra,	I was.	Éramos,	We were.
éras,	thou wast.	érais,	you were.
éra,	he was.	éran,	they were.

Past Perfect Tense.

Fuí,	I was.	Fuimos,	We were.
fuíste,	thou wast.	fuísteis,	you were.
fué,	he was.	fuéron,	they were.

Future Tense.

Seré,	I shall or will be	Serémos,	We shall or will be.
seras,	thou shalt be.	seréis,	you shall be.
será,	he shall be.	serán,	they shall be.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mode.

Compound of the Present.

He sido, &c.	I have been, &c.
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Compound of the Past Imperfect.

Había sido, &c.	I had been, &c.
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Compound of the Past Perfect.

Húbe sido, &c. I had been, &c.

Compound of the Future.

Habré sido, &c. I shall have been, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Séa,	I may be.		Seámos,	We may be.
séas,	thou mayest be.		seáis,	you may be.
séa,	he may be.		séan,	they may be.

Imperfect Tense.

Fuéra,	fuése,	sería,	I should, might, or would be.
fuéras,	fuéses,	serías,	thou shouldst, mightest, or wouldst be.
fuéra,	fuése,	sería,	he should, might, or would be.
fuéramos,	fuésemos,	seríamos,	we should, might, or would be.
fuérais,	fuéseis,	seríais,	you should, might, or would be.
fuéran,	fuésen,	serían,	they should, might, or would be.

Future Tense.

Si fuére,	If I should be.		Si fuéremos,	If we should be.
si fuéres,	if thou shouldst be.		si fuéreis,	if you should be.
si fuére,	if he should be.		si fuéren;	if they should be.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mode.

Compound of the Present.

Háyo sido, &c. I may have been, &c.

Compound of the Imperfect.

Hubiéra sido, &c.	}	I should, might, or would have been, &c.
Habría sido, &c.		
Hubiése sido, &c.		

Compound of the Future.

hubiére sido, &c. If I should have been, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Sé tu,	Be thou.
séa él,	let him be.
seámos nosotros,	let us be.
sed vosotros,	be you.
séan ellos,	let them be.

<i>Participle Active.</i>	Siendo,	Being.
<i>Compound ditto.</i>	Habiendo sido.	having been.
<i>Participle Past.</i>	Sido.	been.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *ESTAR*, TO BE.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Compound.</i>
Estár, To be	Habér estado, To have been.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Estóy,	I am.	Estámos,	We are.
estás,	thou art.	estáis,	you are.
está,	he is.	están,	they are.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Estába,	I was.	Estábamos,	We were.
estabas,	thou wast.	estábais,	you were.
estaba,	he was.	estaban,	they were.

Past Perfect Tense.

Estúve,	I was.	Estuvimos,	We were.
estuviste,	thou wast.	estuvisteis,	you were.
estuvo,	he was.	estuvieron,	they were.

Future Tense.

Estaré,	I shall or will be.	Estarémos,	We shall or will be.
estarás,	thou shalt be.	estaréis,	you shall be.
estará,	he shall be.	estarán,	they shall be.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mode.

Compound of the Present.

He estado, &c.	I have been, &c.
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Compound of the Past Imperfect.

Había estado, &c.	I had been, &c.
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Compound of the Past Perfect.

Húbe estado, &c.	I had been, &c.
------------------	-----------------

Compound of the Future.

Habré estado, &c.	I shall have been, &c.
-------------------	------------------------

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Esté,	I may be.	Estémos,	We may be.
estés,	thou mayest be.	estéis,	you may be.
esté,	he may be.	estén,	they may be.

Imperfect Tense.

Estuviéra,	estuviése,	estaría,	I should, might <i>or</i> would be.
estuviéras,	estuviéses,	estarías,	thou shouldst, mightest, &c.
estuviéra,	estuviése,	estaría,	he should, might <i>or</i> would be.
estuviéramos,	estuviésemos,	estaríamos,	we should, might <i>or</i> would be.
estuviérais,	estuviéseis,	estaríais,	you should, might <i>or</i> would be.
estuviéran,	estuviésen,	estarían,	they should, might <i>or</i> would be.

Future Tense.

Si estuviére,	If I should be.	Si estuviéremos,	If we should be.
si estuviéres,	if thou shouldst be.	si estuviéreis,	if you should be.
si estuviére,	if he should be.	si estuviéren,	if they should be.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mode.

Compound of the Present.

Háya estado, &c.	I may have been, &c.
------------------	----------------------

Compound of the Imperfect.

Hubiéra estado, &c.	} I should, might <i>or</i> would have been, &c.
Hubiése estado, &c.	
Habría estado, &c.	

Compound of the Future.

Si hubiére estado, &c.	If I should have been, &c.
------------------------	----------------------------

Imperative Mode.

Está tú,	Be thou.
esté él,	let him be.
estémos nosotros,	let us be.
estád vosotros,	be you.
estén ellos,	let them be.

<i>Participle Active.</i>	Estádo,	Being.
<i>Compound ditto.</i>	Habiéndo estado,	Having been.
<i>Participle Past.</i>	Estádo,	Been.

171. When the Verb *to have* precedes an infinitive, it is rendered *tener que*: Ex.

I have to do at present.

Tengo que hacer ahora.

We shall *have to go* to-morrow.

Tendremos que ir mañana.

And when *to be* precedes an infinitive, it is translated *haber de*: Ex.

She *is to sing* this evening.

Ella *ha de cantar* esta noche.

We *are to be* the witnesses.

Nosotros *hemos de ser* los testigos.

172. When in English the Verb *to be* precedes the Adjectives *hungry, thirsty, warm, cold, sleepy*, and such like, it is translated *tener*, and the Adjective is rendered by a corresponding Noun in Spanish: Ex.

I am hungry.

Tengo hambre.

He is thirsty.

Tiene sed.

They are warm.

Tienen calor.

We are cold.

Tenemos frío.

I am sleepy.

Tengo sueño.

OBSERVATIONS ON *SER* AND *ESTAR*.

173. In the foregoing conjugations of these two Verbs, both are translated by the same Verb in English, namely, *to be*; yet by no means can they be indiscriminately used in Spanish, since they differ materially from each other in signification. It is therefore essentially necessary that the learner be acquainted with their peculiar meaning and use. When we wish to express the *natural* or *inherent* quality essential to any thing, also the qualities of the mind, and the natural beauties and defects of the body, we must employ *ser*: Ex.

La piedra *es* dura.

Stone *is* hard.

La nieve *es* blanca.

Snow *is* white.

Ellos *son* humildes.

They *are* humble.

El *es* docto.

He *is* learned.

Ella *es* hermosa.

She *is* handsome.

Es ciego.

He *is* blind.

But to denote any *accidental circumstance, locality*, the *emotions of the mind*, or when we speak of the state of one's health, we must use *estar*: Ex.

El vino ya <i>está</i> agrio.	The wine <i>is</i> already sour.
<i>Está</i> cojo de una caída.	He <i>is</i> lame from a fall.
<i>Estan</i> en Madrid.	They <i>are</i> in Madrid.
<i>Estaré</i> aquí mañana.	I shall <i>be</i> here to-morrow.
<i>Está</i> muy triste.	She <i>is</i> very sad.
<i>Estoy</i> bueno— <i>Estoy</i> malo.	I <i>am</i> well—I <i>am</i> ill.

In the following example, the learner will observe the striking difference in the meaning of these two Verbs :

Este *es* el niño que *está* indis- This *is* the child that *is* unwell.
puesto.

Here we see that the *essential being* of the child, is expressed by *ser*, but the *accidental circumstance* of its being *unwell*, is denoted by *estar*.

In speaking of a fruit, the peculiar nature of which is *sour*, we say, *Esta fruta es agria*, This fruit *is* sour ; but by changing the Verb *ser* into *estar*, it would denote that the fruit became sour by some accidental circumstance, and not that it belonged to any species of fruit of a *naturally sour* kind.

We must employ the Verb *ser*, also, to express possession, and also to denote what a thing is intended for : Ex.

La hacienda <i>es</i> suya, pero el dinero <i>es</i> mio.	The property <i>is</i> his, but the money <i>is</i> mine.
Los libros <i>son</i> para estudiar.	Books <i>are</i> to study by.
Esta carta <i>es</i> para Vmd.	This letter <i>is</i> for you.

Some Adjectives also vary their meaning, according as they are employed with *ser* or *estar* : Ex.

<i>Ser</i> bueno— <i>Estar</i> bueno.	To <i>be</i> good—To <i>be</i> well.
<i>Ser</i> vivo— <i>Estar</i> vivo.	To <i>be</i> lively—To <i>be</i> alive.
<i>Ser</i> despierto— <i>Estar</i> despierto.	To <i>be</i> vigilant—To <i>be</i> awake.
<i>Ser</i> malo— <i>Estar</i> malo.	To <i>be</i> wicked—To <i>be</i> unwell.

CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

174. The infinitives of all Spanish Verbs end in one or other of the following terminations, namely, *ar*, *er*, *ir* ; as *hablar*, to speak ; *temer*, to fear ; *sufrir*, to suffer : those ending in *ar*, are of the first conjugation ; those in *er*, of the

second; and those in *ir*, of the third. All regular Verbs of the *first* conjugation vary their endings, so as to correspond with those exhibited in the following conjugation of the Verb *hablar*; all those of the *second* conjugation, correspond with the terminations of *temer*; and all those of the *third*, correspond with those of *sufrir*.

FIRST CONJUGATION, *HABLAR*, TO SPEAK.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Compound.</i>	
Hablar,	To speak.	Habér hablado,	To have spoken.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Háblo,	I speak.	Hablamos,	We speak.
hablas,	thou speakest.	habláis,	you speak.
habla,	he speaks.	hablan,	they speak.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Hablaba,	I spoke.	Hablábamos,	We spoke.
hablabas,	thou spokest.	hablabais,	you spoke.
hablaba,	he spoke.	hablaban,	they spoke.

Past Perfect Tense.

Hablé,	I spoke.	Hablamos,	We spoke.
hablaste,	thou spokest.	hablasteis,	you spoke.
habló,	he spoke.	hablaron,	they spoke.

Future Tense.

Hablaré,	I shall or will speak.	Hablarémos,	We shall or will speak.
hablarás,	thou shalt speak.	hablaréis,	you shall speak.
hablará,	he shall speak.	hablarán,	they shall speak.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mode.

Compound of the Present.

He hablado, &c.	I have spoken, &c.
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Compound of the Imperfect.

Había hablado, &c.	I had spoken, &c.
--------------------	-------------------

Compound of the Perfect.

Húbe hablado, &c.	I had spoken, &c.
-------------------	-------------------

Compound of the Future.

Habré hablado, &c. I shall or will have spoken, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Háble,	I may speak.	Hablémos,	We may speak.
hables,	thou mayest speak.	habléis,	you may speak.
hable,	he may speak.	hablen,	they may speak.

Imperfect Tense.

Hablára,	habláse,	hablaría,	I should, might or would speak.
habláras,	habláses,	hablarías,	thou shouldst, mightest, &c.
hablára,	habláse,	hablaría,	he should, might or would speak.
habláramos,	hablásemos,	hablaríamos,	we should might or would speak.
hablárais,	habláseis,	hablaríais,	you should, might or would, &c.
habláran,	hablásen,	hablarían,	they should, might or would, &c.

Future Tense.

Si habláre,	If I should speak.	Si habláremos,	If we should speak.
si habláres,	if thou shouldst speak.	si habláreis,	if you should speak.
si habláre,	if he should speak.	si habláren,	if they should, &c.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mode.

Compound of the Present.

Háya hablado, &c. I may have spoken, &c.

Compound of the Imperfect.

Hubiéra hablado, &c.	} I should, might or would have spoken, &c.
Hubiése hablado, &c.	
Habría hablado, &c.	

Compound of the Future.

Si hubiére hablado. &c. If I should have spoken, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Hábla tú	Speak thou.
hable él,	let him speak.
hablémos nosotros,	let us speak.
hablad vosotros,	speak you.
hablen ellos,	let them speak.

*Participle Active.**Compound ditto.**Participle Past.*

Hablando,

Habiendo hablado,

Hablado,

Speaking.

Having spoken.

Spoken.

SECOND CONJUGATION, *TEMER*, TO FEAR.

Infinitive Mode.

Temêr,	<i>Simple.</i>		<i>Compound.</i>
	To fear.		Habér temído, To have feared.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Témo,	I fear.		Temémos,	We fear.
témes,	thou fearest.		teméis,	you fear.
téme,	he fears.		témen,	they fear.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Temía,	I feared.		Temíamos,	We feared.
temías,	thou fearedst.		temíais,	you feared.
temía,	he feared.		temían,	they feared.

Past Perfect Tense.

Temí,	I feared.		Temímos,	We feared.
temíste,	thou fearedst.		temísteis,	you feared.
temió,	he feared.		temiéron,	they feared.

Future Tense.

Temeré,	I shall or will fear.		Temerémos,	We shall or will fear.
temerás,	thou shalt fear.		temeréis,	you shall fear.
temerá,	he shall fear.		temerán,	they shall fear.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mode.

Compound of the Present.

He temído, &c.	I have feared, &c.
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Compound of the Imperfect.

Había temído, &c.	I had feared, &c.
-------------------	-------------------

Compound of the Perfect.

Húbe temído, &c.	I had feared, &c.
------------------	-------------------

Compound of the Future.

Habré temído, &c.	I shall have feared, &c.
-------------------	--------------------------

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Téma,	I may fear.		Temámos,	We may fear.
témas,	thou mayest fear.		temáis,	you may fear.
téma,	he may fear.		téman,	they may fear.

Imperfect Tense.

Temiera,	temiése,	temería,	I should, might <i>or</i> would fear.
temieras,	temiéses,	temerías,	thou shouldst, &c. fear.
temiera,	temiése,	temería,	he should, might <i>or</i> would fear.
temiéramos,	temiésemos,	temeríamos,	we should, might <i>or</i> would fear.
temierais,	temiéseis,	temeríais,	you should, might <i>or</i> would fear.
temieran,	temiésen,	temerían,	they should, might <i>or</i> would fear.

Future Tense.

Si temiere,	If I should fear.	Sitemiéremos,	If we should fear.
si temieres,	if thou shouldst fear.	si temiereis,	if you should fear.
si temiere,	if he should fear.	si temieren,	if they should fear.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mode.

Compound of the Present.

Háya temído, &c.	I may have feared, &c.
------------------	------------------------

Compound of the Imperfect.

Hubiera temído, &c.	} I should, might <i>or</i> would have feared, &c.
Hubiése temído, &c.	
Habría temído, &c.	

Compound of the Future.

Si hubiere temído, &c.	If I should have feared.
------------------------	--------------------------

Imperative Mode.

Téme tú,	Fear thou.
téma él,	let him fear.
temámos nosotros,	let us fear.
teméd vosotros,	fear you.
téman ellos,	let them fear.

<i>Participle Active.</i>	Temiendo,	Fearing.
<i>Compound ditto.</i>	Habiendo temído,	Having feared.
<i>Participle Past.</i>	Temído,	Feared.

THIRD CONJUGATION, *SUFIRIR*, TO SUFFER.

Infinitive Mode.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Compound.</i>
Sufrir, To suffer.	Habér sufrido, To have suffered.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Súfro,	I suffer.	Sufrímos,	We suffer.
súfres,	thou sufferest.	sufρίς,	you suffer.
súfre,	he suffers.	súfren,	they suffer.

Past Imperfect Tense.

Sufría,	I suffered.	Sufríamos,	We suffered.
sufrias,	thou sufferedst.	sufriais,	you suffered.
sufría,	he suffered.	sufrían,	they suffered.

Past Perfect Tense.

Sufrí,	I suffered.	Sufrímos,	We suffered.
sufriste,	thou sufferedst.	sufristeis,	you suffered.
sufrió,	he suffered.	sufriéron,	they suffered.

Future Tense.

Sufriré,	I shall or will suffer.	Sufrirémos,	We shall or will suffer.
sufrirás,	thou shalt suffer.	sufiréis,	you shall suffer.
sufrirá,	he shall suffer.	sufirán,	they shall suffer.

Compound Tenses of the Indicative Mode.

Compound of the Present.

He sufrído, &c.	I have suffered, &c.
-----------------	----------------------

Compound of the Imperfect.

Había sufrído, &c.	I had suffered, &c.
--------------------	---------------------

Compound of the Perfect.

Húbe sufrído, &c.	I had suffered, &c.
-------------------	---------------------

Compound of the Future.

Habré sufrído, &c.	I shall have suffered, &c.
--------------------	----------------------------

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Súfra,	I may suffer.	Sufrámos,	We may suffer.
súfras,	thou mayest suffer.	sufraís,	you may suffer.
súfra,	he may suffer.	súfran,	they may suffer.

Imperfect Tense.

Sufriéra,	sufriése,	sufiría,	I should, might <i>or</i> would suffer.
sufriéras,	sufriéses,	sufirirías,	thou shouldst, mightest, &c. suffer.
sufriéra,	sufriése,	sufiría,	he should, might <i>or</i> would suffer.
sufriéramos,	sufriésemos,	sufiriríamos,	we should, might <i>or</i> would suffer.
sufriérais,	sufriéseis,	sufiriríais,	you should, might <i>or</i> would suffer.
sufriéran,	sufriésen,	sufirirían,	they should, might <i>or</i> would suffer.

Future Tense.

Si sufriére,	If I should suffer.	Si sufriéremos,	If we should suffer.
si sufriéres,	if thou shouldst suffer.	si sufriéreis,	if you should suffer.
si sufriére,	if he should suffer.	si sufriéren,	if they should suffer.

Compound Tenses of the Subjunctive Mode.

Compound of the Present.

Háya sufrído, &c.	I may have suffered, &c.
-------------------	--------------------------

Compound of the Imperfect.

Hubiéra sufrído, &c.	} I should, might <i>or</i> would have suffered, &c.
Hubiése sufrído, &c.	
Habría sufrído, &c.	

Compound of the Future.

Si hubiére sufrído, &c.	If I should have suffered, &c.
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Imperative Mode.

Súfre tú,	Suffer thou.
súfra él,	let him suffer.
sufrámos nosotros,	let us suffer.
sufríd vosotros,	suffer you.
súfran ellos,	let them suffer.

<i>Participle Active.</i>	Sufriendo,	Suffering.
<i>Compound ditto.</i>	Habiendo sufrído,	Having suffered.
<i>Participle Past.</i>	Sufrído.	Suffered.

175. The following synopsis will exhibit at one view, all the inflections in the regular Verbs. The infinitives of Spanish Verbs are divided into the *root* and the *termination*; as *habl-ar*, *tem-er*, *sufr-ir*: in which the roots are *habl*, *tem*, *sufr*, and the terminations *ar*, *er*, *ir*. The roots of regular Verbs remain unalterable throughout the whole conjugation; except a few, which, in order to retain the primitive sound of certain consonants, undergo a slight alteration, as will be

presently noticed, but which are not on that account considered irregular, the alteration being merely orthographical.

The student, by way of exercise, may apply the roots of some of the Verbs in the adjoining list (which are all regular) to the respective terminations in the following table, by which means, he may very soon become familiar with the conjugation of regular Verbs.

Acabar,	To finish.	acometer, to attack.	acudir, to assist.
alabar,	to praise.	beber, to drink.	combatir, to combat.
cortar,	to cut.	ofender, to offend.	imprimir, to print.
ganar,	to gain.	poseer, to possess.	partir, to depart.
librar,	to free.	prometer, to promise.	permitir, to permit.
molestar,	to molest.	vender, to sell.	suprimir, to suppress.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TERMINATIONS IN REGULAR VERBS.

Infinitive Mode.

1st. Conjugation,	Habl-	ár.
2d. ditto	Tem-	ér.
3d. ditto	Sufr-	ír.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

1st. Conj.	Hábl-	o	as	a	ámos	áis	an.
2d.	Tém-	o	es	e	émos	éis	en.
3d.	Súfr-	o	es	e	ímos	ís	en.

Past Imperfect Tense.

1.	Habl-	ába	ábas	ába	ábamos	ábais	ában.
2.	Tem-	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían.
3.	Sufr-	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían.

Past Perfect Tense.

1.	Habl-	é	áste	ó	ámos	ásteis	áron.
2.	Tem-	í	íste	ió	ímos	ísteis	iéron.
3.	Sufr-	í	íste	ió	ímos	ísteis	iéron.

Future Tense.

1.	Habl-	aré	arás	ará	arémos	aréis	arán.
2.	Tem-	eré	erás	erá	erémos	eréis	erán.
3.	Sufr-	iré	irás	irá	irémos	iréis	irán.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

1st. Conj.	Hábl-	e	es	e	émos	éis	en.
2d.	Tém-	a	as	a	ámos	áis	án.
3d.	Súfr-	a	as	a	ámos	áis	an.

Imperfect Tense.

1.	Habl-	{	ára	áras	ára	áramos	árais	áran.
		{	áse	áses	áse	ásemos	áseis	ásen.
		{	aria	arías	aria	ariamos	aríais	arían.
2.	Tem-	{	iéra	iéras	iéra	iéramos	iérais	iéran.
		{	iése	iéses	iése	iésemos	iéseis	iésen.
		{	ería	erías	ería	eríamos	eríais	erían.
3.	Sufr-	{	iéra	iéras	iéra	iéramos	iérais	iéran.
		{	iése	iéses	iése	iésemos	iéseis	iésen.
		{	iría	irías	iría	iríamos	iríais	irían.

Future Tense.

1.	Habl-	áre	áres	áre	áremos	áreis	áren.
2.	Tem-	iére	iéres	iére	iéremos	iéreis	iéren.
3.	Sufr-	iére	iéres	iére	iéremos	iéreis	iéren.

Imperative Mode.

1.	Hábl-	a	e	émos	ád	en.
2.	Tém-	e	a	ámos	éd	an.
3.	Súfr-	e	a	ámos	íd	an.

Participle Active.

1.	Habl-ándo.
2.	Tem-iéndo.
3.	Sufr-iéndo.

Participle Past.

	Habl-ádo.
	Tem-ído.
	Sufr-ído.

176. It has just been noticed, that there are a few regular Verbs that undergo a slight orthographical alteration; which is made in order to preserve the hard or soft sound throughout the whole conjugation of the Verb, which certain consonants have in the infinitive, and are liable to change their primitive sound when followed by certain vowels. The alterations that take place are the following:

C changes into *qu*, when in the infinitive it has the sound of *k*; as, *arrancár*, *arranquémos*, *arránquen*, &c.

G is followed by *u*, when in the infinitive it has the hard sound; as, *vengár*, *venguémos*, *vénguen*, &c.

G changes into *j*, when in the infinitive it has the guttural sound ; as, *cogér, cójo, cójan*, &c.

Gu drop the *u* whenever *o* or *a* immediately follows ; as, *estinguír, estíngo, estínga*, &c.

Qu change into *c* when the sound of the hard *c* is required to be preserved ; as, *delinquír, delínco, delíncean*, &c.

Note.—Verbs of the second conjugation, having their roots terminating in a vowel, would, in some tenses, according to the regular conjugation of Verbs, change the *e* of their termination into *i* ; thus, from *leér*, to read ; *leió*, he read ; *leiéra*, I might read, &c. : but it is preferable in such cases, and by far more general, to adopt a *y* instead of an *i* ; thus, *leyó, leyéra*, &c. This observation applies even to the regular tenses of irregular Verbs.

THE FORMATION OF REFLECTIVE VERBS.

177. These are formed in Spanish by prefixing the personal Pronouns of the objective case, to each person of the Verb, in every tense of the indicative and subjunctive modes, in the following manner :—

Indicative Present.

Me ámo,	I love myself.	Nos amámos,	We love ourselves.
te ámas,	thou lovest thyself.	os amáis,	you love yourselves.
se áma,	he loves himself.	se áman,	they love themselves.

And so on in all the other tenses. In the infinitive, the participle active, and the imperative, these Pronouns come after, and are joined to the Verb ; and observe that the final letter of the first and second persons plural of the imperative, is dropped when *nos* and *os* are affixed to them : Ex.

Amárse,	To love oneself.	Amémonos nosó-	let us love our-
amándose,	loving oneself.	tros,	selves.
ámate tú,	love thou thyself.	amáos vosotros,	love you your-
			selves.

THE FORMATION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

178. Passive verbs are formed in Spanish with the Verb *ser* throughout every mood and tense ; and observe that the

participle passive must agree in *number* and *gender* with the nominative of the Verb: Ex.

<i>Infinitive,</i>	Ser amado,	to be loved.
<i>Participle Active</i>	siendo amado,	being loved.

<i>Participle</i>	{ <i>Sing. Mas.</i>	amado.	} loved.
	{ <i>Plur. Mas.</i>	amados.	
<i>Passive.</i>	{ <i>Sing. Fem.</i>	amada.	
	{ <i>Plur. Fem.</i>	amadas.	

Indicative Present.

Soy amado,	I am loved.	Somos amados,	We are loved.
éres amado,	thou art loved.	sois amados,	you are loved.
es amado,	he is loved.	son amados,	they are loved.

And so on.

OBSERVATION ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

179. A *reflective* Verb in the third person (singular or plural) in any of the tenses, is often employed in Spanish, where the meaning intended to be conveyed by it is *passive*: for instance *Ten men were employed*, is frequently translated, *Se empleáron diez hombres*, instead of *Diez hombres fueron empleados*: and, *The necessary precautions have been taken*, might be translated, *Se han tomado las precauciones necesarias*, as well as, *Las precauciones necesarias han sido tomadas*. Nevertheless, the learner should be very cautious how he employs the *reflective* voice in place of the *passive*, for fear of rendering his sentences ambiguous. We see that the first example, *Se emplearon diez hombres*, might be either taken for *Ten men were employed*, or, *Ten men employed themselves*. In the second example, however, no ambiguity can arise from employing the Verb in either manner, since, as it is impossible for the precautions *to take themselves*, we must understand that the sense intended to be conveyed is, that the precautions *were taken*.

However, as the *reflective* is so very often made use of in Spanish, where the *passive* would be in English, the pupil is recommended to make himself as familiar as possi-

ble with this peculiarity, by directing his attention to it while reading. Observe the following examples :—

<i>Mañana se venderá.</i>	<i>It will be sold tomorrow.</i>
<i>Se esperan esta noche.</i>	<i>They are expected to-night.</i>
<i>Qué se ha de hacer ?</i>	<i>What is to be done ?</i>
<i>No se puede remediar.</i>	<i>It cannot be helped.</i>

Note.—The pronoun *se*, with the third person singular of the *active voice*, is employed in Spanish in all vague and general reports : Ex.

<i>Se dice que, &c.</i>	<i>They say that, or it is said that, &c.</i>
<i>Se cree que la noticia es verdadera.</i>	<i>It is believed that the news is true.</i>
<i>Se habla de guerra.</i>	<i>War is spoken of,</i>

The active voice alone, without the pronoun *se* may also be employed with the like expressions in the following manner :—

<i>Dicen que, &c.</i>	<i>They say that, &c.</i>
<i>Creer que la noticia es verdadera.</i>	<i>They believe that the news is true.</i>
<i>Hablan de guerra.</i>	<i>They speak of war.</i>

OBSERVATION ON THE ACCENTUATION OF VERBS.

180. In all the foregoing conjugations of Verbs, an accent has been placed over the syllable requiring the stress of voice, in order to assist the learner. But Verbs are not always found written with the accent for this purpose. The following rules, which are applicable to all regular verbs, will point out where the stress is required in them. Many of the irregular Verbs also are accented in the same manner ; but as no general rule can be given for the accentuation of these, the student must be governed by the accent laid on the following irregular Verbs :—

INDIC.—Present.—In this tense the stress is laid on the last syllable but one, in all the persons except the 2nd plur., which is acute on the last.

Imperfect.—Here all the persons are acute on the last syllable but one, except the 1st plur., which has the stress on the last syllable but two.

Perfect.—The 1st and 3d persons sing., are acute in this tense on the last syllable, and all the rest on the last but one.

Future.—The last syllable of this tense is acute, in every person, except the 1st plur., which has the stress on the last but one.

SUBJ.—Present.—The same syllables are acute in this tense as in the present indicative.

Imperfect and Future.—These two tenses have the same syllables acute, as those in the imperfect indicative.

IMPERAT.—Here the second person plur. is acute on the last syllable, and the rest are so on the last but one.

The *Infinitive* is always acute on the last syllable. and the *Participles* on the last but one.

REMARK.—Should the accent fall upon a syllable having the diphthong *ie*, or *io*, the latter of the two vowels has the stress; as *veníendo*, *unió*.

If the accented syllable contains a combination of the vowels *ia* or *iai*, the stress falls on the first vowel; as *veníia*, *temíais*.

When the syllable contains the diphthong *ei*, the stress falls on the *e*; as, *compraréis*, *venderéis*.

The stress is continued on the same vowel, or syllable, even when one or more pronominal cases are added to the verb; as from *confirma*, *confirmate*; from *vénde*, *véndese*, *véndeselo*.

The foregoing observations point out what particular syllable of the Verb requires the stress of the voice; but it is not every syllable on which the stress falls, that is written with the accent. The sign of the accent is only employed as follows:—

<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	On the 1st and 2d persons plural.
	<i>Perfect</i>	1st and 3d sing., and 1st plur.
	<i>Future</i>	Every person in this tense.
<i>Subjunc.</i>	<i>Imperf. & Future.</i>	The 1st and 2d persons plural.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

181. The irregularity in these verbs is sometimes found to be in the root, at others in the termination, and occasionally in both. In the following conjugations, those modes, tenses and persons only that have any irregularity in them, are exhibited; the rest being omitted, that the learner may see at one view, where the irregularity lies. Observe that all irregular compound Verbs are conjugated like the simple ones from which they are formed.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACERTAR, To guess, to hit a mark, to ascertain.*Indicative Present.*

Acierto,	aciértas,	aciérta,	—	—	aciértan.
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Subjunctive Present.

Aciérte,	aciértés,	aciérte,	—	—	aciérten.
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Imperative.

aciérta,	aciérte,	—	—	aciérten.
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List of Verbs conjugated like ACERTAR.

Acrecentar.	calentar.	encerrar.	infernar.	regar.
adestrar.	cegar.	encomendar.	invernar.	reventar.
alentar.	cerrar.	enmendar.	manifestar.†	segar.
apacentar.	comenzar.	ensangrentar	mentar.	sembrar.
apretar.	concertar.	enterrar.	merendar.	sentar.
arrendar.	confesar.	errar.*	negar.	serrar.
asentar.	despertar.	escarmentar.	nevar.	sosegar,
atestar.	despernar.	fregar.	pensar.	temblar.
aterrar.	desterrar.	gobernar.	plegar.	tentar.
atravesar.	empedrar.	herrar.	quebrar.	tropezar.
aventar.	empezar.	helar.	recomendar.	

ACOSTAR, To lie down.*Indicative Present.*

Acuésto,	acuéstas,	acuésta,	—	—	acuéstan.
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Subjunctive Present.

Acuéste,	acuéstes,	acuéste,	—	—	acuéstén.
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Imperative.

acuésta,	acuéste,	—	—	acuéstén.
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List of Verbs conjugated like ACOSTAR.

Acordar.	almorzar.	apostar.	asolar.	colar.
agorar.	amolar.	aprobar.	asoldar.	colgar.

* In this Verb a *y* is substituted for the *i* which precedes the *e*, in the irregular tenses.

† *Manifestar* has both a regular and an irregular past Participle, the latter is *manifesto*.

comprobar.	emporcar.	hollar.	resollar.	soñar.
consolar.	encontrar.	mostrar.	revolcarse.	tostar.
contar.	encordar.	poblar.	rodar.	trocar.
costar.	enrodar.	probar.	soldar.	tronar.
descollar.	engrosar.	regoldar.	soltar.*	volar.
degollar.	forzar.	renovar.	sonar.	volcar.
desollar.	holgar.	rescontar.		

*ANDAR, To walk, to go.**Indicative Perfect.*

Andúve, anduviste, andúvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduviéron.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

Anduviéra, anduviéras, anduviéra, anduviéramos, anduviérais, anduviéran.
Anduviése, anduviéses, anduviése, anduviésemos, anduviéseis, anduviésen.

Future.

Anduviére, anduviéres, anduviére, anduviéremos, anduviéreis, anduviéren.

*DAR, To give.**Indicative Present.*

Doy, — — — — —

Perfect.

Dí, díste, dió, dímos, dísteis, diéron.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

Diéra, diéras, diéra, diéramos, diérais, diéran.
Diése, diéses, diése, diésemos, diéseis, diésen.

Future.

Diére, diéres, diére, diéremos, diéreis, diéren.

*JUGAR, To play.**Indicative Present.*

Juégo, juegas, juega, — — — juegan.

Subjunctive Present.

Juégue, juegues, juegue, — — — jueguen.

* This Verb has also a regular and an irregular past Participle: the latter is *suelto*.

Imperative.

juéga, juégue, — — juéguen.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

ABORRECER, To hate.

Indicative Present.

Aborrézco, — — — —

Subjunctive Present.

Aborrézca, aborrézcas, aborrézca, aborrezcámos, aborrezcáis, aborrézcan.

Imperative.

— aborrézca, aborrezcámos, — aborrézcan.

HACER, To do, to make.

Indicative Present.

Hágo, — — — —

Perfect.

Híce, hiciste, hízo, hicimos, hicisteis, hiciéron.

Future.

Haré, harás, hará, harémos, haréis, harán.

Subjunctive Present.

Hága, hagas, hága, hagámos, hagáis, hágan.

Imperfect.

Hiciéra, hiciéras, hiciéra, hiciéramos, hiciérais, hiciéran.
Hiciése, hiciéses, hiciése, hiciésemos, hiciéseis, hiciésen.
Haría, harías, haría, haríamos, haríais, harían.

Future.

Hiciére, hiciéres, hiciére, hiciéremos, hiciéreis, hiciéren.

Imperative.

haz, hága, hagámos, — hágan.

Participle Past. Hécho.

COCER, To bake, to boil, to cook.

Indicative Present.

Cuézo, cuéces, cuéce, — — cuécen.

Subjunctive Present.

Cuéza, cuézas, cuéza, cozámos, cozáis, cuézan.

Imperative.

cuéce, cuéza, cozámos, — cuézan.

This Verb has a regular and an irregular past Participle, the latter is *cócho*.

List of Verbs conjugated like ABORRECER.

Abastecer.	crecer.	ennoblecer.	esclarecer.	obscurer.
acaecer.	empobrecer.	enrarecer.	establecer.	ofrecer.
adolecer.	encallecer.	enriquecer.	fallecer.	pacer.
adormecer.	encalvecer.	ensoberbecer.	favorecer.	padecer.
agradecer.	encarecer.	enternecer.	fenecer.	parecer.
amanecer.	encruelecer.	entullecer.	fortalecer.	perecer.
anochecer.	endurecer.	entumecer.	guarnecer.	pertenecer.
apetecer.	enflaquecer.	entristecer.	humedecer.	placer.
canecer.	engrandecer.	envegecer.	merecer.	prevalecer.
carecer.	enloquecer.	enverdecer.	nacer.	remanecer.
conocer.	ennegrecer.	escarnecer.	obedecer.	restablecer.
convalecer.				

*ABSORVER, To absorb.**Indicative Present.*

Absuérvio, absuérvies, absuérvie, — — absuérvien.

Subjunctive Present.

Absuérvia, absuérvias, absuérvia, — — absuérvan.

Imperative.

absuérvie, absuérvia, — — absuérvan.

Absorver has a regular and an irregular past Participle ; the latter is *absórto*.

List of Verbs conjugated like ABSORVER.

Absolver.*	doler.	moler.	mover.	torcer.
disolver.*	llover.	morder.	oler.	volver.*

*ASCENDER, To ascend.**Indicative Present.*

Asciéndo, asciéndes, asciénde, — — asciénden.

* The past Participles of *absolver*, *disolver*, and *volver*, are *absuélto*, *disuélto*, and *vuélto* : the rest of this list have regular past Participles.

Subjunctive Present.

Asciénda,	asciéndas,	asciénda,	—	—	asciéndan.
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Imperative.

asciénde,	asciénda,	—	—	asciéndan.
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List of Verbs conjugated like ASCENDER.

Atender.	defender.	heder.	perder.	verter.
cerner.	encender.	hender.	tender.	

CABER, To be contained, or to be capable of containing.

Indicative Present.

Quépo,	—	—	—	—	—
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Perfect.

Cúpe,	cupíste,	cúpo,	cupímos,	cupísteis,	cupiéron.
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Future.

Cabré,	cabrás,	cabrá,	cabrémos,	cabréis,	cabrán.
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Subjunctive Present.

Quépa,	quépas,	quépa,	quepámos,	quepáis,	quépan.
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Imperfect.

Cupiéra,	cupiéras,	cupiéra,	cupiéramos,	cupiérais,	cupiéran.
Cupiése,	cupiéses,	cupiése,	cupiésemos,	cupiéseis,	cupiésen.
Cabría,	cabrias,	cabría,	cabríamos,	cabríaís,	cabrían.

Future.

Cupiére,	cupiéres,	cupiére,	cupiéremos,	cupiéreis,	cupiéren.
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Imperative.

—	quépa,	quepámos,	—	quépan.
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CAER, To fall.

Indicative Present.

Cáygo,	—	—	—	—	—
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Subjunctive Present.

Cáyga,	cáygas,	cáyga,	caygámos,	caygáis,	cáygan.
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Imperative.

—	cáyga,	caygámos	—	cáygan.
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Observe, that in the regular tenses of this Verb, it is preferable to change the *i* that precedes another vowel, into *y*: thus, instead of *cáiô, caiére, &c.* say *cayô, cayére, &c.*

*PODER, To be able.**Indicative Present.*

Púdo, puédes, puéde, — — puéden.

Perfect.

Púde, pudiste, púdo, pudímos, pudísteis, pudiéron.

Future.

Podré, podrás, podrá, podrémos, podréis, podrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Puéda,' puédas, puéda, — — puédan.

Imperfect.

Pudiera, pudiéras, pudiera, pudiéramos, pudiérais, pudiéran.
 Pudiese, pudiéses, pudiese, pudiésemos, pudiéseis, pudiesén.
 Podría, podrías, podría, podríamos, podríais, podrían.

Future.

Pudiere, pudiere, pudiere, pudiéremos, pudiéreis, pudiéren.

(No Imperative.)

Participle Active, Pudiendo.

*PONER, To put, to place.**Indicative Present.*

Pongo, — — — — —

Perfect.

Púse, pusiste, púso, pusímos, pusísteis, pusieron.

Future.

Pondré, pondrás, pondrá, pondrémos, pondréis, pondrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Póngas, póngas, póngas, pongámos, pongáis, pongan.

Imperfect.

Pusiera, pusieras, pusiera, pusiéramos, pusiérais, pusieran.
 Pusiese, pusieses, pusiese, pusiésemos, pusieseis, pusiesen.
 Pondría, pondrías, pondría, pondríamos, pondríais, pondrían.

Future.

Pusiere, pusieres, pusiere, pusiéremos, pusiereis, pusieren.

Imperative.

pon, pónga, pongámos, — póngan.

Participle Past. Puésto.

QUERER, To wish, to be willing, to love.

Indicative Present.

Quiéro, quiéres, quiere, — — quieren.

Perfect.

Quíse, quisiste, quíso, quisímos, quisísteis, quisieron.

Future.

Querré, querrás, querrá, querrémos, querréis, querrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Quiéra, quiéras, quiera, querámos, queráis, quieran.

Imperfect.

Quisiéra, quisiéras, quisiéra, quisiéramos, quisiérais, quisiéran.
 Quisiése, quisiéses, quisiése, quisiésemos, quisiéseis, quisiésen.
 Querría, querrías, querría, querríamos, querríais, querrían.

Future.

Quisiére, quisiéres, quisiére, quisiéremos, quisiéreis, quisiéren.

Imperative.

quiere, quiera, — — quieran.

SABER, To know.

Indicative Present.

Sé, — — — — —

Perfect.

Súpe, supiste, súpo, supímos, supísteis, supieron.

Future.

Sabré, sabrás, sabrá, sabrémos, sabréis, sabrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Sépa, sépas, sépa, sepámos, sepáis, sépan.

Imperfect.

Supiéra, supiéras, supiéra, supiéramos, supiérais, supiéran.
 Supiése, supiéses, supiése, supiésemos, supiéseis, supiésen.
 Sabría, sabrías, sabría, sabríamos, sabríais, sabrían.

Future.

Supiére, supiéres, supiére, supiéremos, supiéreis, supiéren.

Imperative.

— sépa, sepámos, — sépan.

TRAER, To bring, to fetch.

Indicative Present.

Tráygo, — — — — —

Perfect.

Tráge, tragíste, trájo, tragímos, tragísteis, tragéron.

Subjunctive Present.

Tráyga, tráygas, tráyga, traygámos, traygáis, tráygan.

Imperfect.

Tragéra, tragéras, tragéra, tragéramos, tragérais, tragéran.
Tragése, tragéses, tragése, tragésemos, tragéseis, tragésen.

Future.

Tragére, tragéres, tragére, tragéremos, tragéreis, tragéren.

Imperative.

— tráyga, traygámos, — tráygan.

Participle Active. Trayéndo.

VALER, To be worth.

Indicative Present.

Válgo, — — — — —

Future.

Valdré, valdrás, valdrá, valdrémos, valdréis, valdrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Válga, válgas, válga, valgámos, valgáis, válgan.

Imperfect.

Valdría, valdrías, valdría, valdríamos, valdríais, valdrían.

Imperative.

válga, valgámos, — válgan.

VER, To see.

Indicative Present.

Véo, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Imperfect.

Veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían.

It has also a regular imperfect tense, as, *vía, vías, &c.*

Subjunctive Present.

Véa, véas, véa, veámos, veáis, véan.

Imperative.

——— véa, veámos, ——— véan.

Participle Past. Visto.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

ASIR, To seize.

Indicative Present.

Ásgo, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Subjunctive Present.

Ásga, ásgas, ásga, asgámos, asgáis, ásgan.

Imperative.

——— ásga, asgámos, ——— ásgan.

DECIR, To say, to tell.

Indicative Present.

Dígo, dices, díce, ——— ——— dicen.

Perfect.

Díge, digíste, díjo, digímos, digístéis, digéron.

Future.

Diré, dirás, dirá, dirémos, diréis, dirán.

Subjunctive Present.

Díga, dígas, díga, digámos, digáis, dígan.

Imperfect.

Digéra, digéras, digéra, digéramos, digérais, digéran.
Digése, digéses, digése, digésemos, digéseis, digésen.
Diría, dirías, diría, diríamos, diríais, dirían.

Future.

Digére, digéres, digére, digéremos, digéreis, digéren.

Imperative.

dí, díga, dígamos, ——— dígan.

Participle Past. Dicho.

Contradecir, to contradict, and *predecir*, to predict, are conjugated like *decir*, except that the second person singular of the imperative is *contradíce* and *predice*.

Bendecir, to bless, and *maldecir*, to curse, are also conjugated like *decir*, except that the future of the indicative, and the imperfect subjunctive of the termination *ria* are regular, and that the second person singular of the imperative is *bendíce*, *maldíce*. These two verbs have each a regular and an irregular past Participle ; the latter is *bendito* and *maldito*.

DORMIR, To sleep.*Indicative Present.*

Duérmo, duérmes, duérme, ——— ——— duérmen.

Perfect.

—— ——— durmió, ——— ——— durmiéron.

Subjunctive Present.

Duerma, duérmes, duérma, durmámos, durmáis, duérman.

Imperfect.

Durmiéra, durmiéras, durmiéra, durmiéramos, durmiérais, durmiéran.
Durmiése, durmiéses, durmiése, durmiésemos, durmiéseis, durmiésen.

Future.

Durmiére, durmiéres, durmiére, durmiéremos, durmiéreis, durmiéren.

Imperative.

duérme, duérma, durmámos, ——— duérman.

Participle Active. Durmiendo.

Morir, to die, is conjugated like *dormir*, except that its past Participle is *muerto*.

INSTRUIR, To instruct.*Indicative Present.*

Instrúyo, instrúyes, instrúye, ——— ——— instrúyen.

Subjunctive Present.

Instrúya, instrúyas, instrúya, instruyámos, instruyáis, instrúyan.

Imperative.

instrúye, instrúya, instruyámos, ——— instrúyan.

Note.—In the regular tenses of this Verb, most writers change the *i* of the termination into *y*; thus *instruyó, instruyera, &c.*, instead of *instruió, instruíera, &c.*

List of Verbs conjugated like INSTRUIR.

Arguir.	construir.	destrubuir.	incluirl.	obstruir.	restituir.
atribuir.	contribuir.	fluirl.	instituir.	prostituir.	retribuir.
concluire.*	destruirl.	huirl.	luirl.	recluire.	substituir.
constituirl.	desminuirl.	imbuirl.			

IR, To go.

Indicative Present.

Voy,	vas,	va,	vámos,	vais,	van.
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Imperfect.

Iba,	íbas,	íba,	íbamos,	íbais,	íban.
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Perfect.

Fuí,	fuíste,	fué,	fuímos,	fuísteis,	fuéron.
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Future.

Iré,	irás,	irá,	irémos,	iréis,	irán.
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Subjunctive Present.

Váya,	váyas,	váya,	vayámos,	vayáis,	váyan.
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Imperfect.

Fuéra,	fuéras,	fuéra,	fuéramos,	fuérais,	fuéran.
Fuése,	fuéses,	fuese,	fuésemos,	fuéseis,	fuésen.
Iría,	irías,	iría,	iríamos,	iríais,	irían.

Future.

Fuére,	fuéres,	fuére,	fuéremos,	fuéreis,	fuéren.
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* This Verb has a regular and an irregular past Participle: the latter is *conclúso*.

† This Verb has also, in addition to its regular past Participle, a regular one, which is *inclúso*.

		<i>Imperative.</i>			
Ve, váya,	{	vámos,	}	———	váyan.
		or,			
		vayámos.			
		<i>Participle Active.</i>		<i>Yéndo.</i>	
		<i>Participle Past.</i>		<i>Ido.</i>	

*LUCIR, To shine.**Indicative Present.*

Lúzco, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Subjunctive Present.

Lúzca, lúzcas, lúzca, luzcámos, luzcáis, lúzcan.

Imperative.

——— lúzca, luzcámos, ——— lúzcan.

Verbs ending in *ducir*, as *CONducir*, to conduct, in addition to the irregularities in *Lucir* have also the following:

Indicative Perfect.

Condúge, condugíste, condújo, condugímos, condugíteis, coodugéron.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

Condugéra, condugéras, condugéra, condugéramos, condugérais, condugéran.
Condugése, condugéses, condugése, condugésemos, condugéseis, condugésen.

Future.

Condugére, condugéres, condugére, condugéremos, condugéreis, condugéren.

The following are conjugated like *CONducir*.

Deducir. inducir. introducir. producir. reducir. traducir.

*OIR, To hear.**Indicative Present.*

Óygo, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Subjunctive Present.

Óyga, óygas, óyga, oygámos, oygáis, óygan.

Imperative.

óye, óyga, oygámos, ——— óygan.

PEDIR, To ask, to beg.*Indicative Present.*

Pido,	pídes,	píde,	———	———	píden.
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Perfect.

———	———	pidío,	———	———	pidieron.
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Subjunctive Present.

Pída,	pídas,	pída,	pidámos,	pidáis,	pídan.
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Imperfect.

Pidiéra,	pidieras,	pidiera,	pidiéramos,	pidiérais,	pidieran.
Pidése,	pidiéses,	pidése,	pidiésemos,	pidiéseis,	pidiésen.

Future.

Pidiére,	pidieres,	pidiere,	pidiéremos,	pidiéreis,	pidiéren.
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Imperative.

píde,	pída,	pidámos.	———	pídan.
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Participle Active.

Pidiendo.

List of Verbs conjugated like PEDIR.

Ceñir.	constreñir.	engreirse.	medir.	reñir.	servir.
colegir.	derretir.	freir.*	regir.	repetir.	teñir.
competir.	desleir.	gemir.	reír.	seguir.	vestir.
concebir.	elegir.	heñir.	rendir.		

* The Participle past of *freir* is *frito*.*PODRIR*, To rot.*Indicative Present.*

Púdro,	púdras,	púdre,	———	———	púdren.
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Perfect.

Pudrí,	pudriste,	pudrió,	pudrímos,	pudrísteis,	pudrieron.
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Subjunctive Present.

Púdra,	púdras,	púdra,	pudrámos,	pudráis,	púdran.
--------	---------	--------	-----------	----------	---------

Imperfect.

Pudriéra,	pudrieras,	pudriera,	pudriéramos,	pudriérais,	pudrieran.
Pudriése,	pudriéses,	pudriése,	pudriésemos,	pudriéseis,	pudriésen.

Future.

Pudriére,	pudrieres,	pudriere,	pudriéremos,	pudriéreis,	pudriéren.
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Imperative.

púdre, púdra, pudrámos, ——— púdran.

Participle Active. Pudriéndo.

*SALIR, To go out.**Indicative Present.*

Sálgo, ——— ——— ——— ——— ———

Future.

Saldré, saldrás, saldrá, saldremos, saldréis, saldrán.

Subjunctive Present.

Sálga, sálgas, sálga, salgámos, salgáis, salgan.

Imperfect.

Saldría, saldrías, saldría, saldríamos, saldríais, saldrían.

Imperative.

sal, sálga, salgámos, ——— salgan.

*SENTIR, To feel, to regret, to perceive.**Indicative Present.*

Siénto, siéntes, siénte, ——— ——— siénten.

Perfect.

——— ——— sintió, ——— ——— sintieron.

Subjunctive Present.

Sienta, siéntas, siénta, sintámos, sintáis, siéntan.

Imperfect.

Sintiéra, sintiéras, sintiéra, sintiéramos, sintiérais, sintiéran.
Sintiése, sintiéses, sintiése, sintiésemos, sintiéseis, sintiésen.

Future.

Sintiére, sintiéres, sintiére, sintiéremos, sintiéreis, sintiéren.

Imperative.

siénte, siénta, sintámos, ———, siéntan.

Participle Active. Sintiéndo.

List of Verbs conjugated like SENTIR.

Adherir.	controversir.	diferir.	hervir.	mentir.
advertir.	convertir.	digerir.	invertir.*	referir.
arrepentirse.	deferir.	herir.	ingerir.†	requerir.
conferir.				

VENIR, To come.

Indicative Present.

Véngo,	viénes,	viéne,	—	—	viénen.
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Perfect.

Víne,	viníste,	víno,	vinímos,	vinístéis,	vinieron.
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Future.

Vendré,	vendrás,	vendrá,	vendrémos,	vendréis,	vendrán.
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Subjunctive Present.

Vénga,	véngas,	vénga,	vengámos,	vengáis,	vengan.
--------	---------	--------	-----------	----------	---------

Imperfect.

Viniéra,	viniéras,	viniéra,	viniéramos,	viniérais,	viniéran.
Viniése,	viniéses,	viniése,	viniésemos,	viniéseis,	viniésen.
Vendría,	vendrían,	vendría,	vendríamos,	vendríais,	vendrían.

Future.

Viniére,	viniéres,	viniére,	viniéremos,	viniéreis,	viniéren.
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Imperative.

ven,!	vénga,	vengámos,	—	vengan.
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Participle Active.

Viniendo.

182. Participles past that do not terminate in *ado*, or in *ido*, are irregular : such are the following.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
Abrir.	abierto.	Hacer.	hecho.
absolver.	absuelto.	morir.	muerto.
cubrir.	cubierto.	poner.	puesto.
decir.	dicho.	resolver.	resuelto.
disolver.	disuelto.	ver.	visto.
escribir.	escrito.	volver.	vuelto.
freir.	frito.		

* *Invertir* has a regular and an irregular Participle past, the latter is *inverso*.

† *Ingerir* has also a regular and an irregular Participle past, the latter is *ingerto*.

183. The following is a list of regular and irregular Verbs that have two Participles past, the one regular, the other irregular: the former is employed with the Verb *haber*, to form the compound tenses; the latter partakes of the nature of an Adjective, and is not employed in the formation of compound tenses of Verbs; except, however, *preso*, *prescrito*, *provisto*, and *roto*, which are sometimes seen used with *haber*, instead of *prendido*, *prescrito*, *proveido*, and *rompido*.

<i>Infinitives.</i>	<i>Reg. Past Part.</i>	<i>Irr. Past Part.</i>	<i>Infinitives.</i>	<i>Reg. Past Part.</i>	<i>Irr. Past Part.</i>
Absorver,	absorvido,	absorto.	incluir,	incluido,	incluso.
ahitar,	ahitado,	ahito.	incurrir,	incurrido,	incurso.
bendecir,	bendecido,	bendito.	insertar,	insertado,	inserto.
cocer,	cocido,	cocho.	invertir,	invertido,	inverso.
compeler,	compelido,	compulso.	ingerir,	ingerido,	ingerto.
concluir,	concluido,	concluso.	juntar,	juntado,	junto.
confundir,	confundi- do,	confuso.	maldecir,	maldecido,	maldito.
convencer,	convencido,	convicto.	manifestar,	manifesta- do,	manifesto.
convertir,	convertido,	converso.	marchitar,	marchitado,	marchito.
despertar,	despertado,	despierto.	omitir,	omitido,	omiso.
elegir,	elegido,	electo.	oprimir,	oprimido,	opreso.
enjuagar,	enjugado,	enjuto.	perfeccion- ar,	perfeccion- ado,	perfecto,
escluir,	escluido,	escluso.	prender,	prendido,	preso,
espeler,	espelido,	espulso.	prescribir,	prescrito,	prescrito.
espresar,	espresado,	espreso.	prover,	proveido,	provisto.
estinguir,	estinguido,	estinto.	recluir,	recluido,	recluso.
fijar,	fijado,	fijo.	romper,	rompido,	roto.
hartar,	hartado,	harto.	soltar,	soltado,	suelto.
imprimir,	imprimido,	impreso.	suprimir,	suprimido,	supreso.
estender,	estendido.	estenso.			

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

HABER, To be.

The Verb *Haber*, used impersonally, is employed alike in both numbers; and like all impersonal Verbs, it is used only in the third person of every tense, as follows :

Infinitive. *Haber*, To be.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Háy,	There is, <i>or</i> there are.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Había,	There was, <i>or</i> there were.
<i>Perfect.</i>	Húbo,	There was, <i>or</i> there were.
<i>Future.</i>	Habrá,	There will be.
<i>Subj. Present.</i>	Háya,	There may be.
<i>Imperf.</i>	{ Hubiéra, hubiése, } { habría, }	{ There should, might, <i>or</i> would be. }
<i>Future.</i>	Hubiere,	If there should be.
<i>Imperative.</i>	Háya,	Let there be.
<i>Part. Active.</i>	Habiendo,	There being.
<i>Comp. ditto.</i>	Habiendo habido,	There having been.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Hay</i> un hombre que le espera.	<i>There is</i> a man waiting for you.
<i>Habia</i> muchos.	<i>There were</i> many.
<i>Habrá</i> gran cantidad.	<i>There will be</i> a great quantity.
<i>Jamas ha habido</i> cosa mas hermosa.	<i>There never has been</i> any thing more beautiful.

AMANECER, To dawn, and *ANOCHECER*, To become night, are irregular in their conjugations, like *aborrecer* : Ex.

<i>Amanece</i> ahora muy temprano.	<i>Day breaks</i> very early now.
<i>Amaneciò</i> lloviendo.	It rained at <i>day-break</i> .
<i>Anochece</i> muy tarde.	It <i>grows</i> dark very late.
<i>Presto anochece</i> rá mas temprano.	It will soon <i>be</i> night earlier.

The Verbs *amanecer* and *anochecer* are sometimes used with the three persons, and denote the situation or condition of the nominative at the time expressed by the Verb: Ex.

<i>Amanecí</i> en Cádiz y <i>anochecí</i> en Sevilla.	I was at Cadiz at the <i>dawn of day</i> , and at Seville at dusk.
<i>Amaneciò</i> de mal humor.	He <i>awoke</i> in a bad humour.

GRANIZAR, To hail; *LLOVIZNAR*, To drizzle; and *RELAMPAGUEAR*, To lighten, are regular in their conjugations.

HELAR, To freeze, and *NEVER*, To snow, are irregular, like *acertar*.

LLOVER, To rain, and *TRONAR*, To thunder, are irregular, like *absorver*.

184. There are some Verbs which do not belong to the class of impersonal Verbs, but which are sometimes employed as such : Ex.

<i>Es</i> tarde, <i>será</i> preciso ir.	<i>It is</i> late, <i>it will be</i> necessary to go.
<i>Es</i> menester que se haga hoy.	<i>It must be</i> done to-day.

Hace buen tiempo, hace frio.
Basta, que vmd. lo diga.
Conviene hacerlo.
Sucedio conforme lo pensaba.
Parece que no vendrá.

It is fine weather, it is cold.
It is sufficient that you say so.
It ought to be done.
It happened as I thought.
It appears that he will not come.

185. When in English the Pronoun *it*, followed by any part of the Verb *to be*, comes before a Noun or Pronoun, the Verb always remains in the third person singular, whatever may be the number or person of the Noun or Pronoun that follows it; as, *It is I who*; *It was they that*; *It was the men that*. Care must be taken, however, in the translation, to make the Verb agree in number and person with its nominative: Ex.

It is I who say so.
It was they that did it.
It was the men that came.

Soy yo que lo digo.
Eran ellos los que lo hicieron.
Fueron los hombres los que vinieron.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

186. The defective Verbs commonly in use in Spanish, are *Placer*, to please; *Soler*, to be wont; and *Yacer*, to lie.

PLACER is used only in the following tenses and persons:

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Pláce,</i>	<i>It pleases.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Placía,</i>	<i>It pleased.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Plúgo,</i>	<i>It pleased.</i>
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Plégue,</i>	<i>It may please.</i>
<i>Imperf. Pluguiera or</i>	<i>pluguiese,</i>	<i>It should, might, or would please.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Pluguiera,</i>	<i>If it should please.</i>
<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Plégue,</i>	<i>May it please.</i>

EXAMPLES.

<i>Mucho me place.</i>	<i>It pleases me much.</i>
<i>Plegue á Dios que venga.</i>	<i>God grant that he may come.</i>
<i>Pluguiera á Dios que jamas no</i> <i>hubieras venido.</i>	<i>Would to God that thou hadst</i> <i>never come.</i>

SOLER is used only in the two following tenses:

Indicative Present.

<i>Suélo,</i>	<i>I am wont.</i>
<i>suéles,</i>	<i>thou art wont.</i>
<i>suéle,</i>	<i>he is wont.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Solía,</i>	<i>I was wont.</i>
<i>solías,</i>	<i>thou wast wont.</i>
<i>solía,</i>	<i>he was wont.</i>

solémos,	we are wont.	solíamos,	we were wont.
soléis,	you are wont.	solíais,	you were wont.
suélen,	they are wont.	solían,	they were wont.

Of *YACER*, only the third person singular and plural, of the present and imperfect of the indicative, are now in use, and generally in epitaphs, or figuratively: Ex.

Aquí yace <i>or</i> yacen.	Here lieth <i>or</i> lie.
Aquí yacia <i>or</i> yacian.	Here lay.

VERBS USED NEGATIVELY.

187. In Spanish the negative *no*, invariably precedes the Verb, or its auxiliary; and should there be a Pronoun of the dative or accusative case before the Verb, the negative precedes both: Ex.

No puedo venir,	I cannot come.
No le veo,	I do not see him.
No le he hablado,	I have not spoken to him.

Two negatives do not destroy each other in Spanish as they do in English; on the contrary, they add strength to one another: Ex.

<i>No tengo nada</i> que dar á vmd.	I have <i>nothing</i> to give you.
<i>No lo sabe nadie</i> ,	<i>Nobody</i> knows it.
<i>No lo he visto jamas</i> ,	I have <i>never</i> seen it.

These phrases, nevertheless, may, with equal propriety, though perhaps with less energy, be expressed thus; *Nada tengo que dar á vmd.*; *Nadie lo sabe*; *Jamas lo he visto*.

VERBS USED INTERROGATIVELY.

188. With regard to the order of construction preserved in interrogative sentences, no precise rule can be given; it is the modulation of the voice that mostly determines, in speaking, when the Verb is used interrogatively; and in writing, the note of interrogation. However, in the natural order, the nominative, when expressed, is generally placed after the Verb (though not always immediately after it, unless it be a Pronoun) in interrogative sentences; but this order may, for energy or elegance, be inverted. Observe,

that the auxiliary *do*, used in English in negative and interrogative sentences, is not translated in Spanish.

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ITS NOMINATIVE.

189. When a Verb has several nominatives connected by the copulative Conjunction *y*, it agrees in number and person with the Pronoun understood, if it follows the subjects: Ex.

Mi hermana y él <i>han</i> salido.	My sister and he <i>are</i> gone out.
Tú y él <i>seréis</i> premiados.	Thou and he <i>will be</i> rewarded.

But when the Verb precedes the subjects, it is generally made to agree in number and person with the nearest: Ex.

Nunca <i>fué</i> tan espuesto su <i>valor</i> y constancia.	Never was his valor and constancy so much exposed.
Me <i>ha</i> gustado mucho la <i>novela</i> y los poemas.	I was much pleased with the novel and poems.
Me <i>parecieron</i> muy bien <i>escritas</i> las cartas y el episodio.	The letters and episode appeared to me to be very well written.

190. If the nominatives be connected by any other Conjunction than *y*, the Verb, whether it precede or follow the nominatives, is generally made to agree, in number and person, with the nearest: Ex.

No solamente Vmd. y él, <i>sino yo</i> tambien lo <i>sabia</i> .	Not only you and he, but I also knew it.
No solamente yo y él, <i>sino Vmds.</i> tambien lo <i>sabian</i> .	Not only I and he, but you also knew it.

191. A Verb having a relative Pronoun for its nominative, agrees with the word to which the relative refers: Ex.

Soy <i>yo</i> el <i>que</i> lo <i>dige</i> .	It is I who said so.
Los <i>que</i> lo <i>dicen</i> se engañan.	Those that say so are deceived.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

192. Active transitive Verbs govern the word to which their energy or meaning is directed, in the accusative case, with or without a Preposition, as the occasion may require.

See observations on the employment of the Preposition *á* in the accusative case, Par. 40.

Amar <i>á</i> Dios.	To love God.
Despreciar la mentira.	To despise falsehood.

193. Many neuter Verbs have not the power of conveying their meaning to another object, and have therefore no government: such are *nacer*, to be born: *crecer*, to grow; and all those in which there is no apparent action in their meaning. There are, however, some neuter Verbs that have an active signification, and convey their meaning to other objects by means of Prepositions: Ex.

Ir <i>á</i> Madrid.	To go to Madrid.
Venir <i>de</i> Segovia.	To come from Segovia.
Aprender <i>á</i> leer.	To learn to read.

194. Reflective Verbs also govern their regimen in the accusative case; which regimen is the personal Pronoun annexed to them: Ex.

<i>Se</i> aman.	They love each other.
<i>Nos</i> amamos.	We love one another.
<i>Está</i> vistiendose.	She is dressing herself.

Note.—If after the reflective Verb there follow a Noun, Pronoun, or an infinitive, these are preceded by the Preposition *de*: Ex.

Se acuerda <i>de</i> su promesa.	He remembers his promise.
Me acordaré <i>de</i> Vmd.	I will remember you.
No se olvide Vmd. <i>de</i> venir.	Do not forget to come.

195. Observe that passive Verbs likewise require *de* before the word by which they are followed: Ex.

Eloisa fué amada <i>de</i> Abelardo.	Heloise was beloved by Abelard.
Es aborrecido <i>de</i> todos.	He is hated by everybody.

Sometimes, however, the Preposition *de* may be substituted by *por*, but these two Prepositions are not always indiscriminately used with passive Verbs; for if the Verb denote an action of the body, *por* should be employed; as, *Fué muerto por un asesino*, He was murdered by an assassin.

But if the action denote a will, or an effect of the mind, then either *de* or *por* may be used; though the preference is generally given to the former; as,

La obra fué censurada de or por The work was censured by the
los críticos. critics.

Virginia fué amada de Pablo. Virginia was loved by Paul.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS AS RELATES TO MODES AND TENSES.

196. A Verb active transitive may govern another Verb, either in the infinitive, the indicative, or the subjunctive mode. But, as the governed Verb is not always put in the same mode and tense in the Spanish and English languages, the student's attention is called to the following observations, which are intended to point out, in most cases, the difference that in this respect exists in the two languages.

1.

In Spanish the governed Verb is frequently put in the infinitive, when there is but one agent to both Verbs: that is, when the Verb governed expresses something relative to the nominative of the governing Verb: Ex.

Yo queria <i>ver</i> á Vmd.	I wanted to see you.
Prometieron <i>hacerlo</i> .	They promised to do it.
El sabe <i>escribir</i> .	He knows how to write.

2.

In these examples we see that both languages agree in the employment of the infinitive with the governed Verb. But if each Verb have a different agent, then the governed Verb in Spanish is either put in the indicative or the subjunctive mode, as the occasion may require, and preceded by the conjunction *que*: Ex.

Deseo que Vmd. <i>le escriba</i> .	I wish you <i>to write</i> to him.
Mandó que (ellos) <i>fuesen</i> .	He desired them <i>to go</i> .
Me parece que (ellos) <i>están</i> malos.	They appear to me to be ill.

Here we see that the governed Verb in Spanish is put in one of the tenses of either the indicative or subjunctive

mode, while in either case it remains in the infinitive mode in English. The placing of the governed Verb in Spanish in the indicative or subjunctive mode is not a matter of indifference; but one which mostly depends on the nature of the governing Verb, and greatly on taste, and which will be presently noticed.

These rules extend even to intransitive Verbs, the signification of which does not pass over to the governed Verb without the assistance of a Preposition: Ex.

Vendré á ver á Vmd.

I shall come to see you.

Nacemos para morir.

We are born to die.

He venido para que Vmd. vaya.

I have come in order that you might go.

Reciprocal Verbs likewise generally govern their regimen with Prepositions as intransitive Verbs do: Ex.

Me acostumbro á trabajar.

I accustom myself to work.

Me alegro de que lo sepa.

I am glad that he should know it.

It has just been observed, that when the governing Verb has a different agent to the Verb governed, the latter is placed either in the indicative or subjunctive mode, as the occasion may require: this also occurs sometimes when both Verbs have the same agent. The following rules will direct the learner in most instances in what mode and tense to employ the governed Verb.

3.

Verbs in the *present* or *future* of the *indicative*, or *present* of the *subjunctive*, govern their regimen with the conjunction *que*, in the *present* of the *subjunctive*, simple or compound: Ex.

Deseo que Vmd. venga.

I wish you to come.

Me alegro que yo lo haya dicho.

I am glad that I said so.

Dudo que pueda hacerlo.

I doubt that he is able to do it.

Suplico que me dispense Vmd.

I beg you will excuse me.

Me alegraré que Vmd. se divierta.

I hope you may be amused.

Para que yo desee que él venga,

In order that I should wish him to come, &c.

&c.

4.

Verbs in any of the *past* tenses of the *indicative*, simple or compound, or in the *imperfect* or *future* tenses of the *subjunctive*, simple or compound, govern their regimen with the conjunction *que*, in the *imperfect* of the *subjunctive*, simple or compound, with the termination *ra* or *se*, when we wish the regimen to denote a *power* or a *duty*; and with the termination *ria*, if we wish it to express a *will* or an *inclination*: Ex.

<i>Deseaba que fuese así.</i>	I wished it were so.
<i>Me habia suplicado que fuera con él.</i>	He had entreated me to go with him.
<i>Dige que él no lo haria.</i>	I said he would not do it.
<i>Desearia que no me molestasen.</i>	I would wish them not to molest me.
<i>Hubiera deseado que pudiese venir.</i>	I would have wished that he were able to come.
<i>Si dudare que yo le fuese á buscar.</i>	If he should doubt that I would go and meet him.

5.

Verbs in any of the tenses of the *indicative* or *subjunctive* modes, that imply a *declaring* or *saying*, *thinking* or *conceiving*, may govern their regimen with the conjunction *que* in any tense of the *indicative*: Ex.

<i>Digo que lo sé, lo supe, or, lo sabré.</i>	I say that I know it, knew it, or shall know it.
<i>Ha declarado que lo sabia, &c.</i>	He has declared that I knew it, &c.
<i>Creo que no puede ni podrá venir.</i>	I believe that he is not able, nor will be able to come.
<i>Yo diria que él lo sabe.</i>	I would say that he knew it.
<i>Hubiera dicho que lo sabe.</i>	I would have said that he knew it.

OF PREPOSITIONS EMPLOYED WITH VERBS.

197. The observations made on Prepositions employed with Adjectives may be also applied to Prepositions used with Verbs, as here also the Spanish and English languages very frequently differ with regard to the Preposition required. In many cases the same Preposition is employed in both languages; the following, however, are exceptions:

Reflective Verbs in Spanish require *de* after them. Verbs

of *asking, buying, borrowing, taking away, resisting, questioning, and playing*, require *á*. The student is also referred to all that is said concerning this part of speech in the government of Prepositions.

A D V E R B S

O F P L A C E.

Donde,	Where.	arriba,	above, up.
adonde,	whither.	abajo, debajo,	below, under.
de donde,	whence.	por debajo,	underneath.
aquí, acá,	here, hither.	delante,	before.
acullá,	yonder.	detrás,	behind.
allí, ahí, allá,	there.	aparte,	aside.
de aquí,	hence.	cerca,	near.
de allí,	thence.	al lado,	by the side of.
dentro,	within.	junto,	next, joining.
fuera,	out.	enfrente,	facing.
por fuera,	without.	encima, porencima,	upon.
hasta,	till, even.	lejos,	far.

O F T I M E.

Ahora,	Now.	cuando,	when.
ayer,	yesterday.	pronto,	soon.
antes,	before.	antiguamente,	formerly.
mucho ha,	long since.	recientemente,	recently.
poco ha,	lately.	despues,	afterwards,
miéntras,	whilst.		since.
entónces,	then.	hasta aquí,	hitherto.
hoy,	to-day.	hasta ahora,	till now.
mañana,	to-morrow.	aun, todavía,	yet.
luego,	presently,	entretanto,	meanwhile.
	soon, then.	frecuentemente,	frequently.
nunca, jamas,	never.	casi siempre,	almost always.
tarde,	late.	casi nunca,	never hardly.
temprano,	early.	una vez,	once.
siempre,	always, ever.	dos veces,	twice.
ya,	already, now.	rara vez,	seldom.
amenudo,	often.	otra vez,	again.
presto,	quickly.		

OF QUALITY AND MANNER.

Bien, buenamente,	Well.	justamente,	justly.
mal, malamente,	badly.	lindamente,	neatly.
admirablemente,	admirably.	abiertamente,	openly.
así,	thus.	injustamente,	wrongfully.
despacio,	slowly.	temerariamente,	rashly.
recio, fuertemente,	strongly.	enteramente,	entirely.
aprisa,	hastily.	voluntariamente,	voluntarily.
esattamente,	exactly.	negligentemente,	negligently.
alto,	loudly.	directamente,	directly.
bajo,	lowly.	quedo,	softly, quietly.
fácilmente,	easily.	tambien,	also.
sabiamente,	wisely.		

OF ORDER.

Primeramente,	Firstly.	ordenadamente,	orderly.
últimamente,	lastly.	totalmente,	totally.
sucesivamente,	successively.	al revés,	topsy-turvy.
finalmente,	finally.	antes,	before.
al fin, al cabo,	at the end.	después,	after.
juntamente,	together.		

OF QUANTITY AND COMPARISON.

Poco,	Little.	tanto,	so much.
mucho,	much.	muy,	very.
bastante,	sufficient.	cuanto,	as much, how much.
mas,	more.	cerca,	nearly, almost.
ménos,	less.	peor,	worse.
demasiado,	too much.	mejor,	better.
casi,	almost.		
tan,	so.		

OF DOUBT.

Quiza, acaso,	Perhaps.	antes,	rather.
por ventura,	perchance.	probablemente,	probably.

OF AFFIRMATION.

Sí,	Yes.	realmente,	really.
cierto,	truly.	indubitavelmente,	undoubtedly.
ciertamente,	certainly.	en verdad,	in truth.
aun,	even.	de veras,	indeed.
verdaderamente,	indeed.		

OF NEGATION.

No,	No.	tampoco,	nor.
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198. In addition to the foregoing Adverbs, several adverbial expressions may be added, of which an infinite number might be formed: the following are a few specimens.

Pasado mañana,	After to-morrow.
á la tarde,	in the evening.
de cuando en cuando,	now and then.
de aquí en adelante,	henceforth.
demasiado presto,	too soon.
poco á poco,	little by little.
á manos llenas,	plentifully.
á toda prisa,	with all speed.
de buena gana,	willingly.
de mala gana,	unwillingly.
con intencion,	on purpose.
á la mano,	at hand.
á la Española,	in the Spanish fashion.
á caballo,	on horseback.

199. To express that a thing has been done *again*, or *repeatedly*, the Verb *volver* is employed in Spanish, modified by an Adverb, if requisite: sometimes the Adverb without *volver* will suffice: Ex.

He came <i>again</i> to-day.	<i>Volvió</i> a venir hoy.
He does the same thing <i>over and over again</i> .	<i>Vuelve</i> á hacer siempre la misma cosa.
He is <i>for ever</i> repeating the same story.	Repite <i>incesantemente</i> la misma historia.

OF ADVERBS ENDING IN *MENTE*.

200. Adverbs terminating in *mente* for the most part denote *manner*; though they sometimes denote *affirmation*, *order*, and *time*: Ex.

Habla elegantemente.	He speaks elegantly.
Me recibió cortezmente.	He received me courteously.
Vendrán ciertamente.	They will certainly come.
Esto debe ir primeramente.	This must go first.
Ultimamente vendrán ellos.	They will come last.

This class of Adverbs is generally formed from Adjectives, by adding *mente* to the feminine termination of

Adjectives that have two terminations, and to the common termination of those that have but one : Ex.

From <i>sabio</i> ,	wise,	is formed,	<i>sabiamente</i> ,	wisely.
<i>caro</i> ,	dear,		<i>caramente</i> ,	dearly.
<i>feliz</i> ,	happy,		<i>felizmente</i> ,	happily.

Most of the English Adverbs ending in *ly*, terminate in *mente*, in Spanish.

The greater part of these Adverbs in Spanish may be expressed with the Preposition *con* and a Substantive, instead of the Adjective with the termination *mente* : Thus instead of *felizmente*, we may say *con felicidad* ; instead of *sabiamente*, *con sabiduría*, and so forth.

When several Adverbs formed from Adjectives follow each other in succession, the termination *mente* is preserved only with the last : Ex.

Discurre <i>clara, sólida, y elegante-mente.</i>	He argues clearly, solidly, and elegantly.
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As Adverbs that end in *mente* sometimes denote *manner*, at others *order*, *time*, &c., in a like manner do many other Adverbs belong to more than one class ; for instance, *luego* and *despues* are Adverbs of *time* when we say, *Luego vendré*, I will come soon ; *Iré despues*, I will go afterwards : But they are Adverbs of *place* and *order*, in the expression, *El padre iba primero, despues la madre, y luego los hijos*, The father went first, then the mother, and next the children.

SITUATION OF THE ADVERB.

201. With regard to the situation of the Adverb in a sentence, no rule can be given, but what would be subject to many exceptions. It is a matter that depends much on taste : nevertheless, when no particular emphasis is intended to be laid on the Adverb, it is generally placed *after* the Verb ; and for energy or elegance, it is frequently placed *before*.

OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN ADVERBS.

202. *Aquí* and *Acá*. The signification of *aquí* is *here*; and of *acá*, *hither*; as *Aquí está*, Here it is; *Venga Vmd. acá*, Come hither.

Hasta aquí, is equivalent to *hitherto*, and *de aquí*, to *hence*; as, *Hasta aquí hemos vivido en paz*, We have lived peaceably hitherto. *De aquí nacen muchos males*, Hence arise many evils.

He Aquí, signifies *behold*, or *here is*; as, *He aquí mi bolsa*, Behold, or here is, my purse.

203. *Ahí*, *Allí*, *Allá*. *Ahí* generally denotes a place not very distant from the speaker: it also alludes to the place where the person addressed is; as, *Ahí está mi casa*, There is my house. *Ahí donde está Vmd.*, There, where you are.

Allí and *allá* generally refer to a more distant place than *ahí*; as, *Le dejé allí solo*, I left him there alone; *Allá en aquellos países*, There, in those countries.—*Allá* is also equivalent to *thither*; as, *Voy allá*, I am going thither.

204. *Mas Acá* and *Mas Allá* are always accompanied by the Preposition *de*, when followed by another word:—*Mas acá*, signifies, *on this side*, and *mas allá*, *on that side*, or *beyond*; as, *Mas acá de Madrid*, On this side of Madrid. *Mas allá de los Alpes*, On that side, or, beyond the Alps.

205. *Donde* and *Adonde*. The first signifies *where*, but the second means *whither*, or *where to*; as, *¿Donde está?*—*Donde Vmd. le dejo*—Where is he?—Where you left him. *¿Adonde ha ido?*—*Adonde Vmd. le mandó*—Whither is he gone?—Where you sent him to.

206. *Jamas* and *Nunca* may be used indiscriminately; as, *Jamas* or *nunca vi tal cosa*, I never saw such a thing. *Nunca* united to *jamás* adds greater energy to the negation; as, *Nunca jamás vi tal cosa*, Never did I see such a thing.

Jamas is often used after the words *por siempre*, and *para siempre*, for ever; then, instead of its negative signification, it means *eternally*; as, *Me acordaré de él para siempre jamás*, I will remember him all the days of my life, or for ever.

207. *Ya*. This Adverb has a variety of significations, as will be observed in the following examples :

¿ Ha venido Vmd. <i>ya</i> ?	Are you come <i>already</i> ?
<i>Ya</i> lo sé.	I <i>already</i> know it.
Vaya Vmd. que <i>ya</i> voy yo.	Go you, I will go <i>presently</i> .
¿ Me entiende Vmd. <i>ya</i> ?	Do you understand me <i>now</i> ?
Sí, <i>ya</i> le entiendo.	Yes I <i>do</i> understand you, <i>or, now</i> I understand you.
¿ Ha acabado Vmd. <i>ya</i> de escribir ?	Have you finished writing <i>yet</i> ?
<i>Ya</i> no me quejo de mi suerte.	I <i>no longer</i> complain of my fate.
¿ Que dicen de mí?— <i>Ya</i> lo sabrá Vmd.	What do they say of me?—You will <i>soon</i> know.
<i>Ya</i> quiere esto, <i>ya</i> aquello.	<i>Sometimes</i> he wants this, <i>some-times</i> that.
Iré, <i>ya</i> que Vmd. lo manda.	I will go, <i>since</i> you desire it.

PREPOSITIONS.

208. The following are the inseparable Prepositions used in Spanish :

<i>A</i> , to, at.	<i>en</i> , in.	<i>por</i> , by, for, through.
<i>ante</i> , before.	<i>entre</i> , between.	<i>segun</i> , according.
<i>con</i> , with.	<i>hacia</i> , towards.	<i>sin</i> , without.
<i>contra</i> , against.	<i>hasta</i> , till, until.	<i>sobre</i> , upon.
<i>de</i> , of, from.	<i>para</i> , for, for the pur-	<i>tras</i> , behind.
<i>desde</i> , since, from.	pose of.	

EMPLOYMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

209. As Prepositions in Spanish have frequently other meanings than those given to them in English in the foregoing list, it will be necessary to treat on the various significations, and use of each separately.

210. *A'*, besides its general signification of *to* and *at*, is employed before certain Adverbs, and adverbial expressions ; as, *Andar á pié*, *á caballo*, To go on foot, on horseback. *Vestirse á lo moda*, To dress in the fashion. *A' consecuencia de eso*, In consequence of that. *A' la verdad*, In truth. It

signifies *conformity*; as, *A' ley de Castilla*, In conformity with the law of Castile. *A' fé de caballero*, On the word of a gentleman. *Instrumentality*; as, *Se hace á martillo*, It is done by the hammer. Before an infinitive it is equivalent to the conditional *sí*, if; as, *A' saber yo eso*, Had I known that, or, if I had known that. It is frequently seen between two numbers of the same value, and denotes *order*; as, *Dos á dos*, Two by two. It marks the distinction between two objects; as, *A' tiro de pistola*, Within pistol shot; *A' veinte pasos de aquí*, At twenty paces from this.

211. *Ante* means *before*, or, *in the presence of*; as, *Compareció ante el juez*, He appeared before the judge. *Pasó ante mí*, He passed before me. It is used to denote *preference*; as, *Nuestro deber es ante todo*, Our duty is before every thing. When employed in the composition of other words, it denotes *priority of time and place*; as, *anteayer*, the day before yesterday; *antecámara*, antechamber; *anteponer*, to prefer, to place before.

212. *Con* denotes *conjunction and union*; as, *Está casado con la Marquesa*, He is married to the Marchioness; *Vino conmigo*, He came with me. When preceded by *para*, it signifies *towards*; as, *Es muy cortez para con todos*, He is very courteous towards, or to, every body. It denotes *manner*; as, *Habla con gracia*, He speaks gracefully. It also denotes *means or instrumentality*; as, *Le hirió con una espada*, He wounded him with a sword. In composition it denotes *union*; as, *concurrancia*, an assemblage; *confederacion*, a confederation.

213. *Contra*, in its most general signification, is *against*; as, *Habla contra mí*, He speaks against me; *Es contra la ley*, It is against the law; *La casa está contra el oriente*, The house faces the east. In composition it implies an opposite meaning to the word to which it is prefixed; as, *contradecir*, to contradict; *contraórden*, a countermand.

214. *De*, besides its most general signification of *belonging to and separation from*, has several other meanings. It denotes the *materials* of which things are made; as, *casa de piedra*, a stone house; *caja de oro*, a gold box.

It denotes also the *use* for which things are designed ; as, *papel de escribir*, writing-paper ; *caballo de coche*, coach-horse. It expresses different *divisions of time* ; as, *de dia*, by day, or in the day ; *de noche*, by night, or in the night. It describes the *proper time* for doing any thing ; as, *Es hora de comer*, It is dinner hour ; *Es tiempo de salir*, It is time to go out. It sometimes denotes *cause* ; as, *Lo hizo de miedo*, He did it through fear. At others, *manner* ; as, *Lo hizo de buena gana*, He did it with a good will. It is sometimes placed after *epithets* ; as, *El pícaro del muchacho*, The roguish boy. It is also used after certain interjections expressive of *complaint* ; as, *¡ Infeliz de mí !* Ah poor me ! *¡ Desdichada de ella !* Unhappy her !

215. *Desde* sometimes denotes the *beginning* of time and place ; as *Desde la creacion*, From the creation ; *Desde Cartagena á Barcelona*, From Carthagen to Barcelona. It is frequently followed by certain Adverbs and Conjunctions ; as, *Desde entónces acá*, From that time to this ; *¡ Desde cuando ?* Since when ? *Desde que vmd. vino*, Since you came.

216. *En*. This Preposition has various meanings besides its general signification of *in* and *within*, such as *into*, *to*, *as* : Examples, *La hija de Tántalo se convirtió en estatua*, Tantalus's daughter was converted into a statue ; *De puerta en puerta*, From door to door ; *Sírvase admitir este anillo en señal de amistad*, Be pleased to accept of this ring as a token of friendship. *En* united to *cuanto*, signifies *with regard to*, as *En cuanto á mí*, With regard to myself ; *En cuanto á lo que vmd. dijo*, As to, or with regard to what you said.

217. *Entre*. The general meaning of this Preposition is *between* ; as, *Entre los dos*, Between the two ; *Entre el padre y el hijo*, Between the father and son. It likewise signifies *amongst* ; as, *Entre todos*, Amongst all.

218. *Hacia*, in its general signification, is *towards* ; as, *Voy hacia casa*, I am going towards home ; *Hacia allí vive*, He lives that way. It forms an adverbial expression when preceded by *de* ; as, *Venia de hacia allí*, He came from that direction.

219. *Hasta* signifies *till, until, even, to, as many as*, and denotes the *end* of time, place or action; as, *Hasta ahora*, Till, or until now; *Hasta cuando*, Till when; *Hasta el mismo gefe estaba allí*, Even the chief himself was there; *Tenia hasta mil*, He had as many as a thousand; *Voy hasta Segovia*, I am going as far as Segovia; *No volveré hasta Mayo*, I shall not return till May; *Hasta la vista*, Until we meet again.

220. *Para* and *por*. Each of these two Prepositions has its peculiar meaning; nevertheless learners are sometimes apt to confound them: great care is therefore necessary in order not to misapply them. It is presumed that the following observations will furnish the student with a correct knowledge of their import.

221. *Para* denotes the *end* or *purpose* for which a thing is done, and is equivalent to, *in order to*, or *for the purpose of*; as, *Estudio para aprender*, I study in order to learn, or, for the purpose of learning. It denotes the *use, intention, benefit, and injury* of a thing; as, *La tinta es para escribir*, Ink is to write with; *Esto es para vmd.*, This is for you; *El perjuicio es para él*, The evil is for him. It expresses the *capacity or incapacity* of an object; as, *Es hombre para mucho*, He is able to do much; *No es hombre para nada*, He is fit for nothing. It sometimes denotes *disposition*; as, *No estoy para jugar*, I am not inclined to play. It points out the place *whither* a thing is *directed*; as, *Va para Almería*, He is going towards Almeria. It sometimes specifies a particular *time*; as, *Estarémos de vuelta para las pascuas*, We shall be on our return by the holidays. It denotes the *proximity* of an action; as, *El buque está para ponerse á la vela*, The vessel is about to set sail. *Para que* mean *what for*, and *in order that*; as, *¿Para que es bueno esto?* What is this good for? *Para que no fuese allí*, In order that he might not go there.

222. *Por* denotes *motive, cause, or reason*, also the *means* by which a thing is done; as, *Lo hice por favorecerle*, I did it to favour him; *Lo hizo por envidia*, He did it through envy; *Agrada por su cortesía*, He pleases by his courteous

behaviour; *Lo alcanzó por se erudicion*, He obtained it by his learning. It denotes *instrumentality*; as, *El libro fué escrito por él, é impresso por su hermano*, This book was written by him, and printed by his brother. It signifies, *for the sake of*; as, *Hagalo vmd. por caridad*, Do it for charity's sake. It is equivalent to *through* and *by*; as, *Pasé por Cádiz*, I passed through Cadiz; *Pasó por mi ventana*, He passed by my window. It sometimes means, *in the place of*; as, *Obro por él*, I act for him. It denotes *distribution*; as, *Tanto por docena, por ciento*, So much a dozen, per cent. *Price*; as, *Lo vendí por dos pesos*, I sold it for two dollars. Between two Nouns or infinitives it denotes *preference*; as, *Casa por casa, mejor quiero esta que aquella*, Of the two houses, I prefer this; *Vivir por vivir, prefiero vivir en mi pais*, If it be for the sake of living only, I prefer to live in my own country. *Por* sometimes denotes *time*; as, *Salgo por una hora*, I am going out for an hour. It is often employed before other particles, and denotes *situation*: as, *por cima*, on the top; *por debajo*, underneath; *por fuera*, without; *por aquí*, this way, hereabouts; *por allí*, that way, thereabouts. *Por* with the Verb *estar*, denotes that a thing is not quite accomplished; as, *La casa está por acabar*, The house is not yet finished. It sometimes has the same meaning with the Verb *quedar*; as, *Me quedan tres renglones por escribir*, I have still three lines to write. *Estar por*, denote *inclination*; as, *Estoy por decirselo*, I have a mind to tell it to him. Before the infinitive *ser* it means *considering*; as, *No lee mal por ser tan jóven*, He does not read badly, considering his youth.

223. *Segun* denotes *conformity*; as, *Segun mi parecer*, According to my opinion; *Lo cuento segun me lo han contado*, I relate it as it was related to me; *Segun eso vamos bien*, If that be the case we are well off.

224. *Sin* denotes *privation* or *want*; as, *Estoy todavía sin comer*, I have not dined yet; *Voy sin vmd.*, I am going without you. It also signifies *besides*; as, *Llevaba joyas de diamantes, sin otras alhajas de oro*, She wore diamonds besides other jewels. It must, however, be observed here,

that there is an ellipsis in the Spanish phrase, to express which fully we should say, *sin contar*, or *sin mencionar otras alhajas*, &c.

225. *Sobre* denotes *superiority*, either as regards locality or dignity; as, *El sombrero está sobre la mesa*, The hat is upon the table: *La caridad es sobre todas las virtudes*, Charity is above all virtues; *Sobre todo*, Above all. It denotes the subject on which a work treats, or on which we are speaking; as, *Tratado sobre las matemáticas*, A treatise on mathematics; *Habló sobre la educacion de los jóvenes*, He spoke on the education of youth. It likewise denotes *time*; as, *Llegaron sobre el anochecer*, They arrived about dark. It is equivalent to *besides*; as, *Sobre ser rico*, &c., Besides being rich, &c. It indicates *security*; as, *Pres-tóme cien ducados sobre una prenda*, He lent me a hundred ducats on a pledge.

226. *Tras* denotes *order* of things; as, *Fueron tras él*, They went after him; *Tras la adversidad viene la fortuna*, Fortune succeeds adversity. It is also equivalent to *besides*; as, *Tras ser pagado quiere que le premien*, Besides being paid, he wishes to be rewarded.

GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

227. The preposition *de* governs the *genitive* case.

A' and *para* govern the *dative*.

A', *ante*, *contra*, *entre*, *hacia*, *hasta*, *para*, *segun*, and *tras*, govern the *accusative*.

Por also governs the *accusative* when preceded by Verbs that denote *movement*; otherwise it governs the *ablative*.

Sobre likewise governs the *accusative* when it denotes *superiority*; but when it denotes *place* it governs the *ablative*.

The following govern the *ablative*; *con*, *desde*, *en*, *sin*, and *de*, when it denotes *separation*.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON PREPOSITIONS.

228. *A'*, is sometimes found between two infinitives, when we wish to notice the difference that exists between

the actions expressed by the two Verbs: Ex. *Va mucho de decir á hacer*, There is a great difference between saying and doing.

229. *Con*. Infinitives that denote *manner* or *means*, are governed by this Preposition: Ex. *Nada se gana con enfadarse*, One derives no benefit from being enraged; *Con estudiar se logra el saber*, By study we obtain knowledge.

230. *De*. Infinitives are governed by *de*, when the *time* or *season* proper for doing any thing is intended to be expressed by the Noun which precedes them: Ex. *Es día de ayunar*, It is fast-day; *Es tiempo de sembrar*, It is the season for sowing.

231. *En*, governs infinitives when they do not express any kind of motion: Ex. *Se ocupa en leer*, He occupies himself in reading; *Se esmera en hablar bien*, He endeavours to speak well.

232. *Para*. Infinitives that denote the *end* for which the action is done, are governed by this Preposition: Ex. *Trabajan para ganar*, They work to gain; *Pelean para conquistar*, They fight to conquer.

233. *Por*. Infinitives that denote the *reason* or *motive* of the action, are governed by this Preposition: Ex. *Murió por faltarle la asistencia*, He died for want of assistance; *Lo logró por ser atrevido*, He succeeded by his boldness.

It is sometimes used in the place of *para* when the infinitive denotes the *end* for which the act is done; as, *Estudio por saber*, I study to learn.

234. *Sobre* and *Tras*. When these Prepositions are used in the sense of *besides*, they govern the Verb in the infinitive: Ex. *Sobre or tras ser rico, es muy avaro*, Besides being rich, he is a great miser.

CONJUNCTIONS.

235. The following are the conjunctions employed in Spanish:

<i>Copulative.</i>		<i>Causative.</i>	
Y or é,	And.	Porque,	because.
que.	that.	pues,	} since.
		pues, que,	
<i>Disjunctive.</i>		<i>Restrictive.</i>	
ó or ú,	or, either.	sinó,	only, except, but.
ni,	nor, neither.		
<i>Adversative.</i>		<i>Continuative.</i>	
mas, pero,	moreover, but.	pues,	then, since.
cuando,	when.	así que,	so that.
aunque,	} though,	puesto que,	} since.
bienque,		supuesto que,	
dado que,	although.		
no obstante que,	nevertheless, al-	<i>Comparative.</i>	
sin embargo,	though, yet,	como,	as.
	however, not-	así,	thus.
	withstanding.	así como,	just as.
<i>Conditional.</i>		<i>Conclusive.</i>	
si,	if.	á fin de que,	} that,
como,	as.	para que,	
con tal que,	provided.	por que,	} in order that.

Note.—The conjunction *y* changes into *é*, before a word beginning with *i* or *hi*; and *ó* is changed into *ú* before a word beginning with *ó*; as *Es malo é ingrato*; *uno ú otro*.

236. Besides the foregoing Conjunctions, there may be formed a variety of expressions that answer the same end as Conjunctions; as, *como quiera que*, however; *fuera de que*, besides; *aménos que*, unless, &c.

237. The English Conjunction *but*, preceded by a negative, is generally translated *sinó*: Ex.

She *never* goes out *but* in fine weather. Nunca sale *sinó* cuando hace buen tiempo.

When *but* is used in the place of *yet*, it is translated *pero* or *mas*: Ex.

I did not walk very fast, *but*, or *yet*, I arrived in time. No caminé muy de prisa, *pero*, or *mas* llegué á tiempo.

But is also translated *pero* or *mas*, when it is not preceded by a negative: Ex.

I will go, *but* I cannot stay long. Iré *pero*, or *mas* no puedo quedarme mucho tiempo.

238. There are several Conjunctions in English that are frequently used as substitutes for other words; these Conjunctions are generally rendered in Spanish by the words which they stand for: Ex.

As, meaning *when*, is translated *cuando*; as, We saw them *as* we were going out, *Los vimos cuando salíamos*.

But, meaning *when*, is likewise translated *cuando*; as, We scarcely went out *but* we saw them, *Apenas salimos cuando los vímos*.

But, meaning *if it were not*, is translated *si no fuera*; as, *But* for me he might have been killed, *Si no fuera por mí le habrían matado*.

But, meaning *only*, is translated *solo*, or *no mas que*; as, I have *but* two to finish, *Solo me quedan dos para acabar*; I go *but* once a day, *No voy mas que, una vez al dia*.

But what, meaning *that does not*, or *that do not*, may be translated *que no*; as, There is no man *but what* likes flattery, *No hay hombre que no ame la lisonja*.

Whether, meaning *if*, is translated *si*; as, Say *whether* you will come or not, *Diga vmd. si quiere venir ó no*.

GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

239. Conjunctions govern Verbs in different modes and tenses, as already noticed. The Conjunctions that govern the infinitive mode, are generally those that are followed by the Preposition *de*; as, *á fin de*, *por falta de*, &c. The following may govern the indicative mode when they do not denote *doubt*, but express the affirmation in a *positive* manner; *cómo*, *porque*, *pues que*, *fuera de que*, &c. But those that govern the subjunctive are such as denote *doubt*, *wish*, or *supposition*; as, *aménos que*, *sea que*, *á fin que*, *aunque*, *bien que*, *no obstante que*, *si*, &c.

INTERJECTIONS.

240. Some grammarians have divided Interjections into different classes, according to the various emotions which they are intended to express : but as the same Interjection very frequently expresses different affections, they cannot with any degree of precision be reduced to determined classes. Some of them, however, which are more limited in their meaning, have a more fixed use.

241. *Ah, ay, O*, are employed indifferently to denote the emotions of *grief, joy, indignation, jest, or admiration* : Ex.

¡ Ay qué pena !	Ah, sad !
¡ Ah qué desgracia !	Alas, what misfortune !
¡ O desdichado de mí !	Alas, unhappy me !
¡ Ay qué gozo !	Ho, how delightful !
¡ Ah qué alegría !	Oh what joy !
¡ O felices de nosotros !	Oh happy we !
¡ O cielos !	Oh heavens !

242. *Ce, ha, he, olá*, are used to call the attention : *he*, is however sometimes used to denote that we have not understood what has been said to us, and means, *what did you say ?* *Ha !* besides being used to call the attention, denotes that one has recollected what had been forgotten ; as, *Ha ! ya me me acuerdo*, Oh, now I recollect. *Chito !* means *hush ! silence !* *Ea* is used to excite courage ; as, *! Ea vamos !* Come ! cheer up !

243. There are a variety of other terms and expressions that may be used as Interjections, such as, *¡ Qué lástima !* What a pity ! *¡ Bien !* well ! *¡ Ay Dios !* My God ! *¡ Hola, poco á poco !* Stop, gently ! *¡ Qué vergüenza !* Fie ! for shame ! *¡ Cuidado !* Take care ! *¡ Otra, otra !* Encore ! *¡ Eteme aquí !* Here am I ! *¡ Valgamne Dios !* Good God !

EXERCISES.

1.

ON THE AGREEMENT OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.*

Paragraphs 6 & 7, with Notes 1 & 2.

The boy,	the girl,	the hatter,	and the	
muchacho, <i>m.</i>	muchacha, <i>f.</i>	sombrero, <i>m.</i>	y	
seamstress.	The sun,	the moon.	the stars,	and the
costurera, <i>f.</i>	sol, <i>m.</i>	luna, <i>f.</i>	estrellas, <i>f. p.</i>	
planets.	The knife,	the fork,	the beef,	the salt,
planetas, <i>m. p.</i>	cuchillo, <i>m.</i>	tenedor, <i>m.</i>	carne, <i>f.</i>	sal, <i>f.</i>
the plates,	and the wine-glasses.			
platos, <i>m. p.</i>	copillas, <i>f. p.</i>			
The atrocity of the crime.	The violence of the wind.	From		
atrocidad, <i>f.</i>	crimen, <i>m.</i>	violencia, <i>f.</i>	viento, <i>m.</i>	
the house to the garden.	From the garden to the house.			
casa, <i>f.</i>	jardin, <i>m.</i>			
[They arrived] at the inn.	The bird sang.	Those are		
llegaron	meson, <i>m.</i>	ave, <i>f.</i>	cantó.	aquellas son
the birds.	The water is cold.	The waters	of the rivers.	
aves, <i>f. p.</i>	agua, <i>f.</i> está fría.	aguas, <i>f. p.</i>	rios, <i>m. p.</i>	
The eagle is a bird of prey.	The cunningness of the deed.			
águila, <i>f.</i> es Δ ave	rapina.	astucia, <i>f.</i>	hazaña, <i>f.</i>	

* It is intended that the pupil should write out the Spanish part only of this and all the succeeding exercises, supplying the words that are left out. Previously to which, however, he will observe, that the words inclosed in brackets correspond with the translation above or beneath them, and consequently require no alteration. He will observe also that *m.* stands for *masculine*, *f.* for *feminine*, and *p.* for *plural*. Words having a caret (Δ) under them, are to be omitted in the translation. A horizontal line (—) denotes a similarity of spelling to the word above it, observing however that the letter *s* is never doubled in Spanish, and that *t* before *i*, in English words ending in *tion*, is changed into *c* in Spanish. The numerical figures indicate the order in which the Spanish words are to be arranged.

2.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Paragraph 8 to 17.

The beauty of the poem. The delicacy of the style.
hermosura, *f.* poema, *m.* delicadeza, *f.* estilo, *m.*

[As soon as I received] information, that the soldiers had
luego que recibí noticia, *f.* que soldados, *m. p.* habían

occupied the fort and town, my zeal for the service
ocupado fuerte, *m.* villa, *f.* mi celo por servicio, *m.*

[would not allow me] any longer to remain in the capital. Among
no me permitia mas tiempo a quedarme en ——— *f.* entre

the advantages which our arms obtained, in the glorious
ventajas, *f. p.* que nuestras armas lograron gloriosa

action, one of the most interesting was, that of having
——, *f.* una mas interesantes, *f. p.* fué, la haber

completely destroyed the intent of the oppressors.
completamente destruido intento, *m.* opresores, *m. p.*

Care is often the attendant on greatness.
cuidado, *m.* es amenudo compañero, *m.* de grandeza, *f.*

Man is a slave to his passions. Spring,
hombre, *m.* es a esclavo sus pasiones. primavera, *f.*

Summer, Autumn, and Winter are the four seasons
verano, *m.* otoño, *m.* invierno, *m.* son cuatro estaciones, *f. p.*

of the year. Cowardice and meanness are qualities of a
año, *m.* cobardía, *f.* bajeza, *f.* son cualidades

man destitute of honour. Impartial (2) criticism (1) [should not
sin a honor imparcial crítica, *f.* no debe

offend], [on the contrary], [we ought to feel honoured by it].
ofender al contrario debíamos honrarnos con ella.

General N. [was happily engaged] in maintaining tranquillity
——, *m.* se ocupaba con feliz éxito mantener tranquilidad, *f.*

and repressing seditions. The happiness of a man of
[en reprimir] sediciones, *f. p.* felicidad, *f.* un

feeling is to relieve the wants of the poor. The
sentimiento es a aliviar necesidades, *f. p.* pobres, *m. p.*

love of glory animates the brave. France, Spain,
amor, *m.* gloria, *f.* [anima á] valerosos, *m. p.* Francia, *f.* España, *f.*

Italy and Germany are countries on the continent of
Italia, f. Germania, f. son países de continente, m.

Europe. Russia is a vast Empire. Europe, Asia,
Europa, f. — f. es un vasto Imperio. — f.

Africa, and America are the four quarters of the world.
A'frica, f. América, f. son cuatro partes, f. p. mundo, m.

Rome and Venice were ancient (2) republics (1). I intend to
Roma Venecia fueron antiguas repúblicas Δ intento Δ
 proceed from Holland to France, and from France to England.
proceder Holanda Inglaterra.

Mr. A. lives in that street. Mrs. B. has already (2) spoken (1)
vive aquella calle. ha ya hablado

to Mrs. C. I am a substitute of Doctor Sangrado. Gil Blas,
yo soy Δ substituto ———, m. ———. ———

said Captain Rolando. Innocence, virtue, and honor should
dijo capitan, m. ———. inocencia, f. virtud, f. debian

be appreciated. Men, women, and children, all were [taken
ser apreciados. hombres, mugeres, niños todos fueron

prisoners]. Never be a slave to avarice and vice.
apresados. jamas seas Δ esclavo avaricia, f. vicio, m.

[We shall leave London] on Wednesday at half-past four, and
'saldremos de Lóndres Δ Miércoles, m.

arrive at our destination on Friday, at one or two [o'clock].
llegaremos nuestro destino Δ Viérnes, m. ó Δ.

Victoria the first, was proclaimed Queen of Great Britain,
—— primera, fué proclamada Reyna Gran Bretaña, f.

in the year 1837. Leo the ninth, was the first Pope that
año, m. Leon nono fué primer Papa, m. que

maintained an army in his dominions. Here is a book
mantuvo un egército sus dominios. aquí está un libro

entitled "The civil (2) wars (1) of Granada." The second
intitulado civiles guerras ———. segundo

paragraph says, thus. Hercules the son of Jupiter. Here is the
párrafo, m. dice así. Hércules hijo Júpiter.

paper which I have bought. This is the key of the gar-
papel, m. que Δ he comprado. esta es llave, f.

den. The Pyrenees divide France from Spain. The
Pirineos, m. p. dividen

Tagus empties itself into the Atlantic. The Jupiter of Phidias.
 Tajo, *m.* desagua Δ en Atlántico, *m.* Fidias.

Leopold Grand Duke of Tuscany. Nicholas Emperor of Russia.
 Leopoldo gran duque Toscana. Nicolas Emperador

Quarrels frequently produce fatal (2) consequences (1).
 disputas, *f. p.* [muchas veces] atraen fatales consecuencias.

Take some of the wine that [I sent you]. They are some of the
 [tome Vmd.] vino, *m.* que le mandé. Δ son

apples from my orchard. I have received some letters.
 manzanas, *f. p.* mi huerto. Δ he recibido cartas.

I want some paper and some pens. I have some docu-
 Δ necesito papel plumas. Δ tengo docu-
 ments to answer. Have you (2) received (1) any wine?
 mentos que contestar. ha Vmd. recibido

Yes, I have received some. Riches often [gain us]
 sí Δ he riquezas, *f. p.* amenudo nos grangean

credit, power, friends, and respect.
 crédito, poder, amigos, respeto.

3.

ON THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Paragraph 18 to 28.

Fortune is a capricious (2) deity (1). A guilty (2) conscience (1)
 fortuna, *f.* es caprichosa deidad, *f.* criminal conciencia, *f.*

is a perpetual (2) torment (1). I bought a book, a sand box,
 es perpétuo tormento, *m.* Δ compré libro, *m.* salvadera, *f.*

and an ink-stand. How much a yard? Two dollars a pound.
 tintero, *m.* á como vara, *f.* dos libra, *f.*

Six dollars a hundred. We travelled at the rate of ten leagues
 seis ciento, *m.* Δ caminamos Δ razon diez leguas

a day. The vessel sails two leagues an hour. Give me
 día, *m.* buque, *m.* anda hora, *f.* [deme Vmd.]

a dozen, at two guineas a dozen. Give me nine pounds,
 docena, *f.* [de á] ——— nueve

at a shilling a pound. He is a bookbinder, and his brother
 chelin El es encuadernador su hermano

a bookseller. I am a German, and he is an Irishman. He acted
 librero. Yo soy Aleman Irlandés. Δ obró

like a traitor. Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, is famous for
 como traidor. Parnaso, *m.* monte Focida, *f.* es famoso por
 being the residence of the Muses. Captain V., an officer
 ser residencia, *f.* Musas, *f. p.* Capitan, *m.* oficial
 in the Dutch(2) service (1) said that he had seen Count D. a
 en Holandés servicio, *m.* dijo que A habia visto [al Conde]
 French (2) general(1). A friend of mine [spoke to me] about a
 Francés amigo, *m.* A mio me habló [acerca de]
 certain person. He obtained so complete a victory. She has so
 persona. A logró tan completa victoria. A tiene
 fine a house, and so beautiful a garden. What an excellent
 bella hermoso qué bellísimo
 person! What a fine horse! Buy me a thousand pens.
 sugeto. hermoso caballo. [Compreme Vmd.] mil plumas.
 [I will give you] a hundred dollars. This palace cost a million of
 le daré á Vmd. cien pesos. este palacio costó millon
 dollars, and that a million and a half. Give me two dollars and a
 aquel medio.
 half. Here is an ounce and a half of gold, and half an ounce of
 medio aquí hai onza media oro
 silver. A treatise on philosophy. A history of the world.
 plata. tratado de filosofía. historia mundo, *m.*
 Here is a lady and a gentleman. [I was talking] to an
 señora, *f.* caballero, *m.* hablaba con
 acquaintance.
 conocido, *m.*

4.

ON THE NEUTER ARTICLE.

Paragraph 29.

[You are not aware] how beautiful it is. The work treats
 Vmd. ignora hermoso que es. obra, *f.* trata
 on the sublime and beautiful. [Let us prefer] that which is
 sobre ———— prefiramos
 solid, to that which is vain. [Let him abide] by what is just.
 sólido vano. que se limite á justo.
 What is most desired, is (2) not (1) always the most easy to
 mas apetecible, es no siempre fácil de

obtain.	[I know all] ; by which I infer that, &c.	What I
conseguir. ⁷	todo le se por	a infiero que, &c. yo
know is not what you think.	All that glitters is not gold.	
sé	Vmd. piensa.	todo reluce oro.

5.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

Paragraph 30 to 32.

* * Observe, that in the future exercises, all Spanish Nouns will be put in the singular number, whatever may be the number of the corresponding Nouns in English. The student will, therefore, have to consider the number of the English Noun, previous to his translating it, and to be guided by the Rules for the formation of the plural number of Nouns when required.

The beauty of the birds, and the melody of their voices. The
hermosura, *f.* melodía, *f.* sus voz,
woods in those countries are very thick. The flocks in
bosque, *m.* en aquellos pais son muy espesos. rebaño, *m.*
the meadows. The niceties of the languages. The gilly-flowers
prado, *m.* delicadeza, *f.* lengua, *f.* alelí, *m.*
and roses grew in abundance. Until prisons be con-
rosa, *f.* crecian abundancia. [hasta que] cárcel se con-
verted into houses of industry and schools of reform [we shall
viertan en industria escuela reforma
never draw any benefit] from the sentences of the judges.
nunca sacaremos provecho sentencia, *f.* juez, *m.*
Men and women should be faithful [to each other]. Those
hombre, *m.* muger, *f.* deben ser fieles unos con otros. aquellos
ministers framed good laws for their countries. The
ministro, formaron buenas ley para sus pueblo.
scholars received the books and pens from their masters.
discípulo, *m.* recibieron libro, *m.* pluma, *f.* sus maestro,
Those garrets are very roomy. The flowers of those
zaquizamí son espaciosos. flor,

gardens are beautiful. [There would be] few contentions, frauds,
 hermosas. habria pocas contienda, fraude,
 and perjuries, if men [would set] bounds to their desires.
 perjurio, pusiesen limite sus deseo.

6.

ON THE GENDER OF NOUNS.

Paragraph 37 to 39.

* * *The Gender of the Spanish Nouns will not be pointed out in the Exercises in future, as it is presumed the Rules which refer to them will enable the Student to distinguish them.*

Self love and pride are the offspring of ignorance. Innocence,
 amor propio orgullo son hijos ignorancia. inocencia,
 honor, and the love of virtue are estimable (2) qualities (1).
 amor virtud estimables prenda

The summits of those mountains are very pleasant. Her
 cima aquellos monte muy agradables. su

conversation is very agreeable. Good cultivation contributes to the
 ————— es amena. buen cultivo contribuye

fertility of the soil. They follow the same system. The
 fertilidad tierra. A siguen mismo

situation of the country. The treatise appears to have been written
 ————— pais. tratado parece A haber sido escrito

by an historian. She is a servant of the duchess.
 por historiador. ella es criada duquesa.

Amplification or climax, is a figure of speech which
 ————— [ó sea] graduacion figura retórica que

gradually heightens the circumstances of an object.
 [va subiendo de grado en grado] circunstancia objeto.

He was decorated with the cross of honor. The symptoms of the
 A fué condecorado cruz ————— sintoma

disease. It is the custom of the times. The brilliancy of
 enfermedad. A es costumbre tiempo. brillantez

their voices. In the map are seen all the planets and comets
 en mapa se ven todos planeta cometa

recently discovered.
 recientemente descubiertos.

7.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS.

Paragraph 41 to 43.

I bought a watch chain. The bed curtains were of India
 A compré cadena. cama cortina eran —
 muslin. The front of the edifice was adorned with marble
 muselina. frontera edificio estaba adornada de mármol
 columns: in the interior were seen several bronze statues. I
 columna — se veían varias bronce estátua. A
 prefer buck skin gloves. Show me the straw hats,
 prefiero ante cuero guante. [muestreme Vmd.] paja sombrero
 and the silk ribbons. My brother's house is situated near to the
 seda cinta. mi hermano está situada cerca de
 Governor's garden. He is at the shoemaker's. I saw (2)
 Gobernador A está en zapatero. Yo vi
 them (1) at the tailor's. I speak of the Duke's brother's conduct.
 los sastre. A hablo Duque conducta.
 Anacreon flourished after Homer's death, and after the
 — floreció [después de] Homero muerte
 defeat of Cræsus the King of Lydia. Darius's son Xerxes
 derrota Creso Rey Lidia. Dario hijo Seres
 ascended the throne of Persia after his father's death.
 ascendió al trono — [después de] su.

8.

ON THE AGREEMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE IN NUMBER
AND GENDER.*Par. 44 to 56.*

Disinterestedness and honor deserve to be praised. Her virtue and her
 desinterés — merecen A ser alabado. virtud
 beauty are universally admired. Modesty, affability, and
 hermosura son universalmente admirado. modestia, afabilidad
 kindness are estimable. [Let us reflect] on the sad consequences that
 bondad son —. reflexionemos en triste consecuencia que
 are inseparable from protracted (2) wars (1). His fears were vain.
 son — dilitado guerra temor fueron vano.

The streets and squares of the city are spacious, and the public (2)
 calle plaza ciudad espacioso, público

buildings (1) magnificent. It is a convincing (2) and palpable (3).
 edificio magnífico. Δ es convincente

proof (1). He is a brave (2) and faithful (3) man (1). She is very
 prueba es bizarro fiel Δ muy

lazy. They live in a fine house [on the banks] of a rich (2)
 holgazan. Δ viven en bella á orillas caudaloso

river, (1) near a small village. They possess considerable moral (2)
 rio [cerca de] pequeño aldea. Δ poseen mucho

strength (1) and heroic virtue; ardent (2) imaginations (1) and
 fuerza heróica ardiente

noble (2) hearts (1). It is a happy (2) idea (1). He is a happy (2)
 ——— corazon Δ feliz ——— Δ

man (1). A sagacious (2) boy (1). A sagacious girl. A French (2)
 sagaz muchacho Francés

frigate (1) and a Spanish (2) schooner (1) have arrived from the
 fragata Español goleta han llegado

Danish (2) colonies (1). That is a Spanish (2) cloak (1).
 Dinamarqués colonia. aquella capa.

Those ladies are Portuguese. Spanish wool is considered the best
 aquellas señora son Portugués. lana se considera mejor.

I have purchased some French goods. The Russian Plenipotentiary,
 Δ he comprado género. Plenipotenciario

and the English Ambassador, were seen with the French Emissary.
 Embajador, se vieron con Emisario.

Honour and virtue are solid. Fame and valour are celebrated. He
 son sólido. fama valor celebrado. Δ

has a beautiful house and garden. His usual haughtiness
 tiene su acostumbrado altivez,

and pride. Such discussions and reasonings are frivolous. I do
 orgullo. tal ——— razonamiento son frívolo. yo Δ

not give ear to tales and stories so ill founded. His Holiness
 no presto oído cuento historia tan mal fundado. su Santidad

and their Worships were escorted to their palaces. Their Lordships
 sus Dignidad fueron escoltado palacio. Señoría

were presented at the time that her Majesty the Queen was
 presentado tiempo que su Majestad Reina estaba

attended by their Ladyships the Marchionesses of —. The
acompañada de Señoría Marquesa
conscience of a good man is ever free, but [that of a bad man]
conciencia bueno está siempre libre, mas la del malo
[is a prey to continual remorse]. He preached from the epistles
está en un continuo remordimiento. A predicaba epístola
of St. Paul. They came lately from the islands of St.
Pablo. A vinieron últimamente isla
Dominic and St. Thomas. A great project! That is a great man.
Domingo Tomas. proyecto ese es
[I have no] great appetite. A great victory.
no tengo apetito. victoria.

9.

ON THE SITUATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

Paragraph 57 to 59.

The sight of a fine landscape is an inexhaustible source of
vista bello paisaje inagotable manantial
delightful sensations. [There are] seven days in a week and fifty-
delicioso ————— hay día semana
two weeks in a year. The regiment was composed of twelve
año. regimiento se componia
companies of fifty men each. They captured all the ships
compañía [cada una.] A apresaron navío
and sunk all the gun boats. He made many
[hecharon á pique] cañonera lancha. A hizo
friends, but contracted many debts. Many are the disappointments
amigo, pero contrajo deuda. son contratiempo
in the life of man. Few men are happy. His virtues are few. A
vida sus
certain friend of mine gave (2) me (1) certain instructions respecting
amigo A mio dió ————— [acerca de]
a certain person. It is a certain thing. Every day you come
persona. A es cosa [que vmd.venga]
you will examine every lesson. Such orders could never
A A repasará lección. Orden A jamas
have been given by such a General. The fierce lion devoured the
pudieran ser dadas fiero leon [devoró á]

tame sheep. On that step of hard marble she rested
 manso oveja. sobre aquel escalon duro mármol Δ reposó
 her weary limbs. The cold snow withered the delicate
 sus fatigado miembro. frio nieve, *f.* marchitó delicado
 flowers. My dear father, where are my dear sisters? The
 flor, *f.* querido donde estan mis hermana
 wise Solomon. The worthy Titus. The ambitious Alexander.
 sabio ————— benemérito Tito. ambicioso Alejandro.
 What [a very fine] idea! Various spots in North America
 bellissimo ————— vario punto de septentrional
 discover evident signs of remote epochs, and prove the
 descubren evidente indicio remoto época, manifiestan
 existence of a great and powerful people, whose history [is
 ecsistencia poderoso poblacion, cuya historia sin
 doubtless lost] for ever. Immense heights, unfrequented
 duda se perdió para siempre. Inmenso elevacion no frecuentado
 by the modern Indians, covered with human bones, unknown
 por moderno Indio, cubierto de humano hueso desconocido
 arms, remains of walled cities, and numerous inscriptions in
 arma, resto circundado ciudad numeroso —————
 unknown languages; all announce the indisputable existence of
 idioma, *m.* anuncia —————
 a people different from those which European navigators found
 pueblo diferente aquellos que Europeo navegante encontraron
 in those countries.
 pais.

10.

ON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Paragraph 60 to 80.

Some consider Virgil as great a poet as Homer. Those
 Algunos consideran [á Virgilio] poeta Homero.
 ideas are (2) not (1) less sublime than these. His progress was as
 son ————— estas. su progreso era
 slow as certain. My books are as good as his. Nature
 lento, mis son [los suyos.] naturaleza
 is more admirable than art. The republic of Athens was more
 ————— república Aténas era

illustrious than that of Lacedemon. The second Punic war lasted
 illustre Lacedemonia. Púnica guerra duró

six years less than the first. This is higher than that. His
 esto es alto aquello. su

style is less harmonious than that of Father Isla. He is (2)
 estilo harmonioso el Padre —.

not (1) so obliging as his brother. Xerxes was more ambitious
 complaciente su Serses fué ambicioso

than prudent. The writings of Calderon are much valued. The
 prudente. escrito ———— apreciado.

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contain most admirable lessons. She is a very prudent woman.
 encierran ———— A prudente !

He is a very learned man. How very good he is, and how very bad
 A docto qué

he appeared. It is a most easy work to translate. Gratitude is
 A parecia. A fácil obra de traducir. gratitud

the noblest quality of the mind. Ingratitude deserves the severest
 noble cualidad alma. ingratitud merece severo

punishment. They read as much as they write, but they do not
 castigo A leen A escriben, mas A A no

speak as much as they think. We have as much money as
 hablan A piensan. A tenemos dinero

you. She plays as well as she sings. She has more wit
 vmd. A toca A canta. A tiene talento

than beauty. She has as much protection and as many friends
 hermosura. A tiene ———— amigo

as you. She has more admirers than her sister. He thinks more
 adoradores su A piensa

profoundly than his contemporaries. She sang so divinely
 profundamente contemporáneo. A cantó divinamente

Examine yourselves well, Let us go home. They were
 ecsaminad bien. Δ vamos [á casa]. estaban
 persuading me to go. I [should like] to know him.
 persuadiendo [á que fuese] quisiera Δ conocer
 Bring her here. Comfort thyself, and listen to me. They are
 trae consuela escucha estan
 trying him. He was beating her. We paid them.
 justificando estaba pegando pagámos
 I have spoken to her. Vice deceives us. Prosperity gains us
 he hablado engaña prosperidad grangea
 friends, but adversity tries them. I accompanied her
 amigo, mas adversidad [pone á la prueba] acompañé
 [as far as] her house. I related to him all her history. I brought
 hasta conté todo historia. traje
 a letter and gave it to her. Here are the drawings, show them to
 dí estan dibujo muestre
 them. I have told it to her. Having referred it to me. They
 he dicho habiendo referido
 [would have] repeated it to us. [Wilt thou refuse] it to them. I
 habrian repetido negarás
 saw *her*, but could (2) not (1) see *him*. I give it to *thee* in
 ví pero pude ver doy
 preference. They handed *us* a plate of soup, but sent *them*
 preferencia. sirvieron plato sopa enviaron
 beef. I am going to send it to *him* that he [may forward]
 carne. Δ voy mandar [para que] remita
 it to *her*. It is to *them* that I spoke. It is better to give it
 es [á quienes] hablé. mejor dar
 to *her* than to *him*. They [would send] it to *us* rather than return
 enviarian ántes volver
 it to *him*. Do they speak of me or of him? What does he say
 Δ hablan ó qué Δ dice
 about it? He says (2) nothing (1) of himself. Was it done by
 de dice nada fué hecho
 him or by her? He is gone with them. He did it for me. I can
 ha ido con hizo para puedo
 go without him. They spoke against me. [He would neither stay]
 ir sin hablaron contra no quiso quedarse
 with me, nor with thee. He carried it along with him.
 ni llevó Δ

12.

ON POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Paragraph 113 to 124.

My father and my mother are at home. My books are well
 estan en casa. estan bien
 bound. Your houses are well built, and your gardens are
 encuadernado. edificado
 adorned with beautiful flowers. Her servant took her horses to
 adornado de bello criado llevó caballo
 the stable. His genius and his talent are esteemed. Our
 caballeriza. genio talento son estimado.
 constancy and our efforts [will surmount] every obstacle. Thy
 constancia esfuerzo vencerán todo obstáculo.
 candour and thy virtue are well known. Soldiers! your
 candor virtud son conocido. soldado
 brave conduct has filled my hopes, and satisfied my wishes.
 bizarro conducta ha llenado esperanza satisfecho deseo.
 That is his own idea. My friends did not serve me with
 aquella es — amigo A no obsequiaron
 the same zeal as his. The greater part of the goods are
 mismo celo parte género estan
 damaged; but yours and mine are in a good condition. Your
 averiado pero A ———
 condition [cannot be compared] with ours. Their confidence
 no puede cotejarse confianza
 deserves mine. Whose gloves are these?—mine; and that hat?—
 merece cuyos guante son estos ese
 his. Is this her coach?—no, it is mine. A friend of mine has
 este coche A ha
 spoken to a relation of his, concerning some business of yours.
 hablado pariente [acerca de] negocio
 We sent a servant of ours to an aunt of hers. He has sold
 enviámos tia ha vendido
 one of his horses. [What ails thee] my child? Here it is my
 que tienes está
 friend. Ours is superior to yours. Hers [will go] first. It is of
 ——— irá

her house that I speak; not of *his*. *Her* letter is
 [de la que] hablo [de la de] carta está
 better written than *his*. They hurt his leg in taking
 escrito [la de él.] lastimaron pierna Δ sacando
 off his boot. His teeth ache. I put the money into my
 Δ bota. muelas duelen. metí en
 pocket. I took off my hat. [It is better] for a man to
 faltriquera. quité Δ mas vale que Δ
 lose his life than his honor. He is putting on his coat.
 pierda vida está poniendose Δ casaca.
 She cut her finger. He lost his life in a duel.
 se cortó dedo. perdió desafío.

13.

ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Paragraph 125 to 132.

[Do you know] this man and this girl? [Have you read]
 conoce Vmd. á muchacha ha leído Vmd.
 these lines? These pens do not write well. This garden
 verso Δ no escriben bien.
 is full of flowers. These apples are better than those. He
 está lleno manzana son
 is a relation of that gentleman whom you (2) met (1) here
 es pariente caballero [á quien] encontré
 [some days ago]. [Are you acquainted with] those ladies there?
 hace dias. conoce Vmd. á
 That was a brilliant age for the Athenians. He arrived on that
 fué brillante siglo para Atenenses. llegó Δ
 very day. What is that?—and this? Prefer virtue to vice; the
 qué es prefiere virtud vicio
 former [will make] thee happy and the latter miserable. That is
 hará feliz ————— es
 what he may do, that is to say, what he ought to do. Those
 puede hacer debe Δ
 that cultivate learning should be encouraged. Happy they who
 cultivan ciencias deben ser protegido. que

are virtuous. I prefer that which you have, to those which I
 son virtuoso. prefiero que tiene
 bought. Those who speak ill of her do not know her. He
 compré. hablan mal A conocen
 that is wise speaks when it is necessary; but he that only
 que sabio habla cuando necesario mas solo
 [presumes to be so] speaks incessantly.
 lo presume incesantemente.

14.

ON RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Paragraph 133 to 143.

It is he who has sent us here. The gentlemen from whom
 ha enviado
 I have received so much kindness. The men whom we met,
 he recibido bondad. encontrámos
 and whom we questioned. Where is the man from whom I
 preguntámos. donde está
 could derive any benefit? The lady with whom you danced.
 podría sacar provecho bailó.
 The ladies to whom you sent the drawings. The man who wrote
 envió dibujo. escribió
 it. The house that you see there. These are the works that
 ve obra
 you should read, in preference to those which you have selected.
 debía leer con preferencia elegido.
 The general who conducted the battle and that [was killed] in it.
 dirigió batalla murió en
 A man that spends his life in idleness, dies miserable. Give it
 pasa vida ociosidad muere ———— dé
 to whom you please. Virgil, whose works we admire. It is
 guste. admiramos.
 an evil, the cause of which is unknown. The book, the owner
 mal causa desconocida. dueño
 of which I am. Milton, whose sublime genius is so universally
 soy. ———— ———— genio universalmente

known. Lope de Vega, whose ardent spirit knew (2)
 conocido. ————— ardiente espíritu conocia
 no (1) bounds. Idleness is a vice we ought to shun. The men
 límite. debemos evitar.
 we saw this morning. The law which I [was speaking] of.
 vimos mañana. ley hablaba
 The idea which you referred to.
 [se referia]

15.

ON INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Paragraph 144 to 147.

Who are those ladies? Who is that gentleman? Whom
 son
 [did you give it] to? Which of those carriages [do you like best]?
 lo ha dado Vmd. carroza le gusta á Vmd. mas
 Which are your works? What say you to that? What
 dice
 [shall I take] with me? Who is he? What [shall we buy]?
 llevaré comprarémos
 What [shall we do]? Whose is this seal? Whose is that house?
 harémos. sello.
 What hour is it? [What did you do it for]?—to save her.
 hora para qué lo hizo Vmd. salvar
 [What was it painted on]?—on paper. Whom [did he go] for?
 en qué fué dibujado. papel. fué por
 —me. [Whom do they fight against]?—the Turks. Whose was
 contra quien pelean Turco. fué
 the decision?—the judge's.
 ————— juez.

16.

ON INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Paragraph 148.

Let (1) some one go (2). I am waiting for somebody. Some
 que vaya estoy esperando á

- [will go] to-day and some to-morrow. Has (1) any body
 iran mañana. ha
- come? (2) Can any one [be ignorant of it]? [Have you bought]
 venido puede ignorarlo ha comprado Vmd.
- any thing for me? One is (2) not (1) certain of living till
 está cierto vivir hasta
- to-morrow. Some will, some [will not]. They communicate
 quieren no quieren. comunican
- their ideas to one another. One or the other must go. Both
 ó debe ir.
- saw it. We revised each paragraph. Each came with her
 vieron revisámos párrafo. venia con
- own complaint. Another (person) [would have] acted diffe-
 A queja. hubiera obrado dife-
- rently. Other people do the same. Both will come.
 rentemente. hacen mismo. A vendrán.
- All was sold. Every one applauded him. Give me a little.
 se vendió. aplaudieron dé
- Few are happy. We do not require much to be happy.
 feliz. necesitamos para ser
- Many say so. [There were] many of his opinion. Give me
 dicen lo. habia parecer.
- whichever you please. Either of them may come. Whatever
 guste. puede venir.
- situation he may hold. Whatever [he should say]. Whoever
 colocacion A que tenga. diga
- [it may be]. Such a one said so. Such and such a one know it.
 sea dijo saben
- How much [shall I bring]? How many [would rejoice] at it.
 traeré se alegrarian de
- He comes some times. [There is not] any of them there. No
 viene vez. no hay
- promises could tempt him. No one knows him. Nothing
 promesa pudieron tentar conoce
- should hinder us. Neither has done his duty. Neither of these
 debia impedir ha hecho deber.
- comedies deserves praise.
 comedia merece elogio.

17.

ON THE AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ITS
NOMINATIVE.

Paragraph 189 to 191.

You and he consented to it. We and they were appointed. The
consentir nombrar.

house, coach, and horses belong to him. Her modesty and her
coche pertenercer

virtues were much extolled. Herodotus was the first writer of
alabar. Heródoto escritor

profane history. Plato was a disciple of Socrates. I dislike
profano Platon discípulo ——— disgustarse

slander and quarrels. Terrible were his threats and his ven-
calumnia quimera. ——— amenaza ven-

geance. Never was his dignity and his kindness so ill treated.
ganza. dignidad bondad maltratado.

It is not we but they that must go. It is not they but we that
deber

must go. He that comes first shall be rewarded. Those who
premiado.

know it say so. It was Constantine who commanded that all the
saber Constantino mandar

heathen temples should be destroyed. It was the Arabians that
gentil templo destruirse. A'rabe &

introduced the figures of arithmetic into Europe. It is those two
introducir figura aritmética

houses that [are to be sold].
están por vender.

THE END.

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