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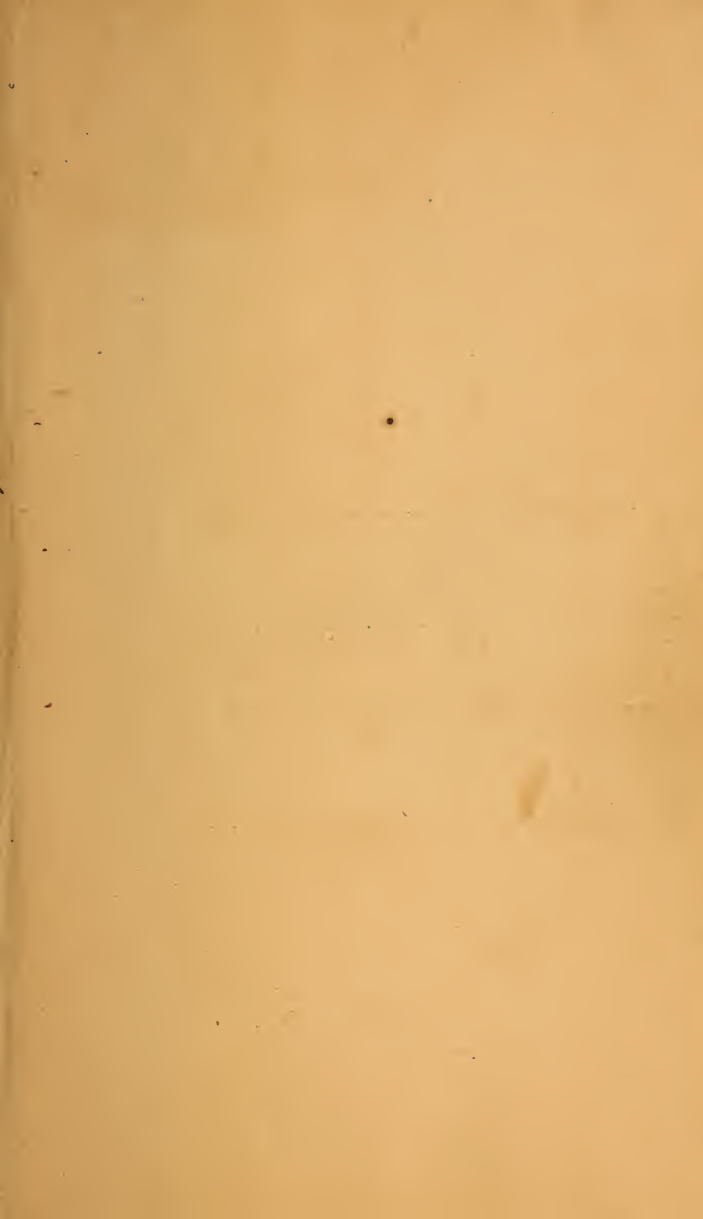
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





SHORT AND PLAIN
GRAMMAR
OF THE
SPANISH LANGUAGE.

BY
D. E. DE LARA,
" "
PROFESSOR OF THE CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE ROYAL,
THE MECHANICS', THE LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.,
IN LIVERPOOL;
AUTHOR OF SEVERAL WORKS ON LANGUAGES.

10002
No language can be learned from the grammar *alone*. One hour's oral
tution from the lips of a talented and honest teacher, is incomparably more valuable
than the contents of any dozen pages of the best grammar that could be written.

Iter per praecepta longum est, breve et efficax per exempla.

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PREFACE.

During the eighteen years that I have been engaged in the profession of teaching, I have not been able to meet with any grammar (it matters not of what language) that I could conscientiously put into the hands of my pupils; in consequence of which, I was obliged to give them their grammatical lessons in MS., which took up much of my time, and demanded an additional portion of labour. I could easily state my reasons why I declined the use of any of the grammars published in this country; indeed, the matter was in type; I had already corrected the proof sheets; when I was advised by a friend not to meddle with such a "very delicate subject," lest I should raise a nest of hornets round my head. I dare not, therefore, enter into those details connected with the machinery of grammar writing, which it is high time, however, the public should be made acquainted with. All that I *dare* say respecting the grammars published for the instruction of British youth, is this—they contain both too much

and too little. Too much, since they abound in numerous undigested rules, that are mere deductions from existing principles, instead of being the principles themselves; too little, inasmuch as they are deficient in many things, a correct knowledge of which is absolutely necessary to beginners; and even the rules which they do contain are laid down in language so obscure, as to be beyond the comprehension of a young learner.

I have endeavoured to avoid all affectation and pedantry. It is true, the student will not meet with nominatives, genitives, datives, &c.; he will find no “gerunds;”* nothing about “regimen direct” and “regimen indirect;” neither “relatives” nor “antecedents;” “predicates” nor “approximates;” “attributes” nor “propositions;” neither “inferential” nor “potential” moods; neither “passive,” “reciprocal,” “neuter,” nor “transitive” verbs; † not one verb with twenty-seven

* “Quand la préposition *en* figurait devant le modificatif d'action, on l'appelait *gérondif*. . . . mot barbare, gothique et inutile.”—VANIER.

† “Qu'on oublie toutes ces théories sur les verbes *passifs*, les verbes *neutres*, conjugués avec avoir ou avec être, et les participes présents, passés, et futurs: puis leurs règles, et puis encore, leurs exceptions; enfin toutes ces friperies des rudiments latins des 15^{me}. siècle, qu'on vient encore abusivement étaler, dans nos grammaires *dites* françaises.”—VANIER.

tenses in it; no “syntax;” not so much even as “*disjunctive conjunctions*;” he will only find the rules, laid down in plain and homely language, and these but few in number; for instance, only one on a subject, on which the *best* grammar published gives twenty-six, besides exceptions; but he will be enabled to use properly the different moods and tenses, the English auxiliary verbs, the personal pronouns, &c.; he will know, to a certainty, when the adjective is to precede, when to follow, the noun, all which he would have to look for in vain in *any* grammar that I know of; and I can give him the assurance, founded on the experience of half my life, that, should he feel inclined to study the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or German language, by pursuing a plan similar to that followed in the present little work, he will be enabled to express himself with correctness, understand any author, and write a good letter, in about as much time as it would require to learn the rules on orthography,* the

* To which the best Spanish grammar published, devotes fourteen pages, and which, in the present little work, occupy but *one*. I have never yet had a pupil whom I did not enable to pronounce, correctly, every word in the French, Spanish, German, or Italian language, within ten minutes; and I believe that every teacher who knows what he is about, can do the same.

declension of the nouns, and the conjugation of the verbs, from other grammars;—for the truth of this assertion, I need only appeal to the numerous pupils whom I have had, and yet have, the honor to instruct in the different continental languages, whether privately, in schools, or in the public institutions of this town; with one proviso, however—namely, that he be assisted by a teacher, who, to talents, unites judgment and honesty; and the teacher who does possess these three requisites, will certainly *not* put into the hands of his pupils *any* of the wretched French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or German grammars, patronized by a too confiding public, merely because they “have a name,” and are expensive in proportion to their bulk.

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Errata.

- Page 7, line 6 from the top, *for* women, *read* woman.
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There are, also, a few errors in the accents.

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
SPANISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

VOWELS.

A, (as a in bar, lard,)	<i>Alma, basta, para.</i>
E, (as ai in main,*)	<i>Mena, galera, paredes.</i>
I, (as ee in spleen,)	<i>Mina, maravedí, liberal.</i>
O, (as o in bone,*)	<i>Lobo, gota, mona.</i>
U, (as oo in spoon,)	<i>Gusto, pura, lustre.</i>

CONSONANTS.

- B, † D, † F, L, M, N, P, Q, R, T, V, † as in English.
C, before *a, o, u*, or a consonant, as *k*—*cama, codo, cuna, credo, clima.*)
C, before *e* or *i*, as *th*—*cedra, cima.*
-

* Neither the *e* nor *o* are pronounced so strongly as in English.

† See *Remarks on some Consonants*, page 2.

G, before *a, o, u*, or a consonant, as in English—
gana, gota, grande, gloria.

G, † before *e* or *i*, guttural—*gefe, gira, gime.*

H, always mute—*Hambre, heroe, higo, honra.*

J, † always guttural—*jefe, jime, aleja.*

S, always as *s*, (in *best, puss, &c.*)—*casa, pesa, oso.*

X, † in some words, and always before a consonant,
as *x*—*exponer, exigir.*

X, in other words, guttural—*Alexandro, exemplo.*

Y, at the beginning of a syllable, as in *yard*—
Yegua, rayo.

Y, by itself, as *ee*—its meaning is *and*.

Z, as *th*, in *path, third, &c.*—*plazo, mozo.*

Combination of Consonants.

Ch, (as in *church*), *Leche, bicho, mancha.*

Ll, (as *l* followed by *y*), *Gallo, grillo, orgullo, llora,*
pronounce *galyo, greelyo, orgoolyo, lyora.*

† Remarks on some Consonants.

B and V.—The Spaniards have the *bad* habit of pronouncing both these letters alike, as *W*; it is a bad habit, but universal. *Learners* will do well to avoid it at first.

D is pronounced *rather* as *th*, in *there, &c.*

G, J, and X.—These three letters are all guttural; hence the Spaniards often confound the use of them. It is better, however, to be guided by the orthography of other languages. For instance:

Example, write *exemplo*, from the Latin *exemplum*.

" *Alexandro, &c.*

" *General*, from the French *general*.

" *Religion*, " " French or Latin, *Religio*.

The natives of South America generally use the *g* only for the guttural sound; before *e* or *i* they write *egemplo, &c.*; and they substitute *s* or *cs* for the *x*, in such words as

Examinar, which they write *ecsaminar*, or *esaminar*.

Exponer, " " " *esponer*.

Rr, (as single r, but stronger,) *Pero, perro, mora, morra.*

Qu, before *e* or *i*, as k—*quedo, marques, liquido.*

Ñ, (as *n* followed by *y*,) *mana, maña, una, uña.*

OBSERVE.

1. Every letter has *one* invariable sound.
2. Every letter is *distinctly* pronounced. *Luego, ruido, reyes.*
3. There are no double letters except *ll* and *rr*.
Pasion, (passion,) *gramatical*, (grammatical,) *efeminar*, (to effeminate.)

ETYMOLOGY.

ON THE ARTICLE.

It is necessary to premise here, that, in Spanish, every noun is either masculine or feminine; that is, it represents either a male or female. Thus, a book is masculine. Speaking of it, we should say, *he* is upon the table. And pen is feminine. Speaking of a pen, we must say, *she* is in the inkstand, or, I hold *her* in my hand. How to ascertain the gender of a noun will be shown hereafter, under No. 11 and seq.

THE ARTICLE.

1. For the article *the* there are four words in Spanish; namely, *el, los, la, las*.

El, if the noun be masculine singular; as the man, *el hombre*.

Los, if the noun be masculine plural; as the men, *los hombres*.

La, if the noun be feminine singular; as the woman, *la muger*.

Las, if the noun be feminine plural; as the women; *las mugeres*.

	Mas.	Pl.	Fem.	Pl.
Thus: The	<i>el</i>	<i>los</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>las</i>

2. Of or from are rendered by *de*.
 To or at are rendered by *a* ;
 But, instead of *de el*, we say *del*, (of the.)
 " *a el*, " *al*, (to the.)

EXAMPLES.

The paper, (mas.)	<i>El papel.</i>
Of the book, (mas.)	<i>Del libro.</i>
To the room, (mas.)	<i>Al cuarto.</i>
The house, (fem.)	<i>La casa.</i>
Of the pen, (fem.)	<i>De la pluma.</i>
To the ink, (fem.)	<i>A la tinta.</i>
Of this man,	<i>De este hombre.</i>
At my house,	<i>A mi casa.</i>
From his friend,	<i>De su amigo.</i>
To our mother,	<i>A nuestra madre.</i>

Rules on the Article.

3. The article must agree in number and gender with the noun to which it belongs ; as

The man,	<i>El hombre.</i>
The woman,	<i>La muger.</i>
Of the men,	<i>De los hombres.</i>
To the women,	<i>A las mugeres.</i>

4. The article is to be repeated before every noun in a sentence, if the nouns be of different genders, and if no pronoun is connected with the noun, and this, too, though it be omitted in English ; as

I have seen the man, woman, *He visto al hombre, la muger*
 and children, *y los hijos.*

5. The article is placed before the names of countries, mountains, and rivers, the four quarters of the world, the cardinal points, the winds, the

seasons, &c. ; as *La Europa, El Asia, La Francia, La Inglaterra, El norte, El sur, El verano, &c.*, except coming from, going to, belonging to, or being in.

6. The article is placed before nouns taken in a general sense, the virtues, vices, passions, properties, existences, &c. ; personified, as

Man is mortal,	<i>El hombre es mortal.</i>
Virtue is amiable,	<i>La virtud es amable.</i>
Vice is odious,	<i>El vicio es odioso.</i>

7. If a noun feminine begin with *a*, and the first syllable be the longest in the word, instead of *la*, use *el* for the singular—the plural does not change—as

<i>El álma,</i>	the soul		<i>El áma,</i>	the mistress
<i>La alegría,</i>	joy		<i>El Asia,</i>	Asia
<i>La amistad,</i>	the friendship		<i>La America,</i>	America

NOUNS.

Formation of the Plural in the Nouns.

8. If the noun terminate in a vowel, add *s* to the singular ; as

<i>Hombre,</i>	man,	<i>hombres.</i>
<i>Libro,</i>	book,	<i>libros.</i>

9. If the noun terminate in a consonant or accented vowel, add *es*.

<i>Animal,</i>	animal,	<i>animales.</i>
<i>Arbol,</i>	tree,	<i>arboles.</i>
<i>Jabalí,</i>	wild boar,	<i>jabalies, (or jabalís.)</i>
<i>Rey,</i>	king,	<i>reyes.</i>

10. If the noun terminate in *z*, change the *z* into *ces*.

<i>Voz,</i>	voice,	<i>voces.</i>
-------------	--------	---------------

Gender of the Nouns.

11. In Spanish every noun is either masculine or feminine; there is no neuter.

<i>Hombre,</i>	man,	}	are masculine.
<i>Caballo,</i>	horse,		
<i>Muger,</i>	women,	}	are feminine.
<i>Mula,</i>	mule,		
<i>Libro,</i>	book,	}	are masculine.
<i>Papel,</i>	paper,		
<i>Pluma,</i>	pen,	}	are feminine.
<i>Cancion,</i>	song,		

12. Those who are acquainted with Latin may easily remember, that nouns that are either masculine or neuter in Latin, are generally masculine in Spanish; (and also in French, Italian, and Portuguese;) and nouns that are feminine in Latin, are, of course, feminine in Spanish, (and the other languages named.)

13. Those who are not acquainted with Latin may easily recollect that nouns terminating in

<i>j,</i>	as <i>reloj,</i>	a watch,
<i>l,</i>	" <i>canal,</i>	a canal,
<i>n,</i>	" <i>meson,</i>	an inn,
<i>r,</i>	" <i>amor,</i>	love,
<i>x,</i>	" <i>relox,</i>	a watch,
<i>i,</i>	" <i>maravedí,</i>	a small Spanish coin,

are masculine.

14. Nouns terminating in

<i>a,</i>	as <i>alma,</i>	soul,
<i>d,</i>	" <i>lid,</i>	struggle,
<i>tad,</i>	" <i>amistad,</i>	friendship,
<i>dad,</i>	" <i>verdad,</i>	truth,
<i>ion,</i>	" <i>union,</i>	union,
<i>gion,</i>	" <i>religion,</i>	religion,

·	<i>sion</i> , as <i>confusion</i> ,	confusion,
	<i>cion</i> , " <i>cancion</i> ,	a song,
	<i>y</i> , " <i>ley</i> ,	law,
	<i>z</i> , " <i>voz</i> ,	voice,

are feminine.

Of the following, some are masculine, others feminine in *y*, *e*, *s*, and *u*.

15. Nouns in *ma*, *ta*, and *ca*, of *Greek origin*, are masculine, though terminating in *a*; as *poema*, a poem; *planeta*, a planet; *monarca*, a monarch. To know whether such nouns be of Greek origin, suppress the last *a*, and if they give you an English word of the same meaning, they are of Greek origin.

16. The following are also exceptions:

<i>Dia</i> ,	a day,	} are masculine.
<i>Etna</i> ,	Etna,	
<i>Guardaropa</i> ,	wardrobe,	
<i>Largomira</i> ,	telescope,	
<i>Mana</i> ,	manna,	
<i>Sofa</i> ,	sofa,	
<i>Viva</i> ,	huzza,	

17. The following two mnemonics will easily enable you to remember the gender of the nouns.

Masculine:

All words terminating in any of the letters composing the following word;

R—I—N—J—L—O—X.

Feminine:

All words terminating in any of the letters that form the following word,

A—D—I—O—N—Z.

N.B.—To all the preceding rules on the gender of the nouns, there are some exceptions.

Rules on the Nouns.

18. When two nouns come together in English, the former showing what sort of a noun the latter is; or, in other words, the former qualifying the latter, they are transposed in Spanish, and the word *de* placed between them: as *Cortinas de cama*, bed curtains.

19. The 's possessive, in English, is treated in the same manner as

My father's house,	<i>La casa de mi padre ;</i>
that is,	(the house of my father.)
Man's life,	<i>La vida del hombre ;</i>
that is,	(the life of man.)

N.B.—Of augmentatives and diminutives will be treated hereafter.—(See 160 to 166.)

ADJECTIVES.

20. Adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun which they qualify; that is; if the noun be plural or feminine, the adjective undergoes a change; as under.

21. Adjectives terminating in *o*, change *o* into *a*;
as

<i>Hombre bueno,</i>	Good man.
<i>Muger buena,</i>	Good woman.

22. Adjectives terminating in any other letter do not change in the feminine; as

<i>Hombre feliz,</i>	Happy man.
<i>Muger feliz,</i>	Happy woman.

23. The plural is formed in adjectives as in the nouns.—(See Nos. 7, 8, and 9.)

<i>Hombre prudente,</i>	Prudent man.
<i>Hombres prudentes,</i>	Prudent men.
<i>Regla general,</i>	General rule.
<i>Reglas generales,</i>	General rules.
<i>Hombre feliz,</i>	Happy man.
<i>Hombres felices,</i>	Happy men.

24. Adjectives generally *follow* the noun, as appears from the preceding examples; yet they sometimes precede them; namely, *when* the speaker's or writer's intention is rather to call the attention to the *thing itself* than to its quality.

Remarks on placing the Adjectives.

Whether the following digression will be welcome to the student I know not; I trust, however, that the perusal of it will be of some utility to him in the study, not only of the Spanish, but also of the French, Italian, and Portuguese, as the following principles are equally applicable to the four Latin dialects.

In the English and other northern languages of Europe, the adjective invariably precedes the noun; in the Spanish and other southern and western dialects, it generally follows the noun; as—

English,	<i>A happy man,</i>	(adjective first.)
German,	<i>Ein Glücklicher mann,</i>	(ditto.)
French,	<i>Un homme heureux,</i>	(adj. last.)
Italian,	<i>Un uomo felice,</i>	(ditto.)
Portuguese,	<i>Um homem feliz,</i>	(ditto.)
Spanish,	<i>Un hombre feliz,</i>	(ditto.)

Yet, the adjective frequently *precedes* the noun in the French, Spanish, &c. How am I to know when the adjective is to precede, when to follow, the noun?

If you consult most of the grammars, they will refer you to custom, and appeal to your *taste*, (*taste*, in beginners of a language!) By attending to the following rule, addressed to your own judgment, (and every man possesses a greater or less degree of judgment, though he may not possess the purest taste,) you can never be at a loss to know where to place the adjective. Well, then:

Though you can never describe the *quality* of a thing without mentioning also the thing itself, yet, you may wish to call the attention of your hearer or reader, *rather* to the quality of the object, than to that object itself. For instance: I may say, this is a good *horse*, (that is, it is a *horse*, not a mule, &c.,) or else, it is a *good* horse, not a *bad* horse.

“ Has life so little store of *real* woes
That here ye wind to taste *fictitious* grief? ”

Again :

“ Your debts mount *high*, ye plunge in *deeper* waste.”

In the preceding lines, it is evidently the writer's object more particularly to call the attention of the person addressed to the words *real* and *deeper*, though, of course, he cannot introduce these words, without stating also, *real* what?—*deeper* what?

Now, in Spanish, when your object is to call the attention of your hearer, rather to the thing itself, than to its quality, let the noun *follow* the adjective: in the contrary case, reverse that order. Let us now illustrate this principle by a few extracts from the best writers.

No Lejos de la ciudad de Cures— en medio de una ANTIGUA SELVA, hay un Suntuoso TEMPLO—El rio—riega con sus aguas las huertas de varias, CASERIAS SEPARADAS, construidas al rededor del templo. En estos ASILOS SAGRADAS, cada sacerdote . . . vive con su muger e hijos, &c. El VENERABLE TULIO era el SUMO PONTIFICE.

Antigua SELVA.—The principal thing is not so much that the forest be ancient, as well that the temple be situated in a forest: therefore, *noun last*.

Suntuoso TEMPLO.—That the temple be splendid is of minor importance, than the existence of the temple, which becomes the first scene in the story.—*Noun last*.

Caserias SEPARADAS.—Not only does the river flow through the gardens of several houses, but these houses are distinguished by being the solitary abodes of the priests of Ceres.—*Adjective last*.

Asilos SAGRADOS.—These priests live in sequestered spots; but these spots are *sacred*.—*Adjective last*.

El venerable TULIO.—The principal object here is to know *who* was the priest; that his office and his advanced age rendered him venerable is a matter of course.—*Noun last*.

As the principle laid down is, as I observed before, equally applicable to the French, Italian, and Portuguese languages, I shall further illustrate it by an extract in French.

“Du Dieu qui nous créa, la clémence *Infinie*,
 Pour adoucir, les maux de cette *courte* vie,
 A, placé parmi nous, deux êtres *bienfaisants*,
 De la terre, à jamais *aimables* habitants.
 Soutiens, dans les travaux, trésors dans l'indigence :
 L'un est le *doux* sommeil,—l'autre l'espérance.”

VOLTAIRE'S HENRIADE.

Clémence INFINIE.—Not only is God merciful, but *his* mercy is distinguished by being *endless*.—*Adjective last*.

Courte VIE.—Whether life be *short* or *long*, the evils of *life* were to be soothed.—*Noun last*.

Deux êtres BIENFAISANTS.—The two beings (hope and sleep personified) are *beneficent* beings.—*Adjective last*.

Aimables HABITANTS.—The fact of their being amiable is of less importance than that they are become *inhabitants* on this earth—they are always amongst us.—*Noun last*.

Doux SOMMEIL.—Which are the two beings? Hope and sleep.—*Noun last*.

Now, in order to remember this rule, you need only keep in mind, that you should pronounce the more important of the two words, or that to which you wish more particularly to call the attention of your hearer or reader, last. This principle is founded on very sound reasons; to state which, in this work, would, perhaps, be entering rather *too* deeply into the subject.

25. The following adjectives, when placed *before* the noun, lose the terminating *o* in the masculine *singular*.

<i>Bueno</i> ,	Good		<i>Ninguno</i> ,	None
<i>Malo</i> ,	Bad		<i>Primero</i> ,	First
<i>Uno</i> ,	One, a, or an		<i>Tercero</i> ,	Third
<i>Alguno</i> ,	Some		<i>Postrero</i> ,	Last

Grande, Great, makes *Gran*.

Santo, Saint, " *San*.

As *Un hombre*, A man | *Unos hombres*, Some men.

Algún día, Some day.

<i>Ningun dinero</i> , or <i>Dinero ninguno</i> ,	Not any money.
<i>Buen caballo</i> , or <i>Caballo bueno</i> ,	Good horse.
<i>Primer libro</i> , or <i>Libro primero</i> ,	First book.
<i>Tercer dia</i> , or <i>Dia tercero</i> ,	Third day.
<i>Prostrer dia</i> , or <i>Dia prostrero</i> ,	Last day.
<i>San Pablo</i> , St. Paul. <i>Dia Santo</i> ,	Solemn day.

26. Adjectives, taken in *the abstract*, require *lo** before them, which answers to the words "that which is;" as

<i>Lo bueno</i> , <i>lo malo</i> ,	<i>The good</i> , <i>the bad</i> .
<i>Lo cierto</i> , <i>lo dudoso</i> ,	<i>The certain</i> , <i>the doubtful</i> .

Equivalent to "*that which is certain*," "*that which is doubtful*," "*that which is good*," "*that which is bad*."

27. Adjectives, taken in a *very high*, though not in the *highest* degree, change the last

<i>o</i> or <i>e</i>	into	<i>isimo</i> ,
<i>a</i> or <i>e</i>		<i>isima</i> ,
<i>os</i> or <i>es</i>		<i>isimos</i> ,
<i>as</i> or <i>es</i>		<i>isimas</i> ,

As

<i>Una bellissima casa</i> ,	A most beautiful house.
<i>Un hombre felicisimo</i> ,	A most happy man.
<i>Unos hombres prudentisimos</i> ,	Most prudent men.

28. Those in

<i>z</i>	change into	<i>cisimo</i> ,	as	<i>Feliz</i> ,	<i>felicisimo</i> .
<i>co</i>	"	<i>quisimo</i> ,		<i>Rico</i> ,	<i>riquisimo</i> .
<i>ble</i>	"	<i>bilisimo</i> ,		<i>Amable</i> ,	<i>amabilisimo</i> .
<i>go</i>	"	<i>guisimo</i> ,		<i>Largo</i> ,	<i>larguisimo</i> .

29. The following are formed irregularly :

<i>Bueno</i> ,	good,	<i>Bonisimo</i> .
<i>Fuerte</i> ,	strong,	<i>Fortisimo</i> .

* Some grammarians have, absurdly enough, called this word *lo* a *neuter* article.

<i>Nuevo,</i>	new,	<i>Novisimo.</i>
<i>Sabio,</i>	wise,	<i>Sapientisimo.</i>
<i>Sacro,</i>	sacred,	<i>Sacratissimo.</i>
<i>Fiel,</i>	faithful,	<i>Fidelisimo.</i>

Degrees of Qualification.

30. These are formed in English by affixing to the adjective the termination *er* for the comparative, and *est* for the superlative. In Spanish they are formed by placing *before* the adjective *mas* (more) for the comparative; and

El mas, Los mas, } The most,
La mas, Las mas, }

for the superlative, according to number and gender; as

High, higher, the highest.
m. Alto, altos, mas alto, &c., el mas alto, &c.
f. Alta, altas; mas alta, &c., la mas alta, &c.

31. The following form their degrees of qualification irregularly:

Bueno, good;
Mejor, better; *optimo*, or *el mejor*, &c., the best.
Malo, bad;
Peor, worse; *pesimo*, or *el peor*, &c., the worst.
Grande, great;
Mayor, greater; *maximo*, *el mayor*, &c., the greatest.
Pequeño, small;
Menor, smaller; *el minimo*, or *el menor*, &c., the smallest.
Alto, high;
Superior, higher; *supremo*, &c., the highest.
Bajo, low;
Inferior, inferior; *infimo*, the lowest.
Mucho, much;
Mas, more; *el mas*, &c., the most.
Poco, little;
Menos, less; *el menos*, &c., the least.

Also, the following Adverbs :

Bien, well ;

Mejor, better ; *lo mejor*, in the best manner.

Mal, ill or badly ;

Peor, worse ; *lo peor*, in the worst manner.

32. All the preceding adjectives, may form their degrees of qualification regularly, as *alto*, high, *mas alto*, higher, *el mas alto*, &c., the highest, &c., and this method is preferred.

33. The words

As as, are rendered by *tan como*.

Not so as, " *no tan como*.

As much as, " *tanto cuanto*.

As many as, { " *m. tantos cuantos*.
" *f. tantas cuantas*.

EXAMPLES.

As good as this, *Tan bueno como esto*.

34. The word *very* is rendered by *muy*.

35. Adverbs may be formed of adjectives, by affixing to the *feminine*, *mente* ; equivalent to *ly* in English ; as,

Feliz, happy.

Felizmente, happily.

Amargo, bitter.

Amargamente, bitterly.

Bellisimo, most beautiful,

Bellisimamente, most beautifully.

VERBS.

Instead of following the plan generally pursued in grammars, of giving the Pronouns before the Verbs, I have found, by experience, that it is both more useful and easier to the student, to make himself acquainted with Verbs; before he commences the study of the Pronouns.

It will be much better and easier to the learner

to make himself acquainted, first, with the *regular* Verbs of the three conjugations, instead of beginning, as is the usual practice, with the auxiliary Verbs, *To have* and *To be*, *Haber* and *Tener*, *Ser* and *Estar*, which are quite irregular. I can see no reason for the absurdity (if there can be any reason at all for an absurdity) of learning first these verbs (which are exceptions to a general rule) instead of learning the three conjugations (that is, the rule itself) *first*.

36. Every verb in Spanish must terminate in
ar, *er*, or *ir*; as
Amar, to love; *Vender*, to sell; *Sufrir*, to suffer.

37. As one verb of any termination is conjugated, so are all the verbs of the same termination conjugated.

38. Every verb is divided into its root and termination.

39. The terminations being *ar*, *er*, or *ir*, all the letters in the verb, preceding the termination, constitute its root.

40. The root undergoes no change, (in regular verbs,) but the termination undergoes certain changes, according to the time when, and circumstances under which, an action is performed, and according to the person or persons who perform it.

Thus, if To love, be Am-*ar*,
 I do love, is am-*o*,
 He did love, is am-*aba*,
 We shall love, is am-*aremos*,
 He will love, is am-*ará*, &c.

41.—First Conjugation in *ar*.

Amar, To Love.

Indicative Mode.

Present Time.

I love,	<i>Yo,</i>	<i>ám-o.</i>
Thou lovest,	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>ám-as.</i>
He loves,	<i>El,</i>	<i>ám-a.</i>
We love,	<i>Nosotros,</i>	<i>am-ámos.</i>
You love,	<i>Vosotros,</i>	<i>am-áis.</i>
They love,	<i>Ellos,</i>	<i>ám-an.</i>

Imperfect.—Usual or habitual time.

I lov-ed,	<i>Amába.</i>
Thou lov-edst,	<i>Am-ábas.</i>
He lov-ed,	<i>Am-ába.</i>
We lov-ed,	<i>Am-ábamas.</i>
You lov-ed,	<i>Am-ábais.</i>
They lov-ed,	<i>Am-ában.</i>

Past time.

I lov-ed,	<i>Am-é.</i>
Thou lov-edst,	<i>Am-áste.</i>
He lov-ed,	<i>Am-ó.</i>
We lov-ed,	<i>Am-ámos.</i>
You lov-ed,	<i>Am-ásteis.</i>
They lov-ed,	<i>Am-áron.</i>

Future time.

I shall or will love,	<i>Am-aré.</i>
Thou shalt or wilt love,	<i>Am-arás.</i>
He shall or will love,	<i>Am-ará.</i>

We shall or will love, *Am-arémos.*

You shall or will love, *Am-aréis.*

They shall or will love, *Am-arán.*

Conditional time.

I should or would love, *Am-aría.*

Thou shouldst or wouldst love, *Am-arías.*

He should or would love, *Am-aría.*

We should or would love, *Am-aríamos.*

You should or would love, *Am-aríais.*

They should or would love, *Am-arían.*

Subjunctive Mode.

Present time.

That I may love, or let me love, *Que, ám-e.*

That thou mayst love, *Que, ám-es.*

That he may love, or let him love, *Que, ám-e.*

That we may love, or let us love, *Que, am-émos.*

That you may love, *Que, am-éis.*

That they may love, or let them love, *Que, ám-en.*

Imperfect, or dependent time.

I might love, *am-ára, or am-ase.*

Thou mightst love, *am-áras, or am-áses.*

He might love, *am-ára, or am-áse.*

We might love, *am-áramos, or am-ásemos.*

You might love, *am-árais, or am-áseis.*

They might love, *am-áran, or am-ásen.*

Uncertain future time.

When or if I shall love, *cuando or si am-áre.*

When or if thou shalt love, *cuando or si am-áres.*

When or if he shall love, *cuando or si am-áre.*

When or if we shall love, *cuando* or *si am-áremos*.
 When or if you shall love, *cuando* or *si am-áreis*.
 When or if they shall love, *cuando* or *si am-áren*.

Imperative, or Commanding Mode.

Love thou, *ám-a*.
 Love ye, *am-ád*.

Participles.

Present, *loving, am-ándo*.
 Past, *loved, am-ádo*.

42.—Second Conjugation in *er*.

Vender, To sell.

Indicative Mode.

Present time.

Vénd-o, I sell or do sell.
Vénd-es, Thou sellest or doest sell.
Vénd-e, He sells or does sell.
Vend-émos, We sell or do sell.
Vend-éis, You sell or do sell.
Vénd-en, They sell or do sell.

Imperfect, usual or habitual time.

Vend-ía, I sold.
Vend-ías, Thou soldest.
Vend-ía, He sold.
Vend-íamos, We sold.
Vend-íais, You sold.
Vend-ían, They sold.

Past time.

Vend-*í*, I sold or did sell.

Vend-*íste*, Thou soldest or didst sell.

Vend-*ió*, He sold or did sell.

Vend-*ímos*, We sold or did sell.

Vend-*ísteis*, You sold or did sell.

Vend-*iéron*, They sold or did sell.

Future time.

Vend-*eré*, I shall or will sell.

Vend-*erás*, Thou shalt or wilt sell.

Vend-*erá*, He shall or will sell.

Vend-*erémos*, We shall or will sell.

Vend-*eréis*, You shall or will sell.

Vend-*erán*, They shall or will sell.

Conditional time.

Vend-*ería*, I should or would sell.

Vend-*erías*, Thou shouldst or wouldst sell.

Vend-*ería*, He should or would sell.

Vend-*eríamos*, We should or would sell.

Vend-*eríais*, You should or would sell.

Vend-*erían*, They should or would sell.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present time.

Que vend-*a*, I may or let me sell.

Que vend-*as*, Thou mayst sell.

Que vend-*a*, He may or let him sell.

Que vend-*ámos*, We may or let us sell.

Que vend-*áis*, You may sell.

Que vend-*an*, They may or let them sell.

Imperfect, or dependent time.

Vend-*ié*ra or vend-*iése*, I might sell.

Vend-*ié*ras or vend-*ié*ses, Thou mightst sell.

Vend-*ié*ra or vend-*iése*, He might sell.

Vend-*ié*ramos or vend-*iése*mos, We might sell.

Vend-*ié*rais or vend-*iése*is, You might sell.

Vend-*ié*ran or vend-*iése*n, They might sell.

Uncertain future time.

Si or *cuando* vend-*iére*, If or when I shall sell.

Si or *cuando* vend-*ié*res, If or when thou shalt sell.

Si or *cuando* vend-*iére*, If or when he shall sell.

Si or *cuando* vend-*ié*remos, If or when we shall sell.

Si or *cuando* vend-*iére*is, If or when you shall sell.

Si or *cuando* vend-*ié*ren, If or when they shall sell.

Imperative or Commanding Mode.

Vénde, sell (thou.)

Vendéd, sell (ye.)

Participles.

Present, vend-*ié*ndo, selling.

Past, vend-*í*do, sold.

43.—Third Conjugation in *ir*.

Sufrir, To suffer.

Indicative Mode.

Present time.

Súfr-*o*, I suffer.

Súfr-*es*, Thou sufferest.

Súfr-*e*, He suffers.

Sufr-*ímos*, We suffer.

Sufr-*ís*, You suffer.

Sufr-*en*, They suffer.

Imperfect, usual or habitual time.

Sufr-*ía*, I suffered.

Sufr-*ías*, Thou sufferedst.

Sufr-*ía*, He suffered.

Sufr-*íamos*, We suffered.

Sufr-*íais*, You suffered.

Sufr-*ían*, They suffered.

Past time.

Sufr-*í*, I suffered or did suffer.

Sufr-*íste*, Thou sufferedst or didst suffer.

Sufr-*ió*, He suffered or did suffer.

Sufr-*ímos*, We suffered or did suffer.

Sufr-*ísteis*, You suffered or did suffer.

Sufr-*iéron*, They suffered or did suffer.

Future time.

Sufr-*iré*, I shall or will suffer.

Sufr-*irás*, Thou shalt or wilt suffer.

Sufr-*irá*, He shall or will suffer.

Sufr-*irémos*, We shall or will suffer.

Sufr-*iréis*, You shall or will suffer.

Sufr-*irán*, They shall or will suffer.

Conditional time.

Sufr-*iría*, I should or would suffer.

Sufr-*irías*, Thou shouldst or wouldst suffer.

Sufr-*iría*, He should or would suffer.

Sufr-*iríamos*, We should or would suffer.

Sufr-*iríais*, You should or would suffer.

Sufr-*irían*, They should or would suffer.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present time.

- Que súfr-*a*, I may suffer or let me suffer.
 Que súfr-*as*, Thou mayst suffer.
 Que súfr-*a*, He may or let him suffer.
 Que sufr-*ámos*, We may or let us suffer.
 Que sufr-*áis*, You may suffer.
 Que súfr-*an*, They may or let them suffer.

Imperfect, or dependent time.

- Que sufr-*iéra*, or sufr-*iése*, I might suffer.
 Que sufr-*iéras*, or sufr-*iéses*, Thou mightst suffer.
 Que sufr-*iéra* or sufr-*iése*, He might suffer.
 Que sufr-*iéramos* or sufr-*iésemos*, We might suffer.
 Que sufr-*iérais* or sufr-*iéseis*, You might suffer.
 Que sufr-*iéran* or sufr-*iésen*, They might suffer.

Uncertain future time.

- Si* or *cuando* sufr-*iére*, If or when I shall suffer.
Si or *cuando* sufr-*iéres*, If or when thou shalt suffer
Si or *cuando* sufr-*iére*, If or when he shall suffer.
Si or *cuando* sufr-*iéremos*, If or when we shall suffer
Si or *cuando* sufr-*iéreis*, If or when you shall suffer
Si or *cuando* sufr-*iéren*, If or when they shall suffer

Imperative or Commanding Mode.

- Súfr-*e*, suffer (thou.)
 Sufr-*íd*, suffer (ye.)

Participles.

- Present, sufr-*iéndo*, suffering.
 Past, sufr-*ído*, suffered.

44. The personal pronouns I, thou, he, she, we, you, they, have been omitted for reasons shown, No. 79.

45. The accents placed upon the words are only there, to guide the learner in placing the emphasis on the proper syllable; and this is very essential; as on the pronunciation and accentuation of a verb its meaning often depends; as

<i>Amo</i> , I love	<i>Amó</i> , He loved
<i>Amará</i> , He will love	<i>Amára</i> , I might love
<i>Ame</i> , I may love	<i>Amé</i> , I did love, &c.

46. It will also appear from the three preceding conjugations, that the English auxiliary verbs, *Do, does, do; did, didst, did; shall, shalt, &c.; should, shouldst, &c.; would, wouldst, &c.; may, mayst, &c.; might, mightst, &c.*, have no words in Spanish by which to render them.

The way to render them is this:

Ascertain in what time an auxiliary verb is used in English, and take that time in the verb in Spanish.

“We would love.” *Would* being used in the conditional in English, take the conditional of *Amar* in Spanish: *Amaríamos*; which shows that *aríamos* is the equivalent to (We) would.—(See use of modes and tenses, No. 111 and seq., and use of English auxiliary verbs, 132 and seq.)

47. The following scheme of inflexions will show, how the English auxiliary verbs are expressed in Spanish.

1st Conjugation <i>ar.</i>	2nd Conjugation <i>er.</i>	3rd Conjugation <i>ir.</i>
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Indicative Mode.

Present time,—Do, doest, does, do, do, do.

<i>o, as, a, ámos,</i> <i>áis, an.</i>	<i>o, es, e, émos,</i> <i>éis, en.</i>	<i>o, es, e, ímos,</i> <i>ís, en.</i>
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Imperfectly-past, or habitual time.

Did, didst, did, did, did, did; or, ed, edst, ed, ed, ed, ed.

<i>ába, ábas, ába,</i> <i>ábamos, ábaís,</i> <i>ában.</i>	<i>ía, ías, ía, ía-</i> <i>mos, íais, ían.</i>	<i>ía, ías, ía, ía-</i> <i>mos, íais, ían.</i>
---	---	---

Past time,—Did, didst, did, did, did, did.

<i>é, áste, ó, ámos,</i> <i>ásteis, áron.</i>	<i>í, íste, íó, ímos,</i> <i>ísteis, íéron.</i>	<i>í, íste, íó, ímos,</i> <i>ísteis, íéron.</i>
--	--	--

Future time.

Shall, shalt, shall, shall, shall, shall; or, will, wilt, will, will, will, will.

<i>aré, arás, ará,</i> <i>arémos, aréis,</i> <i>arán.</i>	<i>eré, erás, erá,</i> <i>erémos, eréis,</i> <i>erán.</i>	<i>iré, irás, irá,</i> <i>irémos, iréis,</i> <i>irán.</i>
---	---	---

Conditional time.

Should, shouldst, should, should, should, should; or, would, wouldst, would, would, would, would.

<i>aría, arías, a-</i> <i>ría, áriamos,</i> <i>arías, arían.</i>	<i>ería, erías, éría,</i> <i>eríamos, erí-</i> <i>ais, érían.</i>	<i>iría, irías, iría,</i> <i>iríamos, irí-</i> <i>ais, irían.</i>
--	---	---

Subjunctive Mode.

Present time.

May, mayst, may, may, may, may; or, let me,
let him, let us, let them.

<i>e, es, e, émos,</i> <i>éis en.</i>		<i>a, as, a, ámos,</i> <i>áis, an.</i>		<i>a, as, a, ámos,</i> <i>áis, an.</i>
--	--	---	--	---

Imperfect or dependent time.

Might, mightst, might, might, might, might.

<i>ára, áras, ára,</i> <i>áramos, árais,</i> <i>áran.</i>		<i>íera, iéras, iéra,</i> <i>iéramos, ié-</i> <i>rais, iéran.</i>		<i>íera, iéras, iera,</i> <i>iéramos, ié-</i> <i>rais, iéran.</i>
---	--	---	--	---

or

or

or

<i>áse, áses, áse,</i> <i>ásemos, áses,</i> <i>ásen.</i>		<i>iése, iéses, iése,</i> <i>iésemos, ié-</i> <i>seis, iésen.</i>		<i>iése, iéses, iése,</i> <i>iésemos, ié-</i> <i>seis, iésen.</i>
--	--	---	--	---

Uncertain-future time.

When I shall, shalt, shall, shall, shall.

<i>áre, áres, áre,</i> <i>áremos, áreis,</i> <i>áren.</i>		<i>iére, iéres, iére,</i> <i>iéremos, ié-</i> <i>reis, iéren.</i>		<i>iére, iéres, iére,</i> <i>iéremos. ié-</i> <i>reis, ieren.</i>
---	--	---	--	---

Participles.

Present,—ing.

<i>ándo.</i>		<i>iéndo.</i>		<i>iéndo.</i>
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Past.

(Various in English; generally *ed*.)

<i>ádo.</i>		<i>ído.</i>		<i>ído.</i>
-------------	--	-------------	--	-------------

Imperative, or Commanding, Mode.

(Various in English.)

<i>a, ád.</i>		<i>e, éd.</i>		<i>e, id.</i>
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AUXILIARY VERBS.

To Have.

48.—There are two words in Spanish for *To have*,
Haber and *Tener*.

(Their use will be explained hereafter.—See No. 145 and seq.)

HABER.

Indicative Mode.

Present.

Hé, I have.

Hás, Thou hast.

Há, He has.

Hémos, We have.

Habéis, You have.

Hán, They have.

Imperfect.

Había, I had.

Habías, Thou hadst.

Había, He had.

Habíamos, We had.

Habíais, You had.

Habían, They had.

Past.

Húbe, I had.

Hubiste, Thou hadst.

Húbo, He had.

Hubimos, We had.

Hubisteis, You had.

Hubiéron, They had.

Future.

Habré, I shall or will have.

Habrás, Thou shalt or wilt have.

Habrá, He shall or will have.

Habrémos, We shall or will have.

Habréis, You shall or will have.

Habrán, They shall or will have.

Conditional.

Habría, I should or would have.

Habrías, Thou shouldst or wouldst have.

Habría, He should or would have.

Habríamos, We should or would have.

Habríais, You should or would have.

Habrían, They should or would have.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.

Háya, I may have or let me have.

Háyas, Thou mayst have.

Háya, He may have or let him have.

Háyamos, We may have or let us have.

Háyais, You may have.

Háyan, They may have or let them have.

Imperfect.

Hubiéra or *hubiese*, I might have.

Hubiéras or *hubiéses*, Thou mightst have.

Hubiéra or *hubiese*, He might have.

Hubiéramos or *hubiésemos*, We might have.

Hubiérais or *hubiéseis*, You might have.

Hubiéran or *hubiésen*, They might have.

Future.

Si or *cuando* *hubiere*, If or when I shall have.

Si or *cuando* *hubiéres*, If or when thou shalt have.

Si or *cuando* *hubiere*, If or when he shall have.

Si or *cuando* *hubiéremos*, If or when we shall have.

Si or *cuando* *hubiéreis*, If or when you shall have.

Si or *cuando* *hubiéren*, If or when they shall have.

*No Imperative.**Participles.*

Present,—*Habiendo*, Having.

Past,—*Habido*, Had.

46.—TENER, to have or hold.

Indicative Mode.

Present.

Téngo, I have.

Tiénes, Thou hast.

Tiéne, He has.

Tenemos, We have.

Tenéis, You have.

Tiénen, They have.

Imperfect.

Tenía, I had.

Tenías, Thou hadst.

Tenía, He had.

Teníamos, We had.

Teníais, You had.

Tenían, They had.

Past.

Túve, I had.
Tuviste, Thou hadst.
Tuvo, He had.
Tuvimos, We had.
Tuvisteis, You had.
Tuviéron, They had.

Future.

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.

Conditional.

Tendría, I should or would have.
Tendrías, Thou shouldst or wouldst have.
Tendría, He should or would have.
Tendríamos, We should or would have.
Tendríais, You should or would have.
Tendrían, They should or would have.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.

Que tenga, I may have.
Que tengas, Thou mayst have.
Que tenga, He may have.
Que tengamos, We may have.
Que tengas, You may have.
Que tengan, They may have.

Imperfect.

Tuviera, or *tuviése*, I might have.

Tuviéras, or *tuviéses*, Thou mightst have.

Tuviéra, or *tuviése*, He might have.

Tuviéramos, or *tuviésemos*, We might have.

Tuviérais, or *tuviéseis*, You might have.

Tuviéran, or *tuviésen*, They might have.

Future.

Si tuviére, If or when I shall have.

Si tuviéres, If or when thou shalt have.

Si tuviére, If or when he shall have.

Si tuviéremos, If or when we shall have.

Si tuviéreis, If or when you shall have.

Si tuviéren, If or when they shall have.

Imperative.

Tén, Have (thou.)

Tened, Have (ye.)

Participles.

Present,—*Teniendo*, Having.

Past,—*Tenido*, Had.

50.—There are two words for the verb *To be*,
Ser and *Estar*.

(Their use is explained hereafter.—See No. 160 and seq.)

SER.

Indicative Mode.

Present.

Sóy, I am.

Eres, Thou art.

Es, He is.

Sómos, We are.

Sóys, You are.

Són, They are.

Imperfect.

Era, I was.*Eras*, Thou wast.*Era*, He was.*Eramos*, We were.*Erais*, You were.*Eran*, They were.

Past.

Fuí, I was.*Fuiste*, Thou wast.*Fué*, He was.*Fuímos*, We were.*Fuisteis*, You were.*Fuéron*, They were.

Future.

Seré, I shall or will be.*Serás*, Thou shalt or wilt be.*Será*, He shall or will be.*Serémos*, We shall or will be.*Seréis*, You shall or will be.*Serán*, They shall or will be.

Conditional.

Sería, I should or would be.*Serías*, Thou shouldst or wouldst be.*Sería*, He should or would be.*Seríamos*, We should or would be.*Seríais*, You should or would be.*Serían*. They should or would be.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.

Séa, I may be or let me be.
Séas, Thou mayst be.
Séa, He may be or let him be.
Seámos, We may be or let us be.
Seáis, You may be.
Séan, They may be or let them be.

Imperfect.

Fuéra or *Fuése*, I might be, or if I were.
Fuéras or *Fuéses*, Thou mightst be, or if thou wert.
Fuéra or *Fuése*, He might be, or if he were.
Fuéramos or *Fuésemos*, We might be, or if we were,
Fuérais or *Fuéseis*, You might be, or if you were.
Fuéran or *Fuésen*, They might be, or if they were.

Future.

Si fuére, If or when I shall be.
Si fuéres, If or when thou shalt be.
Si fuére, If or when he shall be.
Si fuéremos, If or when we shall be.
Si fuéreis, If or when you shall be.
Si fuéren, If or when they shall be.

Imperative.

Sé, Be (thou.)
Séd, Be (ye.)

Participles.

Present,—*Siéndo*, Being.

Past,—*Sído*, Been.

51.—ESTAR, *To be.**Indicative Mode.*

Present.

Estóy, I am.
Estás, Thou art.
Está, He is.
Estámos, We are.
Estáis, You are.
Están, They are.

Imperfect.

Estába, I was.
Estábas, Thou wast.
Estába, He was.
Estábamos, We were.
Estábais, You were.
Estaban, They were.

Perfect.

Estúve, I was.
Estuviste, Thou wast.
Estuvo, He was.
Estuvimos, We were.
Estuvisteis, You were.
Estuviéron, They were.

Future.

Estaré, I shall or will be.
Estarás, Thou shalt or wilt be.
Estará, He shall or will be.
Estarémos, We shall or will be.
Estaréis, You shall or will be.
Estarán, They shall or will be.

Conditional.

Estaría, I should or would be.

Estarías, Thou shouldst or wouldst be.

Estaría, He should or would be.

Estaríamos, We should or would be.

Estaríais, You should or would be.

Estarían, They should or would be.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present.

Esté, I may be or let me be.

Estés, Thou mayst be.

Esté, He may be or let him be.

Estémos, We may be or let us be.

Estéis, You may be.

Estén, They may be or let them be.

Imperfect.

Estuviéera, or *estuviése*, I might be.

Estuviéeras, or *estuviéeses*, Thou mightst be.

Estuviéera, or *estuviése*, He might be.

Estuviéramos, or *estuviésemos*, We might be.

Estuviérais, or *estuviéseis*, You might be.

Estuviéran, or *estuviésen*, They might be.

Future.

Si estuviére, If or when I shall be.

Si estuviéres, If or when thou shalt be.

Si estuviére, If or when he shall be.

Si estuviéremos, If or when we shall be.

Si estuviéreis, If or when you shall be.

Si estuviéren, If or when they shall be.

Imperative.

Está, Be (thou.) | *Estád*, Be (ye.)

Participles.

Present,—*Estándo*, Being.

Past,—*Estádo*, Been.

On the Anglicisms, there is, there are, &c.

52. When the English wish to point out the particular place, *where* an object exists, they make use of the words *here* and *there*; these words are rendered in Spanish by *aquí*, for here; and *allí*, for there; as,

Here is a man; *Aquí está un hombre.*
 There is a woman; *Allí está una muger.*

53. But the English often use the expressions there is, there are, there was, there will be, &c., *without* specifying the place *where*; as, there will be a procession to-morrow; there would be more happiness if there were more contentment, &c. Now, in that case, the Spaniards render

There is and there are, by *Hay*.

There was and were, by *Había*.

There was and were, by *Húbo*.

There will be, by *Habrà*.

There would be, by *Habría*.

There may be or let there be, by *Que háya*

There might be, by *Hubiéra* or *hubiése*.

If there shall be, by *Si hubiére*.

There being, *Habiendo*.

(There having) been, by (*Habiendo*) *habido*.

As,

There is nothing to do;

No hay nada que hacer.

There will be a procession;

Habra una procesion.

There would be more happiness;

Habria mas felicidad.

If there were more contentment;

Si hubiera mas contentamiento.

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

54. Reflective Verbs are such as express the performance of an action on the individual himself who performs it.

In English they are formed by placing *after* the verb the words

Myself,
Thyself,
Himself,
Herself,
Itself,
Oneself,
Ourselves,
Yourselves,
Themselves,

These are rendered
in Spanish by

Me,
Te,
Se,
Se,
Se,
Se,
Se,
Nos,
Os,
Se,

placed before
the verb.

EXAMPLES.

To dress oneself,

Vestirse.

I dress myself,

Yo me visto.

Thou dressest thyself,

Tu te vistes.

He dresses himself,

El se viste.

She dresses herself,

Ella se viste.

We dress ourselves,

Nosotros nos vestimos.

You dress yourselves,

Vosotros os vestis.

They dress themselves,

Ellos se visten.

Dress thyself,

Vistete.

Dress yourselves,

Vestíos.

Dressing himself,	} <i>Vistiendose.</i>
Dressing herself, one-	
self, themselves, &c.	

55. When the words myself, thyself, &c., are used emphatically in English, the verb is followed by

A mí mismo, misma.

A tí mismo, misma.

A sí mismo, mismo.

A nosotros mismos, a nosotras mismas.

A vosotros mismos, a vosotras mismas.

A sí mismos, á sí mismas.

(See Personal Pronouns, No. 89.)

ON COMPOUND TENSES.

56. These are formed by placing the passive participle of any verb, after any person, in any tense of the verbs *to have* or *to be*; as, *I have received*; *we had made*; *they were deceived*; *she would have received*, &c. Observe, that when the passive participle be preceded by the verbs *ser* or *estar*, (to be,) it must agree in number and gender with the noun affected by it; as,

We have made; *Hemos hecho.*

They are made; *Estan hechos or hechas;*

Of which more hereafter, when treating of the verbs *to be*.—See No. 160.

57. Here I must caution learners against certain mistakes, into which they are very apt to fall; namely, that of using the *past time* instead of the passive participle in Spanish. This is, because in English there is no difference between them; the

word *made*, for instance, being the past time as well as the passive participle of the verb *to make*; and so with all the rest, except a few irregular verbs. Thus they are apt to render the words They played, by *Ellos jugado*, instead of *Ellos jugaron* or *jugaban*; the letters are received by *Las cartas fueron recibieron*, instead of *fueron recibidas*. To avoid such mistakes, remember, that whenever any verb can be preceded by the verbs To have or to be, in English, whether expressed or understood, such verb must always be the passive participle both in English and Spanish.

ON NEGATIVES.

58. For every negative in English there may be two negatives in Spanish, except the word *not*, which has only *no*. One of these negatives must be *no*. This *no* is placed *before* the verb, and the other negative, whatever it be, after the verb; as, *no digo nada*, I say nothing.

The negatives are

Not,	<i>No.</i>
Nothing,	<i>No . . . nada.</i>
Nowhere,	<i>No . . . en ninguna parte</i>
Nobody,	<i>No . . . ninguno, or nadie</i>
Never,	<i>No . . . nunca, or jamas.</i>
Not by any means, or by no means,	} <i>No . . . de ningun, modo,</i> or <i>de ninguna manera.</i>
Only,	<i>No . . . sino.</i>
Neither, nor,	<i>Ni . . . ni.</i>
Nothing, but,	<i>Nada . . . sino.</i>
&c.	&c.

59. The word *No* may be omitted altogether, by placing the other negative *before* the verb; as, *No hago nada*, or *Nada hago*, I do nothing; *No está ninguno*, or *Ninguno está*, there is no one.

ON THE FOUR MODES OF CONJUGATING VERBS.

60. We may speak of an action four different ways;

First. Asserting it; as I read or do read.

Secondly. Denying it; as I do not read.

Thirdly. Inquiring about it; as do I read?

Fourthly. Inquiring about it with a negative; as do I not read?

In Spanish the words are differently arranged, according to these modifications, as seen below.

I love,

Yo amo.

I do not love,

Yo no amo.

Do I love?

Amo yo?

Do I not love?

No amo yo?

And so for all the other persons and tenses; from which it appears, that when there is a *negation* in the verb, the Spaniards place the negative *no* (not) *before*, whilst the English place it after, the verb. So in the compound tenses,

I have loved,

Yo he amado.

I have not loved,

Yo no he amado?

Have I loved?

He yo amado?

Have I not loved?

No he yo amado?

When there is a pronoun.

Yo le amo—yo no le amo. Le amo yo? No le amo yo? Yo le he amado, Yo no le he amado. Le he yo amado? No le he yo amado?

N.B.—The personal pronouns I, thou, he, &c., may be omitted altogether.—See No. 79.

61.—REMARKS ON VERBS TERMINATING IN

Gar, *ger,* and *gir;*
Car, *cer,* and *cir.*

By attending to the following rules it will save you much trouble in learning off irregular verbs, which is, almost always, a mechanical process.

First. Verbs in *gar* require *u* after the *g*, whenever the *g* would otherwise be followed by *e* or *i*; as,

<i>Cargo,</i>	<i>Cargas, &c.</i>
<i>Cargaba,</i>	<i>Cargabas, &c.</i>
<i>Cargué,</i>	<i>Cargaste, &c.</i>

62. Second. Verbs in *ger* and *gir* change the *g* into *j*, whenever the *g* would otherwise be followed by *o*, *a*, or *u*; as, in *Proteger*, To protect.

Protejo, *proteges,* *protege.*
Protegia, *protegiás,* &c.
Protegi, &c.

63. Third. Verbs in *car* change the *c* into *qu*, whenever the *c* would otherwise be followed by *e* or *i*; as, in *Marcar*, To mark.

Marco, *marcas,* &c.
Marcaba, *marcabas,* &c.
Marque, *marcaste,* &c.

64. Fourth. Verbs in *cer* and *cir* require *z* before *c*, whenever the *c* is followed by *o*, *a*, or *u*; as, in *Lucir*,

Luzco, *luces,* &c.
Lucia, *lucias,* &c.
Luzca, *luzcas,* &c.

PRONOUNS.

The following arrangement of the Pronouns is somewhat different from the usual plan. The learner will find that it is both easier and more advantageous to him, to learn them in the following order, than to begin with Personal Pronouns, as is usual.

65.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	Mas.	Fem.	Pl.
My,	<i>Mi,</i>	<i>Mi,</i>	<i>Mis.</i>
Thy,	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	<i>Tus.</i>
His, her, or its,	<i>Su,</i>	<i>Su,</i>	<i>Sus.</i>
Our,	<i>Nuestro,</i>	<i>Nuestra,</i>	<i>Nuestros, Nuestras.</i>
Your,	<i>Vuestro,</i>	<i>Vuestra,</i>	<i>Vuestros, Vuestras.</i>
Their,	<i>Su,</i>	<i>Su,</i>	<i>Sus.</i>

66. These possessive pronouns are placed as in English, *before* the noun, consequently they must always be accompanied by a noun.

67. *Observe*, however, that they must agree in number and gender; not as in English, with the possessor, but with the object possessed: they are treated as adjectives.

<i>My son,</i>	<i>Mi hijo;</i>	<i>My sons,</i>	<i>Mis hijos.</i>
<i>Our father,</i>	<i>Nuestro padre;</i>	<i>Our fathers,</i>	<i>Nuestros padres.</i>
<i>Our mother,</i>	<i>Nuestra madre;</i>	<i>Our mothers,</i>	<i>Nuestras madres.</i>
<i>Her brother,</i>	<i>Su hermano;</i>	<i>Her brothers,</i>	<i>Sus hermanos.</i>

68.—

Mine, m.	} <i>Mio,</i> pl. <i>Mios.</i>	Ours, m.	} <i>Nuestro,</i> pl. <i>Nuestros</i>
f.			
Thine, m.	} <i>Tuyo,</i> pl. <i>Tuyos.</i>	Yours, m.	} <i>Vuestro,</i> pl. <i>Vuestros</i>
f.			
His, hers, m.	} <i>Suyo,</i> pl. <i>Suyos.</i>	Theirs, m.	} <i>Suyo,</i> pl. <i>Suyos.</i>
or its, f.			

69. These are never followed by a noun, but *refer* to one previously mentioned; except, however, in calling upon or invoking:

“Oh my father!” ; *O padre mio!*
 “Oh my children!” ; *O hijos míos!*

70. The rule given above as to number and gender applies also to these pronouns.—(See No. 67.)

71. The above pronouns are often preceded by the article

Whose book is this? Mine. ; *Cuyo libro es este? mio* or *el mio.*

Whose house is that? His. ; *Cuya casa es aquella? Suyá,* or *la suya.*

72. When speaking of any part of the body, instead of using *my, thy, his, our, your, or their,* place the words *to me, to thee, to him, to us, to you, to them,* (*me, te, le, la, nos, os, les,*) before the verb expressing the action done to the body, and the article before the object acted upon. Ex.: They cut off his head; *Le cortaron la cabeza;* i. e., They cut off *to him, the* head.

We will tie your hands. *Os ataremos las manos,* i. e., We will tie to you the hands.

73. The word *whose,* is rendered by *cuyo, cuyos, cuya, cuyas,* according to the number and gender of the object possessed.—(See Nos. 96 and 102.)

74.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This,	m.	{	<i>Este,</i>	pl.	<i>Estos.</i>
	f.		<i>Esta,</i>		<i>Estas.</i>
That,	m.	{	<i>Ese, or Aquel,</i>	pl.	<i>Esos, or Aquellos.</i>
	f.		<i>Esa, or Aquella,</i>		<i>Esas, or Aquellas.</i>

75. The pronouns *este, esta, &c.*, are used to point out objects, nearest to the speaker; *ese, esa, &c.*, for objects more remote from the speaker; *aquel, aquella, &c.*, for objects still more remote from the speaker.

EXAMPLES.

This lady is very handsome; yet that (one) is handsomer, but that (one) whom we saw the other day is the handsomest of all.

Esta señora es muy bonita, esa, es mas bonita; pero aquella que vimos el otro dia es la mas bonita de todas.

These generals are very brave, but they are inferior to those great heroes of Greece and Rome, who existed in those days of glory and patriotism, so superior to these times of venality and corruption.

Estos generales, son muy valientes, pero (ellos) son inferiores a aquellos grandes heroes de Grecia y de Roma, que florecieron en aquellos dias de gloria y patriotismo, tan superiores a estos tiempos de venalidad y corrupcion.

N. B.—Let the learner make himself acquainted with the relative pronouns, from No. 92 to No. 106, before he learns the personal pronouns, No. 76 to No. 91.

76.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

			Mas.	Fem.	} These are the subjects, agents, (or nominative case of the Latin.)
I,	<i>Yo,</i>	We,	<i>Nosotros,</i>	<i>Nosotras.</i>	
Thou,	<i>Tu,</i>	You,	<i>Vosotros,</i>	<i>Vosotras.</i>	
He,	<i>El,</i>	They,	<i>Ellos,</i>	<i>Ellas.</i>	
She,	<i>Ella.</i>				

77.—

Me,	<i>Me,</i>	Us,	<i>Nos.</i>	} These represent the objects, patients, (or accusative and dative cases of the Latin.)
Thee,	<i>Te,</i>	You,	<i>Os.</i>	
Him,	<i>Lo or Le,</i>	} Them,	<i>Los or Les.</i>	
Her,	<i>La or Le,</i>		<i>Las or Les.</i>	

78. When a preposition or conjunction precede the words, *me, thee, him, her, us, you, or them,*

<i>Me</i>	is changed into	<i>Mi,</i>	as,	<i>De mi,</i>	Of me.	
<i>Te</i>	"	<i>Ti,</i>	"	<i>A ti,</i>	To thee.	
<i>Lo or Le</i>	"	<i>El,</i>	"	<i>Para el,</i>	For him.	
<i>La or Le</i>	"	<i>Ella,</i>	"	<i>Sin ella,</i>	Without her.	
<i>Nos</i>	"	{	"	<i>Con nosotros,</i>	With us.	
				<i>Nosotras, f.</i>	{ <i>Despues de</i>	After us.
<i>Os</i>	"	{	"	<i>Vosotros, m.</i>	<i>En vosotros,</i>	In you.
				<i>Vosotras, f.</i>	<i>Sobre vosotras,</i>	Upon you.
<i>Los or Les</i>	"			<i>Por ellos,</i>	By them.	
<i>Las or Les</i>	"			<i>Ante ellas,</i>	Before them.	

79. The personal pronouns *yo, tu, el, ella, nosotros, vosotros, ellos, ellas,* are generally omitted before the verb, as the inflexion of the latter shows sufficiently the person.

80. Yet, when you wish particularly to call the attention to the person engaged in doing such or such action, you must use them as—

I write, Escribo ;
He reads, Lee ;
I read and He writes, Yo leo y él escribe.

81. The pronouns *me, te, le, lo, la, nos, os, los, las, les* are placed *before* the verb, and not *after* it, as in English.

(I) tell <i>thee,</i>	<i>Te digo.</i>
(He) calls <i>me,</i>	<i>Me llama.</i>
(She) hears <i>us,</i>	<i>Nos escucha ;</i>

82. Except after the imperative, infinitive, and present participle; for then they are *joined* to the verb, forming but one word with it:

Loving them,	<i>Amandolos.</i>
Tell him,	<i>Dile.</i>
To love them,	<i>Amarlos.</i>

83. The words *le* and *les* are used as the Latins do the dative case; namely, when you can

render the words *him, her, or them*, into *to him, to her, or to them*; as,

I will tell them this, (to them,) *Les diré esto.*

Giving him, (to him,) *Dandole.*

84. The words with me, are rendered by *Conmigo*

" with thee, " *Contigo.*

" { *with him, her,*
himself, herself, } by *Consigo.*
" { *itself, oneself,*

85. When there are two objects to the verb, the one direct, the other indirect, and both in the third person, they are rendered by *selo, sela, selos, selas* :

Him,	}	to him,	}	selo.	
Her,				to them,	sela.
It,				to her,	selos.
Them,					selas.

I cannot tell it to him, *No puedo decirselo.*

You must send them to them, *Vd. debe mandarselos.*

86. The words *himself, herself, itself, oneself, themselves, one another, each other*, are rendered by *se*.

87. When this word (*se*) is preceded by a preposition or conjunction, *se* is changed into *sí* :

Of himself, herself, itself themselves, *De sí.*

To oneself, themselves, *A sí.*

88. When the conjunction *with* precedes any of these words, it is changed into *sigo*; as,

With himself, with herself, with itself, &c., *Consigo.*

89. The words, *I, thou, he, we, she, you, they, me, thee, him, her, us, you, them, &c.*, are often followed by *self* in English. This word is rendered

in Spanish, by *mismo*, *misma*, *mismos*, *mismas*, according to number and gender; as,

I myself,	<i>Yo mismo,</i>	or	<i>Yo, misma.</i>
Thou thyself,	<i>Tu mismo,</i>	or	<i>Tu misma.</i>
He himself,	<i>El mismo,</i>	} They themselves,	{ <i>Ellos mismos.</i>
She herself,	<i>Ella misma,</i>		
	He gave it to myself;		<i>Me lo dió a mí mismo.</i>
	He speaks of himself;		<i>Habla de sí mismo.</i>

90. There is no word in Spanish for the word *it*, when it refers to a noun, because every noun being masculine or feminine, (that is, a male or female,) in speaking of it we must treat it accordingly.

Where is the book ?	<i>¿ Donde esta el libro ?</i>
It (he) is in the room ;	<i>(El) esta en el cuarto.</i>
Give it (him) to me ;	<i>Démelo Vd.</i>
Go to church ;	<i>Vaya Vd. a la iglesia.</i>
It (she) is shut ;	<i>(Ella) esta cerrada.</i>

91. But, when the word *it* refers to a *circumstance*, it is rendered by *ello*, or *lo*.

By *ello*, when the subject of the discourse or conversation; by *lo*, when the object.

What do you say of <i>it</i> ?	<i>¿ Que dice Vd. de ello ?</i>
I do not understand it ;	<i>No lo entiendo.</i>
Do you believe <i>it</i> ?	<i>¿ Lo cree Vd. ?</i>

These fifteen rules, laid down, as you will perceive on comparison, in a manner totally different from that observed in any other grammar, will give you more thorough knowledge, and a more correct view of the subject, than the *twenty-nine* rules, with *seventeen* exceptions, given in one of the *best* Spanish grammars in existence; and which are not only addressed exclusively to the memory, but so imperfect, partial, and mechanical, that it is impossible to understand them, or to apply them to practice.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are in English, *who, whom, which, that, what, whose, he who, she who, they who, those who.*

	Sing.	Pl.	
92.	Who,	}	<i>Quien, quienes.</i>
	Whom,		

93. Which, *El cual, los cuales, la cual, las cuales.*

94. That, *Que.*

95. What, *Lo que.*

96. Whose, *Cuyo, cuya, cuyos, cuyas.*

97. He who, *El que.* They who, { *Los que.*

She who, *La que.* Those who, { *Las que.*

98. *Quien* and *quienes* are used when speaking of persons.

99. *El cual, la cual, &c.*, of both persons and things.

100. *Que*, of both persons and things.

101. *Lo que*, of a circumstance only, and is equivalent to "*that which.*" (French, "*ce que;*" Latin, "*quod.*")

102. *Cuyo, cuya, &c.*, agree with the noun which follows it (the object possessed) in number and gender.

103. *El que, &c.*, likewise agree as No. 102.

Never say, *El que*, } (the pronoun,) but *El que*,
 (the article,) the noun being
 understood.

" *Ella que*, but *la que*.

" *Ellos* } *que*, " *los* } *que*.

" *Ellas* } *que*, " *las* } *que*.

104. The words *quien, quienes, el cual, &c.*, may be substituted by *que*; as *who, whom, which*, are substituted by *that* in English.

105. The pronouns *quien*, *quienes*, *cual*, &c., *cuyo* and *que*, are also used interrogatively.

106. The relatives *which*, *who*, and *whom*, though omitted in English, must always be expressed in Spanish.

The things (which) I have ;

Las cosas que tengo.

The letters (which) I have
received, contain the news
(which) they speak of ;

*Las cartas que recibí, con-
tienen las noticias de que
se habla.*

(Of the Indefinite Pronouns will be treated hereafter.)

IRREGULAR VERBS.

107. Irregular verbs are such verbs as deviate in their conjugations from the rules given above, No. 36 and seq.

Such are, in a certain sense, those given, No. 61 : a list of them will be found under No. 215.

108. Let the learner now begin to make himself acquainted with the following few irregular verbs, like which, all the others in the Spanish language are conjugated ; writing two, three, or more at a time from the list of verbs that are conjugated like them, No. 215. (The irregularities are marked in italics.)

Observe.—The same irregularities that occur in the Present of the Indicative, will generally be found in the Present of the Subjunctive ; and those of the Preterite of the Indicative will generally be found in the Imperfect and Future of the Subjunctive.

In all verbs, whether regular or irregular, the Conditional will always follow the Future of the Indicative.

EXAMPLES.

Caer, To fall.

Present of the Indicative.

Caygo,

Present of the Subjunctive.

Cayga.*Poder*, To be able.

Preterite.

Pude,

Imperfect of the Subjunctive.

Pudiera or *Pudiese*.

Future.

Pudiere.*Hacer*, To do or make.

Future of the Indicative.

Haré,

Conditional.

Haría.

109. IRREGULAR VERBS.

1st Conjugation.—*Acertar*, To hit the mark.*Acierto*, as, a, acertamos, acertais, *aciertan*.*Acertaba*, &c.; *Acerté*, &c.; *Acertaré*, &c.; *Acertaría*, &c.*Acierte*, es, e, acertemos, acerteis, *acierten*.*Acertára*, &c.; *Acertase*, &c.; *Acertare*, &c.*Acierta*, *acertad*.*Acertando*, *acertado*.

II.

Acordar, (se) To remember.Me *acuerdo*, Te *acuerdas*, Se *acuerda*, Nos *acordamos*, Os *acordais*, Se *acuerdan*.

Me acordaba, &c.; Acordé, &c.; Acordaré, &c.;
Acordaria.

Me acuèrde, Te acuerdes, Se acuerde, Nos acor-
demos, Os acordeis, se acuerden.

Me acordára, &c.; Me acordase, &c.; Me acor-
dáre, &c.

Acuerdate, acordaos.

Acordandose, acordado.

III.

Andar, To go along.

Ando, &c.; Andaba, &c.

Anduve, anduviste, andúvo, anduvimos, anduvis-
teis, anduviéron.

Andaré, &c.; Andaría, &c.

Ande, &c.

Anduviera, &c.; Anduviese, &c.

Anduviere, anduvieres, &c.

Anda, andad.

Andando, andado.

IV.

Dar, To give.

Doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan; Daba, &c.

Dí, diste, dió, dimos, dísteis, dieron; Daré, &c.;
Daria, &c.

Dé, dés, dé, demos, déis, dén.

Diera, dieras, &c.; Diese, dieses, &c.; Diere,
dieres, &c.

Da, dad,

Dando, dado.

V.

Volar, To fly.

Vuelo, *vuelas*, *vuela*, *volamos*, *volais*, *vuelan*.

Volaba, &c.; *Volé*, &c.; *Volaré*, &c.; *Volaria*, &c.

Vuele, *vueles*, *vuele* *volemos*, *voleis* *vuelen*.

Volára, &c.; *Volase*, &c.; *Volare*.

Vuela, *volad*.

Volando, *volado*.

Second Conjugation.

VI.

Absolver.

Absuelvo, *es*, *es*, *absolvemos*, *absolveis*, *absuelven*.

Absolvía, &c.; *Absolví*, &c.; *Absolveré*, &c.;

Absolvería, &c.

Absuelva, *as*, *a*, *absolvamos*, *absolvais*, *absuelvan*.

Absolviera, &c.; *Absolviese*, &c.; *Absolviere*, &c.

Absuelve, *absolved*.

Absolviendo, *absuelto*.

VII.

Caber, To be able to be contained in.

Quepo, *cabes*, *cabe*, &c.; *Cabia*, &c.

Cupe, *cupiste*, *cupo*, *cupimos*, *cupisteis*, *cupieron*.

Cabré, &c.; *Cabria*, &c.

Quepa, *quepas*, *quepa*, *quepamos*, *quepais*, *quepan*.

Cupiera, *cupieras*, &c.; *Cupiese*, *cupieses*, &c.;

Cupiere, *cupieres*, &c.

No Imperative.

Cabiendo, *cabido*.*

* Tanto vino no cabe en la botella; so much wine cannot be contained in the bottle.

VIII.

Caer, To fall.*Caygo*, caes, cae, &c.; Caía, &c.Cai, caíste, *cayó*, caimos, caístéis, *cayeron*.

Caeré, &c.; Caería, &c.

Cayga, caygas, *cayga*, *caygamos*, *caygais*, *caygan*.*Cayera*, &c.; *Cayese*, &c.; Cayere, &c.

Cae, caed.

Cayéndo, caído.

IX.

Cocer, To bake.*Cuezo*, cueces, cuece, cocemos, cociés, *cuecen*.

Cocía, &c.; Cocí, &c.; Coceré, &c.; Coceríá, &c.

Cueza, cuezas, *cueza*, cozamos, cozais, *cuezan*.

Cociera, &c.; Cociese, &c.; Cociere, &c.

Cuece, coced.

Cociéndo, cocido.

X.

Entender, To understand.*Entiendo*, entiendes, entiende, entendemos, enten-
deis, entienden.*Entendia*, &c.; Entendí, &c.; Entenderé, &c.;
Entenderíá, &c.*Entienda*, entienda, entienda, entendamos, enten-
dais, entiendan.*Entendiera*, &c.; Entendiese, &c.; Entendiere,
&c.

Entiende, entended.

Entendiéndo, entendido.

XI.

Hacer, To do or make.

Hago, haces, hace, hacemos, haceis, hacen.

Hacia, &c.

Hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron.

Hare, haras, hara, &c.; Haria, harias, &c.

Haga, Hagas, &c.; Hiciera, &c.; Hiciere, &c.;
Hiciere, &c.

Haz, haced.

Haciendo, hecho.

XII.

Placer, To be pleasing, or to please.

Only used in the third person singular.

Place, placia, plugo, placera, placeria.

Plegue, plugiese, plugiera, plugiere.*

XIII.

Poner, to put or place.Pongo, pones, pone, ponemos, poneis, ponen;
Ponia, &c.

Puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron.

Pondré, pondras, &c.; Pondria, pondrias, &c.

Ponga, pongas, &c.

Pusiera, pusieras, &c.; Pusiese, &c.; Pusiere,
pusieres, &c.

Pon, poned.

Poniendo, puesto.

* Plegue a Dios. Please God.

XIV.

Poder, To be able. (Latin, *possum*.)

Puedo, (I am able, or I can,) *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos*, *podeis*, *pueden*.

Podia, (I was able, or I could,) *podias*, &c.

Pude, (I was able, or I could,) *podiste*, *púdo*, *podimos*, *podisteis*, *puieron*.

Podre, (I shall be able,) *podras*, *podra*, *podremos*, *podreis*, *podran*.

Podria, (I should or would be able, or I could,) *podrias*, &c.

Pueda, (I may be able,) *puedas*, *pueda*, *podamos*, *podais*, *puedan*.

Pudiera, } (I might be able,) *pudieras*, or *pudiese*, }
 or }
Pudiese, }
 } *ses*, &c.

Pudiere, (when I shall be able,) *pudieres*, &c.

No Imperative.

Pudiendo, (being able,) *podido*, (been able.)

XV.

Querer, To will, or be willing, To love, To like.

Quiero, *quieres*, *quiere*, *queremos*, *quereis*, *quieren*.
Queria, &c.

Quise, *quisiste*, *quiso*, *quisimos*, *quisisteis*, *quisieron*.

Querré, *querras*, &c.; *Querria*, *querrias*, &c.

Quiera, *quieras*, *quiera*, *queramos*, *querais*, *quieran*.

Quisiera, *quisieras*, &c.; *Quisiese*, &c.; *Quisiere*.

No Imperative.

Quiriendo, *querido*.

XVI.

Saber, To know, To be aware of.

Sé, *sabes*, *sabe*, *sabemos*, *sabeis*, *saben*; *Sabia*, &c.
Supe, *supiste*, *supo*, *supimos*, *supisteis*, *supieron*.
Sabre, *sabras*, &c.; *Sabria*, *sabrias*, &c.
Sepa, *sepas*, &c.; *Supiera*, &c.; *Supiese*, &c.;
Supiere, &c.
Sabe, *sabed*; *Sabiendo*, *sabido*.

XVII.

Traer, To bring.

Traygo, *traes*, *trae*, *traemos*, *traeis* *traen*; *Traia*,
&c.
Traje, *trajiste*, *trajo*, *trajimos*, *trajisteis*, *trajeron*.
Traeré, &c.; *Traeria*, &c.
Traiga, *traigas*, *traiga*, *traigamos*, *traigais*, *traigan*.
Trajera, &c.; *Trajese*, &c.; *Trajere*, &c.; *Trae*,
traed.
Trayendo, *traido*.

XVIII.

Valer, To be worth.

Valgo, *vales*, *vale*, *valemos*, &c.; *Valia*, &c.;
Valí, &c.
Valdré, &c.; *Valdria*, &c.; *Valga*, *valgas*, &c.;
Valiera, &c.
Valiese, &c.; *Valiere*, &c.; *Vale*, *valed*; *Valiendo*,
valido.

XIX.

Ver, To see.*Veo*, ves, vé, vemos, veis, ven; *Veia*, &c.*Vi*, viste, vió, vimos, visteis, vieron; *Vere*, &c.;
Veria, &c.*Vea*, *Veas*, &c.; *Viera*, &c.; *Viese*, &c.; *Viere*,
&c.; *Ve*, ved.*Viendo*, visto.

Third Conjugation.

XX.

Herir, To wound.*Hiero*, hieres, *hiere*, herimos, heris, *hieren*.*Heria*, &c.; *Heri*, heriste, *hirió*, herimos, heris-
teis, *hirieron*.*Heriré*, &c.; *Heriria*, &c.*Hiera*, *hieras*, &c.; *Hiriera*, &c.; *Hiriese*, &c.;
Hiriere, &c.*Hiere*, herid.*Hiriendo*, herido.

XXI.

Asir, To seize, or lay hold of.*Asgo*, ases, ase, asimos, asis, asen; *Asia*, &c.; *Asi*,
&c.*Asiré*, &c.; *Asiría*, &c.; *Asga*, &c.; *Asiera*, &c.;
Asiese, &c.; *Asiere*, &c.*Ase*, asid; *Asiendo*, asido.

XXII.

Bendecir, To bless.

Bendigo, *bendices*, *bendice*, *bendecimos*, *bendecis*,
bendicen.

Bendecia, &c.; *Bendije*, &c.; *Bendeciré*, &c.;
Bendeciria, &c.

Bendiga, &c.; *Bendijera*, &c.; *Bendijese*, &c.;
Bendijere, &c.

Bendice, *bendecid*; *Bendiciendo*, *bendito*.*

XXIII.

Concluir, To conclude.

Concluyo, *concluyes*, *concluye*, *concluimos*, *con-*
cluis, *concluyen*.

Concluíá, &c.; *Concluí*, *concluiste*, *concluyó*, *con-*
cluimos, *concluisteis*, *concluyeron*.

Concluiré, &c.; *Concluiria*, &c.; *Concluya*, &c.;
Concluyera, &c.; *Concluyese*, &c.

Concluyere, &c.

Concluye, *concluid*; *Concluyendo*, *concluido*.

XXIV.

Decir, To say.

Digo, *dices*, *dice*, *decimos*, *decis*, *dícen*; *Decia*,
&c.

Dije, *dijiste*, *dijo*, *dijimors*, *dijisteis*, *dijeron*;
Dire, &c.; *Diria*, &c.

Diga, &c.; *Dijera*, *Dijese*, &c.; *Dijere*, &c.

Di, *decid*, *diciendo*, *dicho*.

* See remarks on the regular and irregular passive participles, No. 165.

XXV.

Dormir, To sleep.*Duermo*, *duermes*, *duerme*, *dormimos*, *dormis*, *duermen*; *Dormia*, &c.*Dormí*, *dormiste*, *durmió*, *dorminos*, *dormisteis*, *durmieron*.*Dormiré*, &c.; *Dormiria*, &c.; *Duerma*, *duermas*, *duerma*, *durmamos*, *durmais*, *duerman*.*Durmiera*, &c.; *Durmiese*, &c.; *Durmiere*, &c.*Duerme*, *dormid*; *Durmiendo*, *dormido*.

XXVI.

Erguir, To raise.*Hiergo*, *hiergues*, *hiergue*, *erguimos*, *erguis*, *hierguen*.*Erguia*, &c.; *Ergui*, *erguiste*, *irguió*, *erguimos*, *erguisteis*, *irguieron*.*Erguire*, &c.; *Erguiria*, &c.*Hierga*, *hiergas*, *hierga*, *hirgamos*, *hirgais*, *hiergan*.*Hirguiera*, &c.; *Hirguiese*, &c.; *Hirguiére*, &c.*Hiergue*, *erguid*; *Erguiendo*, *erguido*.

XXVII.

Ir, To go.*Voy*, *vas*, *va*, *vamos*, *vais*, *van*; *Iba*, &c.*Fui*, *fuiste*, *fue*, *fuimos*, *fuisteis*, *fueron*; *Ire*, &c.; *Iria*, &c.*Vaya*, &c.; *Fuera*, &c.; *Fuese*, &c.; *Ve*, *id*; *Yendo*, *ido*.

XXVIII.

Oir, To hear.*Oygo*, *oyes*, *oye*, *oímos*, *ois*, *oyen*; *Oía*, &c.*Oí*, *oiste*, *oyó*, *oímos*, *oisteis*, *oyeron*.*Oiré*, &c.; *Oiria*, &c.*Oiga*, *oigas*, &c.; *Oyera*, &c.; *Oyese*, &c.;*Oyere*, &c.*Oye*, *oid*; *Oyendo*, *oido*.

XXIX.

Pedir, To ask, to request.*Pido*, *pides*, *pide*, *pedímos*, *pedís* *piden*; *Pedia*, &c.*Pedí*, *pedíste*, *pidió*, *pedimos*, *pedisteis*, *pidieron*.*Pediré*, &c.; *Pediria*, &c.; *Pida*, &c.; *Pidiera*,&c.; *Pidiese*, &c.; *Pidiere*, &c.*Pide*, *pidid*; *Pidiendo*, *pedido*.

XXX.

Podrir, To rot.*Pudro*, *pudres*, *pudre*, *podrímos*, *podris*, *pudren*;
Podria, &c.*Podrí*, *podríste*, *pudrió*, *podrímos*, *podristeis*,
pudrieron, *podriré*, &c.; *Podriria*, &c.*Pudra*, *pudras*, &c.: *Pudriera*, &c.; *Pudriese*,
&c.; *Pudriere*, &c.*Pudre*, *podrid*; *Pudriendo*, *podrido*.

XXXI.

Salir, To go out, To turn out, To issue forth.

Salgo, sales, sale, salimos, salis, salen.

Salia, &c.

Salí, &c.

Saldré, saldras, &c.; Saldría, &c.; Salga, &c.;

Saliera, &c.; Saliese, &c.

Saliere, &c.; Sal, salid; Saliendo, salido.

XXXII.

Venir, To come.

Vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venis, vienen.

Venia, &c.; Vine, veniste, vino, venimos, venisteis, vinieron.

Vendré, &c.; Vendría, &c.; Venga, vengas, &c.;

Viniera, &c.

Viniese, viniere; Ven, venid, viniendo, venido.

110. It will be seen from the following list, that, Firstly, there are no other verbs conjugated like

<i>Andar</i> ,		<i>Erguír</i> .
<i>Dar</i> ,	<i>Saber</i> ,	<i>Ir</i> .
<i>Caber</i> ,		<i>Asir</i> .

Secondly, that there are none conjugated like the following, except their compounds:—

<i>Traer</i> ,	as <i>Detraer</i> ,	<i>Abstraher</i> , &c.
<i>Poner</i> ,	" <i>Componer</i> ,	<i>Deponer</i> , &c.
<i>Ver</i> ,	" <i>Prever</i> ,	<i>Antever</i> , &c.
<i>Venir</i> ,	" <i>Convenir</i> ,	<i>Disconvenir</i> , &c.
<i>Decir</i> ,	" <i>Desdecir</i> ,	<i>Predecir</i> .
<i>Hacer</i> ,	" <i>Deshacer</i> ,	<i>Contrahecer</i> .
<i>Herir</i> ,	" <i>Adherir</i>	

<i>Querer,</i>	as	<i>Requerer.</i>	
<i>Placer,</i>	"	<i>Deplacer.</i>	
<i>Oir,</i>	"	<i>Reoir.</i>	
<i>Valer,</i>	"	<i>Disvaler.</i>	
<i>Caer,</i>	"	<i>Recaer.</i>	<i>Decaer.</i>
<i>Salir,</i>	"	<i>Resalir.</i>	
<i>Bendecir,</i>	"	<i>Maldecir.</i>	

Therefore, verbs beginning with any of the following prepositions have not been inserted in the list; namely, *Ab*, *abs*, *a*, *ad*, *ante*; *Com*, *con*, *contra*; *De*, *des*, *di*, *dis*; *Em*, *en*, *es*; *Im*, *in*; *Ob*; *Per*, *pre*, *pro*; *Re*, *retro*; *Sobre*, *sos*, *so*, *sui*, *sub*, *subs*; *Tra*, *trans*, *tras*.

So that, Thirdly, the only verbs like which a number of other verbs are conjugated, are the following:—

<i>Acertar,</i>	<i>Pedir,</i>	<i>Cocer.</i>
	<i>Entender,</i>	<i>Dormir.</i>
<i>Acordar,</i>	<i>Absolver.</i>	

If, then, you wish to know how any verbs are conjugated, beginning with any one of these prepositions, look for the verb itself.

EXAMPLE.

For	<i>Abstener,</i>	see	<i>Tener.</i>
"	<i>Avenir,</i>	"	<i>Venir.</i>
"	<i>Contraher,</i>	"	<i>Traher.</i>
"	<i>Contraponer,</i>	"	<i>Poner.</i>
"	<i>Desdecir,</i>	"	<i>Decir.</i>
"	<i>Exponer,</i>	"	<i>Poner.</i>
"	<i>Prevenir,</i>	"	<i>Venir, &c.</i>

ON THE USE OF THE DIFFERENT MODES AND TENSES.

Indicative Mode (or Mood.)

1.—Present time (or tense.)

111. The English say, “I do,” “I do do,” or “I am doing:” for instance, *I read, I do read, or, I am reading.* The Spaniards can only say, *I do, or I am doing;* as, *I read, or, I am reading.*

I believe it;	<i>Lo creo.</i>
I do not believe it;	<i>No lo creo.</i>
I am listening;	<i>Estoy escuchando.</i>

2.—Imperfect and Preterite.

112. The English say, “I did,” “I did do,” or, “I was doing.” The Spaniards can only say, *I did, or, was doing.*

I loved him tenderly;	<i>Le amé tiernamente.</i>
He came every day;	<i>Venia todos los dias.</i>
I did not understand you;	<i>No le entendí a Vd.</i>
I was writing;	<i>Estaba escribiendo.</i>

113. *Question.* As there are, then, two modes of expressing a time past in Spanish, when am I to use the Imperfect, when the Preterite?

Answer. Whenever for the word *did* you can substitute in English the words “*usually did,*” “*always did,*” “*generally did,*” “*was doing,*” “*used to do,*” “*or, was engaged in doing,*” “*was in the habit of doing,*” without making bad sense in English, use the Imperfect in Spanish; if not, use the Preterite.

EXAMPLES.

114. He *came* every Saturday to my house last summer, and *returned* to town two days afterwards. Whilst he *was* with me, we *occupied* ourselves various ways. We *read*; we *played*; we *talked*. Yesterday he *came* but *did not find* me at home. He *waited* an hour; I then *came* in. He *took* me by the hand and *communicated* to me an affair of importance. We *dined* together; *smoked* a couple of segars; *played* a game of chess; afterwards he *took* leave of me and *returned* to town.

Let the learner point out to his teacher whether the verbs in Italics ought to be in Spanish in the Imperfect or Preterite. In order to enable him to do so with certainty, let him ask himself the following questions:

115. Can I say—Last summer *he used to come*? *Was in the habit of coming*? *Used to return* to town? Whilst *he was engaged in staying* with me? *We used to occupy ourselves*? *We used to read*? *We generally played*? *Sometimes talked*? *Always dined together*? Yes, I can; then I must put these verbs in the Imperfect.

Can I say—Yesterday *he used to come*? He did not *generally find* me at home? Yesterday *he used to wait* for an hour? Yesterday *I always came* in? Yesterday he was occupied in taking me by the hand, and always *communicated* to me an affair? Yesterday *we usually dined* together? Yesterday we *always smoked*, &c.? No, I cannot; it would be nonsense; then to put these verbs in the Preterite.

116. Observe, that if you really wish to use the terms, “I used to do,” “he used to do,” you may render this verb by *soler*.—(See Irregular Verbs, No. 6.)

He used to come;

Solia venir.

We used to dine together;

Soliamos comer juntos.

3.—The Future

117. Is designated in English by the auxiliary verbs *shall* or *will*, and is used in Spanish as in English.

I shall see that urn ;	} <i>Veré aquella urna.</i>
Thou wilt deign to be	
his mother ;	
	} <i>Dignarás de ser su madre.</i>

4.—Conditional Mood

118. Is rendered in English by the auxiliary verbs *should* or *would*; (*could* has nothing to do with it, though most absurdly mixed up with *should*, *would*, *may*, and *might*, in the best English grammar:) *could* is the past of *can*, and is rendered by *Poder*.—(See Irregular Verbs, No. XIV.)

This mode is used to express that we positively *would do* or *would have done* an action, *if* other circumstances permitted us to do or to have done so: hence the performance depends on a condition.

Thou wouldst lose that sweet peace if thou deliveredst thyself up to vice.	} <i>Perderias aquella dulce paz, si te entregaras al vicio.</i>

The conditional *should* or *would* is always rendered by the termination *ria* in all verbs, whether regular or irregular.

119. Observe, that whenever, as in English, the verb *To be* is followed by the present participle, it is to be rendered by *Estar*, and never by *Ser*.

I am reading; he was writing.	} <i>Estoy leyendo, él estaba escribiendo.</i>

Subjunctive Mood.

Present time

120. Is formed in English with the auxiliary verbs *may* or *let*, or the conjunction "that," either expressed or understood,* coming before the verb.

EXAMPLES.

He may come in, or let him come in. *Entre, or que entre.*

121. The Subjunctive Mood is always used after a verb expressing permission, hope, desire, wish, or command, followed by *que*; that is "(in order) that."

¡O amistad! no permitas QUE el engaño se vista tu librea con que destruye a la intencion sincera.—Don Quixote. Oh, friendship! mayst thou not permit, that deception put on that livery with which it destroys sincere intention. (Literally translated, *mayst thou not permit.*)

That is, *I wish, I hope, I desire, that* thou do not permit, &c.; not *will, not desire, &c.*; that deceit *dress* herself, &c.

Imperfect.

122. The Imperfect of the Subjunctive has two terminations, *ra* and *se*; as *amara* and *amase*; *bebiera* and *bebiese*. Each has its distinct use.

123. The termination *ra* is used to express the circumstance on which the performance of another action depends; as

Si no fuera por él, yo lo habria hecho. Had it not been for him I would have done it.

* Whether the conjunction (*que*) be expressed or not in English, it must be expressed in Spanish.

The termination *se* expresses uncertainty or doubt.

<i>Por poco que hubiese tardado,</i>	Had he delayed ever so little,
<i>Tulio habria ido a buscarlos.</i>	Tullus would have gone in quest of them.

124. From the preceding example, it appears that *should* is sometimes, and, indeed, often rendered by that termination in Spanish, and *vice versa*; the sense or meaning is, therefore, to be consulted, and the Imperfect of the Subjunctive is never to be confounded with the Conditional, as is generally and most absurdly done in nearly all the grammars of the Spanish language.

125.—The Future Subjunctive.

As the Future Indicative is used to express that an action will positively be performed, so the Future of the Subjunctive implies that, though an action will be done, the time is uncertain, and that another action will depend on it.

<i>Por cierto vendra y cuando viniere nos explicara todo.</i>	He <i>will</i> surely come; (fut. indic.;) and <i>when</i> he shall come, (fut. sub.,) he will explain (fut. indic.) every thing.
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126.—Imperative Mood.

Strictly speaking there can be but *one* person (singular and plural) in the Imperative Mood; namely, the second, or he whom we address. If I say "let him come," I can only address myself to one or more individuals, though I am speaking of, or alluding to, a third person. The first person

(plural, of course) and the third of the Imperative are always the same as the first and third person plural of the Subjunctive Mood, and used as such.

Use of the Infinitive Mood.

127. The difficulty in the use of the Infinitive Mood consists in knowing, first, *when* or when *not* to render, in Spanish, the English preposition *to*; and secondly, in those cases in which it is to be rendered, *how* to render it, whether by *de*, *a*, *por*, *para*, *con*, *en*, &c.; for instance:

To oppose oneself <i>to</i> anything;	<i>Oponerse A algo.</i>
To appear <i>to</i> be <i>so</i> ;	<i>Parecer ser así.</i>
To advise <i>to</i> do a thing;	<i>Aconsejar DE hacer algo.</i>
To conform oneself <i>to</i> anything;	<i>Conformarse CON algo.</i>
To be born <i>to</i> labor;	<i>Nacer PARA trabajar, &c.</i>

Of these will be treated under the head of the Prepositions; at present it is only necessary to observe, that,

128. Generally, whenever you can, for the Infinitive in English, substitute the present participle, (in English likewise,) you may render *to* by *de*.

He ceased <i>to</i> speak, or	} <i>Acabó DE hablar.</i>
He ceased <i>speaking</i> ,	

129. That, whenever you can substitute for the word *to* the words "*in order to*," "*for the purpose of*," "*with a view of*," render *to* by *por*, or *para*. Directions for the *choice* in these two words are given below, No. 196, and seq.

To be born <i>to</i> labor; that is,	} <i>Nacer PARA trabajar.</i>
<i>in order to</i> labor; <i>for the</i>	
<i>purpose of</i> laboring, &c.	

130. Whenever the verb is used as an abstract idea, the preposition is not rendered; the test is, when you can render it by the present participle.

To eat is indispensable, or *eat-* *Comer* (or *EL comer*) *es indis-*
ing is indispensable. *pensable.*

131. By referring to the list of Prepositions you will ascertain how the preposition *to* is to be rendered before an Infinitive; for, as this depends on the word which precedes that preposition in Spanish, all you have to do is, to know the meaning of the latter in Spanish.

EXAMPLE.

I am glad *to* see you.

Look for the words *To be glad*, you will find *Alegrarse*; look in the list for *Alegrarse*, you will find it followed by *de*.

Me alegre DE *ver a Vd.*
He induces me *to* do it.

To induce, *Inducer*, followed by *a*.
Me induce A *hacerlo*.

ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH AUXILIARY VERBS.

132. The Spaniards have no auxiliary verbs except *to have* and *to be*; the English have many, which they use according to the time when, and circumstances under which, an action is stated to be performed; thus, *Do* is always used when speaking of a time present, *Did* of a time past, *Shall* or

Will of a future period, and so with the rest. Consequently, when these auxiliary verbs are used before any verb, the tense in which they are so used must be rendered by a corresponding tense in Spanish. For instance, "*I shall give.*" *Shall* being used when speaking of a future period, use the future tense of the verb *to give* (*Dar*) in Spanish, *Daré*.

1.—Of *Do* and *Did*.

133. *Do*, when merely the sign of the present, and *Did*, when of the past, are not rendered in Spanish; as,

I <i>do</i> understand you;	<i>Le entiendo a Vd.</i>
I <i>do</i> not understand you;	<i>No le entiendo a Vd.</i>
I <i>did</i> see her;	<i>La ví.</i>
I <i>did</i> not see her;	<i>No la ví.</i>

134. But, when *to do* is used as a verb *distinctly*, it is rendered by *Hacer*.—(See Irregular Verbs, No. XI.)

He <i>does</i> nothing;	<i>No HACE nada.</i>
He <i>did</i> everything;	<i>Lo HIZO todo.</i>

2.—*Shall* and *Will*.

135. *Shall* is *always* the sign of the future, and has no other use in Spanish; but *will* is rendered by *Querer*, when it means *to be willing*, (Latin, *volo*.)

I shall see that urn; thou wilt deign to be his mother; you <i>will</i> abandon me:	<i>La vere aquella urna; dig- narás de ser su madre; QUEREIS abandonarme.</i>
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136.—*Should* and *Would*

Are both used in English as the sign of the Conditional Mood, and, when so, have no word in Spanish by which to render them; their equivalent is always *ria*.

137. But *should* is often used in the sense of *ought*; it must then be rendered in Spanish by the verb *Deber*, or *Haber de*.

We *should* love God, (or we }
ought to love God;) } DEBEMOS amar á Dios.

138. And *would* is used as the past of *will*, or to be willing, (Latin, *volo*;) it is then rendered by *Querer*.—(See Irregular Verbs, No. XV.)

She *would* go to these games; QUIISO ir a estos juegos.

139.—*May* and *Might*.

May, when used as the sign of the present tense of the Subjunctive Mood, and *might* as that of the same mood, are not rendered by any word in Spanish.

He *may* come or not, I shall } *Que venga o no, yo no hablaré*
not speak to him; } *con él.*

140. But *may* has other meanings of itself; namely, *to permit*; it is then rendered by *permitir*, or to have the power, by *poder*.

We *may* go out; we have ob- } *Nos es permitido, or, permiso*
tained leave to go out; } *de salir.*

141. A possibility.

It *may* rain; I shall take my } *PUEDE llover llevaré mi para-*
umbrella; } *gua.*

(See also the rules on the use of the Moods and Tenses.)

142. *Might* has the same use with regard to the Imperfect, as *may* has with regard to the Present.

The Verbs to be, and to have.

Of the use of these verbs will be treated separately, hereafter.

143. The Auxiliary Verbs are often used in English elliptically; in Spanish the word to which they are prefixed or refer, must be rendered.

Do you see her? Yes I *do* ; *La ve vd?* *Si la* VEO.
(see her;)

Shall you go this evening to the theatre? No, I *shall* not (go;)
Ira vd. esta noche al teatro?
No señor no IRE.

144. The Auxiliary Verbs are often separated from the Infinitive in English; you must join them together before you can render them by a corresponding tense in Spanish; as

I *shall*, under no circumstances, *permit* this. *De ningun modo* PERMITIRE *esto.*

On the use of the Verbs *Haber* and *Tener*, (to have,) *Ser* and *Estar*, (to be,) and the *Participle*.

145. In the Spanish language there are two words for the auxiliary verb *To have*, and two also for the auxiliary verb *To be*; the question arises, when am I to use the one, when the other of these two words, to render these two verbs in Spanish.

As the proper use of these verbs (*To have* and *To be*) depends, in a great measure, on their connection with the participle, it will be necessary to say a few words on that part of speech.

146. First,—The participle, as its name implies, partakes of the nature of the verb and of that of the adjective: of the nature of the verb as in the following sentence — “they have pursued their enemies:” of the nature of the adjective — “the enemies are pursued.”

In the former of these two sentences the participle expresses the nature of the action done; in the latter, it expresses the state produced by the action on the noun.

147. Secondly,—In the Spanish and other Latin dialects, (viz., the French, Italian, and Portuguese, and likewise in the German language,) words expressing quality, i. e., adjectives, undergo certain modifications; consequently, the participle, when used as an adjective, must be subject to the same laws.

Having laid down these propositions, we shall now proceed more directly to treat of the verbs *to have* and *to be*.

The words for *to have*, are

Haber (from the Latin *Habeo, Habere*) and
Tener “ “ “ *Teneo, Tenere*.

The two words for *to be*, are

Ser (from the Latin *Sum, Esse*) and
Estar “ “ “ *Sto, Stare*.

Of HABER and TENER, *To have.*

148. *Haber* is used in the compound tenses of other verbs by letting it be followed by the passive participle, when the latter is used to express the nature of the action done at some past period.

149. *Tener* is used to express that we have, hold, or possess any thing or object.

150. Hence, the verb *Tener* is followed by a noun.

151. *Tener* may, however, be followed by a passive participle; viz., when we wish to express not only that we have hold or possess any object, but, that we possess it in the state expressed by the passive participle.

EXAMPLES.

1. HE *recibido cartas* ;
I have received letters.
2. *Tengo cartas* ;
I have letters.
3. I have received the letters ;
TENGO RECIBIDAS *las cartas* ?

When am I to render the words "I have received letters," by

HE *recibido cartas* ? when by
TENGO RECIBIDAS *cartas* ?

152. Answer. When you merely wish to express that you have done the act of receiving letters, use *haber*, with the passive participle unaltered.

153. When you wish to express that you have or *hold* the letters which you have received ; that is, that you have or hold received letters, use *tener*, with the participle altered.

154. Your correspondent sends you three letters, desiring you to forward them.

If you answer his letter *after* having forwarded the letters, stating that you had received the letters and forwarded them, say, **HE recibido las cartas, y las HE ENTREGADO al señor N., &c.**

155. But, should you acknowledge the receipt of his letters previous to forwarding them, say, **TENGO RECIBIDAS las cartas, y las entregaré al señor N.;** because, in the first instance, you can only state that you have done the act of receiving the letters—you do not then any more *hold* or *possess* them; the letters are not affected by the word received, whilst, in the second instance, you not only have done the act of receiving the letters, but you actually *hold* or *possess* them in a *received* state; you hold *received* letters. The participle here has the nature of the adjective. Nor can you say **TENGO ENTREGADAS las cartas.** It would be nonsense to say that you *have* or *hold* the letters *received*, or *received* letters, whilst you have actually delivered them.

156. Again:—

I have written three letters :
HE ESCRITO tres cartas ; or,
TENGO ESCRITAS tres cartas.

HE ESCRITO tres cartas, when you have sent the letters away; the verb *Haber* and the passive participle unaltered, because you can only express the nature of the action done.

157. But, whilst the letters which you have written are yet in your possession, use *Tener*, and let the passive participle agree with the noun, because you have not only done the act of writing

the letters, but you still *hold* or *possess* them; namely, written letters: here the passive participle is equivalent to an adjective.

158. From what has been said, it will be evident that we can never use the verb *Tener* before the passive participle, unless the latter implies possession as well as action; or, in other words, unless we can, in English, substitute the words *to hold* or *possess* for *to have*: such are the following and similar expressions:—

I have smoked a pipe;
They had travelled much;
We had snuffed the candle;
 The houses which *I have sold*;^{*}
They will have mounted the breach;
They would have stormed the citadel;
She has mended her pens.

159. Whenever the verb *to have* is followed by another verb in the Infinitive Mood, it is to be rendered by *Tener*, and the preposition *to* by *que*: *I have to write*, *Tengo que escribir*.

* It will appear, hence, that the Spaniards have the advantage in point of philological correctness over the French; for it is a rule in the French language, that, whenever the noun precedes the passive participle, the latter must agree in number and gender with the former; but, when the passive participle precedes the noun, the former is unalterable. In the expression, *J'ai vendu les maisons*, this is correct enough; but, in the following, *Les maisons que j'ai vendues*, it is absurd to make the participle agree in number and gender with the noun by which it is preceded. The Portuguese (that barbarous and inharmonious dialect of the Spanish) is even worse by using the verb *Ter* instead of *Haver*.

Of SER and ESTAR, (To be.)

160. *Ser* expresses the nature or mere existence of an object, its natural and inherent properties; *Estar*, the accidental circumstances in which the noun is placed;

Ser, therefore, is used in answer to the question, *what* is the thing? *Estar*, after the question *how* or *where* is the thing? To be a man; SER *hombre*, (what is the noun? *Ser*.) To be content, ESTAR *contento*, (*how* is the noun? *Estar*.) To be at home, ESTAR, *en casa*, (*where* is the noun, *Estar*.) This man is lame, (born so,) *Este hombre ES cojo*. This man is lame, (he had a fall, and will be well again next week,) *Este hombre ESTA cojo*.

161. *Question*. When am I to use *Ser*, when *Estar*, for the verb *to be*, before a participle?

Answer. Use *Estar* always before the present participle in *do*, (by some grammarians called the gerund,) because the present participle in *do* expresses that the noun is doing an action on another noun which follows, whether expressed or understood; as

Estan cantando (una cancion;)
They are singing (a song;)

And, as they may discontinue the action, they are placed in the state expressed by the participle during a certain period only; and *Ser* always before the present participle in *te*; because the present participle in *te* expresses the nature of the noun (whether expressed or understood) assumed by the action; as

Son *amantes*, they are lovers, (loving ones, loving men, &c.;)

Son *dependientes*, they are dependants, (dependant ones, dependant persons;)

Soy *estudiante*, I am a student, (a studying one, a studying person.)

162. Before a passive participle use *Ser* when you wish to express the *nature* of the action done ;

163. *Estar*, when you wish to express the state produced on the noun by the action.

EXAMPLES.

These letters *were written* by my partner yesterday, and they *were already written* when I came in ;

Estas cartas FUERON escritas ayer por mi socio, y ESTABAN ya escritas cuando yo entré.

The passive participle, in the former part of the sentence, expresses the *nature* of the action done ; in the second part, the state produced on the noun. Were I to substitute *Ser* for *Estar*, and *Estar* for *Ser*, in the preceding sentence, it would read thus : “ These letters *had been written* by my partner yesterday, *before* I came in, and he *did write* them when I came in, which would not only be a palpable contradiction, but also an absurdity.

These children *were abandoned* by their parents, and, when we found them, they *were abandoned* yet ;

Estos niños FUERON abandonados de sus padres, y cuando los hallamos ESTABAN todavia abandonados.

164. From the foregoing rules and examples, it appears that the passive participle is *always* to agree with the noun, after the verbs *Ser* and *Estar*, though it would be more correct, if the passive participle were unchangeable after the verb *Ser*.

165. *Question.* As some verbs have *two* passive participles, a regular and irregular, (see the list of them, No. 168,) which of these am I to use after the verb *Ser*, which after the verb *Estar* ?

Answer. When you wish merely to express the

nature of the action done, use the first or regular with *Ser*; when the state produced by the action on the noun, the irregular participle with *Estar*.

EXAMPLES.

They *were awakened* from their slumbers, and, as soon as *they were awakened*, (awake,) they beheld their misfortune;
 FUERON DESPERTADOS *de su sueño y luego que ESTUVIERON DESPIERTOS vieron su desgracia.*

166. The same with *Haber* and *Tener*.

After *having taken* them, they *kept* them *prisoners*, (as taken;)
 Despues de HABER los PRENDIDO los tuvieron PRESOS.

They *had broken* shields;
 Hubieron rompido escudos. (They had done the act of breaking shields.)

TUVIERON escudos ROTOS;
 They *had shields that were broken*, or in a shattered state.

167. It may, perhaps, not be unnecessary to state here, that the English often use the passive participle with the verb *To be* before it, without wishing it to be inferred that the action actually *has been done*; for instance:

It is said that,—it is expected that,—it is supposed that,—&c. These expressions are synonymous with *they say, people expect, one supposes, &c.*; now, to render these and similar expressions in Spanish, use the verb in the third person singular, preceded by the word *se*, synonymous with the French *on* and German *man*,* or the Latin *verba passiva*; as

It is said *Se dice.*
 It is expected . . . *Se espera, &c.*
 It was supposed . . *Se suponía.*

*French—*On dit que* German—*Man sagt dasz.*
 " *L'on espère que . . .* " *Man hoffet dasz.*
 " *On croit que* " *Man denckt dasz.*

168.—LIST OF VERBS

That have *two* participles, *regular* and *irregular*, and of such as have only an irregular participle.

		IRREGULAR.	REGULAR.
<i>Abrir,</i>	to open,	<i>abierto,</i>	_____
<i>Absolver,</i>	to absolve,	<i>absuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Ahitar,</i>	{ to overload } { the stomach, }	<i>ahito,</i>	<i>ahitado.</i>
<i>Anteponer,</i>	to prefer,	<i>antepuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Antever,</i>	to foresee,	<i>antevisto,</i>	_____
<i>Bendecir,</i>	to bless,	<i>bendito,</i>	<i>bendecido.</i>
<i>Compeler,</i>	to compel,	<i>compulso,</i>	<i>compelido.</i>
<i>Componer,</i>	to compose,	<i>compuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Concluir,</i>	to conclude,	<i>concluso,</i>	<i>concluido.</i>
<i>Confundir,</i>	to confound,	<i>confuso,</i>	<i>confundido.</i>
<i>Contradecir,</i>	to contradict,	<i>contradicho,</i>	_____
<i>Contrahacer,</i>	to counterfeit,	<i>contrahecho,</i>	_____
<i>Convencer,</i>	to convince,	<i>convicto,</i>	<i>convencido.</i>
<i>Convertir,</i>	to convert,	<i>convierto,</i>	<i>convertido.</i>
<i>Cubrir,</i>	to cover,	<i>cubierto,</i>	_____
<i>Decir,</i>	to say,	<i>dicho,</i>	_____
<i>Deponer,</i>	to depose,	<i>depuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Descomponer,</i>	to discompose,	<i>descompuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Descubrir,</i>	to discover,	<i>descubierto,</i>	_____
<i>Desdecirse,</i>	to retract,	<i>desdicho,</i>	_____
<i>Desenvolver,</i>	to unroll,	<i>desenvuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Deshacer,</i>	to undo,	<i>deshecho,</i>	_____
<i>Despertar,</i>	to awake,	<i>despierto,</i>	<i>despertado.</i>
<i>Disolver,</i>	to dissolve,	<i>disuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Disponer,</i>	to dispose,	<i>dispuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Elegir,</i>	to elect,	<i>electo,</i>	<i>elegido.</i>
<i>Encubrir,</i>	to conceal,	<i>encubierto,</i>	_____
<i>Envolver,</i>	to wrap,	<i>envuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Enjugar,</i>	to dry,	<i>enjuto,</i>	<i>enjugado.</i>
<i>Escribir,</i>	to write,	<i>escrito,</i>	_____
<i>Excluir,</i>	to exclude,	<i>excluso,</i>	<i>excluido.</i>

		IRREGULAR.	REGULAR.
<i>Expeler,</i>	to expel,	<i>expulso,</i>	<i>expelido.</i>
<i>Exponer,</i>	to expose,	<i>expuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Expresar,</i>	to express,	<i>expreso,</i>	<i>expresado.</i>
<i>Extinguir,</i>	to extinguish,	<i>extinto,</i>	<i>extinguido.</i>
<i>Fijar,</i>	to fix,	<i>fijo,</i>	<i>fijado.</i>
<i>Freir,</i>	to fry,	<i>frito,</i>	<i>freido.</i>
<i>Hacer,</i>	to do or make,	<i>hecho,</i>	_____
<i>Hartar,</i>	to satiate,	<i>harto,</i>	<i>hartado.</i>
<i>Imponer,</i>	to impose,	<i>impuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Imprimir,</i>	to print,	<i>impreso,</i>	_____
<i>Incluir,</i>	to include,	<i>incluso,</i>	<i>incluido.</i>
<i>Incurrir,</i>	to incur,	<i>incurso,</i>	<i>incurrido.</i>
<i>Indisponer,</i>	to indispose,	<i>indispuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Insertar,</i>	to insert,	<i>inserto,</i>	<i>insertado.</i>
<i>Invertir,</i>	to invert,	<i>inverso,</i>	<i>invertido.</i>
<i>Injerir,</i>	to graft,	<i>injerto,</i>	<i>injerido.</i>
<i>Juntar,</i>	to join,	<i>junto,</i>	<i>juntado.</i>
<i>Maldecir,</i>	to curse,	<i>maldito,</i>	<i>maldecido.</i>
<i>Manifestar,</i>	to manifest,	<i>manifiesto,</i>	<i>manifestado.</i>
<i>Marchitar,</i>	to fade,	<i>marchito,</i>	<i>marchitado.</i>
<i>Morir,</i>	to die,	<i>muerto,</i>	_____
<i>Omitir,</i>	to omit,	<i>omiso,</i>	<i>omitido.</i>
<i>Oponer,</i>	to oppose,	<i>opuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Oprimir,</i>	to oppress,	<i>opreso,</i>	<i>oprimido.</i>
<i>Perfeccionar,</i>	to perfect,	<i>perfecto,</i>	<i>perfeccionado.</i>
<i>Poner,</i>	to place or put,	<i>puesto,</i>	_____
<i>Predecir,</i>	to predict,	<i>predicho,</i>	_____
<i>Prender,</i>	to seize,	<i>preso,</i>	<i>prendido.</i>
<i>Preponer,</i>	to place first,	<i>prepuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Prescribir,</i>	to prescribe,	<i>prescrito,</i>	<i>prescrito.</i>
<i>Presuponer,</i>	to presuppose,	<i>presupuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Prever,</i>	to foresee,	<i>previsto,</i>	_____
<i>Proponer,</i>	to propose,	<i>propuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Proscribir,</i>	to proscribe,	<i>proscrito,</i>	_____
<i>Proveer,</i>	to provide,	<i>provisto,</i>	<i>proveido.</i>
<i>Recluir,</i>	to shut up,	<i>recluso,</i>	<i>recluido.</i>
<i>Rehacer,</i>	to do over again,	<i>rehecho,</i>	_____
<i>Reponer,</i>	to replace,	<i>repuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Resolver,</i>	to resolve,	<i>resuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Rever,</i>	to review,	<i>revisto,</i>	_____
<i>Revolver,</i>	to revolve,	<i>revuelto,</i>	_____
<i>Romper,</i>	to break,	<i>roto,</i>	<i>rompido.</i>

		IRREGULAR.	REGULAR.
<i>Satisfacer,</i>	to satisfy,	<i>satisfecho,</i>	_____
<i>Sobreponer,</i>	to place over,	<i>sobrepuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Soltar,</i>	to let go,	<i>suelto,</i>	<i>soltado.</i>
<i>Suponer,</i>	to suppose,	<i>supuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Suprimir,</i>	to suppress,	<i>supreso,</i>	<i>suprimido.</i>
<i>Trasponer,</i>	to transpose,	<i>traspuesto,</i>	_____
<i>Ver,</i>	to see,	<i>visto,</i>	_____
<i>Volver,</i>	to return,	<i>vuelto,</i>	_____

169. There is this peculiarity in the following passive participles, that they do not affect the noun, and are used in an active sense, thus: though *cansado* means tired, and we may say *estoy cansado*, I am tired, we may also say *cosa cansada*, it is a tiresome thing, or *tiring* thing. Again: *Leido* is, literally, *read*; *he leido la carta*, I have read the letter; but we say, *es hombre leido*, he is a *learned* man; literally, a *read* man, which is nonsense, for a man cannot be *read*.

The following is a list of them:—

	LITERAL MEANING.	CONVENTIONAL MEANING.
<i>Agradecido,</i>	thanked,	thankful, or grateful.
<i>Atrevido,</i>	dared,	daring, or bold.
<i>Callado,</i>	unmentioned,	reserved, or silent.
<i>Cansado,</i>	tired,	tiresome, annoying.
<i>Comedido,</i>	mused,	mild, or gentle.
<i>Desesperado,</i>	despaired,	despairing, or desperate.
<i>Disimulado,</i>	dissembled,	shy, or crafty.
<i>Entendido,</i>	understood,	intelligent.
<i>Esforzado,</i>	encouraged,	courageous, resolute.
<i>Fingido,</i>	feigned,	hypocritical.
<i>Leido,</i>	read,	learned.
<i>Medido,</i>	measured,	unassuming.
<i>Mirado,</i>	looked at,	circumspect.
<i>Moderado,</i>	moderated,	moderate.
<i>Ocasionado,</i>	occasioned, caused,	provoking.
<i>Osado,</i>	the same as,	<i>atrevido.</i>
<i>Parado,</i>	stopped,	idle, or inactive.
<i>Partido,</i>	divided,	munificent, or liberal.

	LITERAL MEANING.	CONVENTIONAL MEANING.
<i>Pausado,</i>	paused,	quiet, tranquil, &c.
<i>Porfiado,</i>	contended,	pertinacious, or obstinate.
<i>Preciado,</i>	valued,	valuable, or precious.
<i>Presumido,</i>	presumed,	presumptuous, or arrogant.
<i>Recatado,</i>	concealed,	cautious, or prudent.
<i>Sabido,</i>	known,	knowing, or clever.
<i>Sentido,</i>	felt,	sensible, or feeling.
<i>Sufrido,</i>	suffered,	patient, or forbearing.
<i>Transcendido,</i>	transcended,	acute, or keen.
<i>Valido,</i>	availed,	mighty, confident.

OF AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

170. The Spaniards make use of certain syllables, which, when joined to a noun, convey an idea of bigness or smallness, coarseness or neatness.

171. Those of bigness are, *on, ona, azo, onazo*;

172. Those of smallness, *ito, ico, iquito, illo, iquillo, cillo, uelo*, and *zuelo*, with their feminines, which are formed by changing *o* into *a*.

173. These augmentatives are formed by substituting them to the last vowel of the noun, if it terminate in a vowel, and by joining them to the noun if it terminate in a consonant; as

Perro, A dog; *Perrazo, perronazo*.

Hombre, A man; *Hombro*.

Muger, A woman; *Mugerona*.

Perro, a dog; *Perrito, perriquito*, a pretty little dog.

" " *Perrillo, perriquillo*, an ugly little dog.

Nieto, a grandchild; *Netezuelo*.

174. Adjectives, likewise, take these augmentatives and diminutives, and even the adjectives, *big* and *little*, themselves; as

Grande, great; *Grandecito*, rather big.

Chico, small; *Chiquito, chiquillo, chicuelo*, very little.

175. Some augmentatives and diminutives are used to express smallness or bigness, with neatness or prettiness; others, smallness or bigness, with ugliness.

176. The diminutives of

Bueno, (good,) *buena*, are *bonito*, *bonita* ;
Buenos, " *buenas*, " *bonitos*, *bonitas* ;

and mean *pretty*.

ADVERBS.

177. Adverbs are generally placed in English *before* the verb; in Spanish they must come after it, though this rule is often violated by good Spanish writers.

He *always* prayed alone; *Oraba SIEMPRE solo.*
Seldom he prayed for himself; *RARA VEZ pedia para sí.*

178. Adverbs may be formed in English by joining *ly* to the adjective. By rendering this *ly* into *mente*, and joining it to the *feminine* of adjectives, you will have an adverb; as *Largo*, large; *Fem.*: *larga*, *largAMENTE*, largely; *Grande*, great; *grandEMENTE*, greatly; *Feliz*, happy; *felizMENTE*, happily.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

179. Prepositions are never placed, as in English, after the verb, but always before it.

What do you complain <i>of</i> ?	¿ DE <i>que se queja</i> Vd.?
Whom do you speak <i>to</i> ?	¿ CON <i>quien habla</i> Vd.?
The man I received it <i>from</i> ;	<i>El hombre</i> DE <i>quien lo recibí.</i>

180. Prepositions are to be repeated before every noun, though omitted in English.

Always were his prayers addressed in favor <i>of</i> the widow or helpless orphan.	<i>Siempre se dirigian sus oraciones en favor</i> DE LA <i>viuda</i> or DEL <i>huerfano desvalido.</i>
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181. No preposition can be followed by the verb in the present participle, as in English, but by the infinitive only.

I am tired <i>of writing</i> ;	<i>Estoy cansado</i> DE <i>ESCRIBIR.</i>
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Except the preposition *en*, (in,) and then only when it is equivalent to “*whilst*” in English.

IN <i>saying this he embraced me.</i>	EN <i>diciendo esto me dio un abrazo.</i>
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182. Some prepositions require other prepositions, or a conjunction after them; such as

<i>Antes de</i> , before.	<i>Detras de</i> , behind.
<i>Fuera de</i> , besides.	<i>Enfrente de</i> , opposite.
<i>Hasta al</i> , until the.	<i>Lejos de</i> , far from.
<i>Encima de</i> , upon.	<i>Mas aca de</i> , on this side of.
<i>Acerca de</i> , concerning.	<i>Mas allá de</i> , beyond.
<i>A cubierto de</i> , under shelter.	<i>Al rededor de</i> , round about.
<i>Ademas de</i> , besides.	<i>Debajo de</i> , under.

Al lado de, beside.

A pesar de, in spite of.

Cerca de, near.

Delante de, before.

Despues de, after.

Dentro de, within.

Conforme a, according to.

Junto a, close to.

Tocante a, concerning.

Antes and *Despues* require *de* when they precede a verb in the Infinitive Mood, but *que* if the verb be in any other mood.

183. If a preposition in any given language were always rendered by the same word in any other given language, there would be no difficulty; but it happens that a preposition in one language is sometimes rendered by one word, sometimes by another in another language; thus, for instance:

The literal meaning of *Of* or *from*, is *De* in Spanish.

"	<i>To</i> or <i>at</i> ,	"	<i>A</i>	"
"	<i>For</i> or <i>by</i> ,	"	<i>Por</i>	"
"	<i>For</i>	"	<i>Para</i>	"
"	<i>With</i>	"	<i>Con</i>	"
"	<i>In</i>	"	<i>En</i>	"
"	<i>On</i> or <i>upon</i> ,	"	<i>Sobre</i>	"

184. But each of these words is often rendered by a different word; thus, *By*, *With*, *To*, &c., are often rendered by *De*, and again, *De* sometimes by *To*, sometimes by *Of* or *From*, at other times by *At*; then again, by *With* or *By*, or *Through*, and so on; so that, indeed, there is no fixed rule when such or such preposition is to be rendered by such or such a word, except the knowledge of such words as require certain prepositions after them, which some grammarians have called government. We shall not quarrel with them about the term, but we think it may be as comfortably dispensed with, as the barbarous terms of *Gerunds*,* *Regimens*, the *Pluperfects*, the *Potential* Moods, the *Syntaxes*, and the whole ancient family of the Latin

cases, from the *Nominative* to the *Ablative*, inclusive; which, however useful, nay, indispensable, and even beautiful, in the Latin, Greek, and oriental languages, are (with the exception of the German) totally useless in the modern languages.*

185. There are certain verbs in English (chiefly of northern extraction) that are composed of a verb and a separable preposition; such as *To take up*, as I *lifted* him *up*. Whenever such verbs are to be rendered in Spanish, no notice is to be taken of such prepositions, but the verbs are to be rendered as if in the preceding example it were—I *lifted up*, or *uplifted* him; *he will pierce the secret through*, or *He will pierce-through*, or *through-pierce*, the secret.

186. A list of English prepositions, with their corresponding prepositions in Spanish.

Above, <i>Encima de</i> .	For, (for the use or benefit of,) <i>Para</i> .	} See No. 196.
Above, (more than,) <i>Mas de</i> .	For, (for the sake of,) <i>Por</i> .	
About, (nearly,) <i>Cerca de</i> .	For, (in behalf of,) <i>Por</i> .	
About, (within,) <i>En</i> .	For, (on account of,) <i>Por</i> .	
About, (about the streets,) <i>Por</i> .	For, (during,) <i>Por</i> .	
About, (on,) <i>Sobre</i> .	For, (instead of,) <i>Por</i> .	
After, <i>Despues de</i> .	For, (in exchange for,) <i>Por</i> .	
After, (according to,) <i>A, segun</i> .	From, <i>De</i> .	
Against, <i>Contra</i> .		

* “Mot gothique barbare, inutile.... Les gens sensés... conviendront avec moi que dans le siècle, dit des lumieres, il est incompréhensible de voir publier des volumes pour débrouiller une seule partie du discours.... Qu’ on oublie toutes ces théories, sur les verbes *passifs*, les verbes *neutres* conjugués avec *avoir* ou avec être, et les participes présents, passés et futurs puis leurs règles, et puis encore, leurs exceptions: enfin toutes ces friperies des rudiments Latins du 15me. siècle qu’ on vient encore abusivement étaler dans nos grammaires dites françaises.”—VANIER.

Against, (fronting,) <i>Enfrente de.</i>	From, (speaking of distance,) <i>Desde.</i>
Among, <i>Entre.</i>	In or into, <i>En.</i>
At, <i>A.</i>	Near, (nigh,) <i>Cerca de.</i>
At, (in,) <i>En.</i>	Of, <i>De.</i>
At, (on,) <i>En.</i>	On or upon, <i>Sobre</i> or <i>En.</i>
At, (through,) <i>Por.</i>	Over, <i>Encima de.</i>
Before, (previous to,) <i>Antes de.</i>	Over, (through,) <i>Por.</i>
Before, (in the presence of,) <i>Delante de.</i>	Round, (around,) <i>Alrededor de</i>
Behind, <i>Detras de.</i>	Through, <i>Por</i> or <i>De.</i>
Beneath, <i>Debajo de.</i>	Till or until, <i>Hasta.</i>
Beside, <i>Al lado de.</i>	To, <i>A.</i>
Beyond, <i>Mas allá de.</i>	Towards, <i>Hácia.</i>
By, <i>Por</i> or <i>De.</i>	Under, <i>Debajo de.</i>
By, (in,) <i>De.</i>	With, <i>Con.</i>
By, (close to,) <i>Junto á.</i>	Within, <i>Dentro de.</i>
	Without, <i>Sin.</i>
	Without, (outside,) <i>Fuera de.</i>

187.—List of words requiring to be followed by *a*.

A.

Abalanzarse <i>a</i> los peligros,	to rush <i>on</i> dangers.
Abandonarse <i>a</i> la suerte,	to abandon oneself <i>to</i> chance.
Abordar una nave <i>a</i> or <i>con</i> otra,	to approach one ship <i>to</i> another.
Aborrecible <i>a</i> la gente,	hateful <i>to</i> the people.
Abrirse <i>a</i> or <i>con</i> sus confidentes,	to unbosom oneself <i>to</i> one's confidents.
Acaecer (algo) <i>a</i> alguno,	something happening <i>to</i> any one.
Acceder <i>á</i> la opinion <i>de</i> otro,	to accede <i>to</i> the opinion of another.
Accesible <i>a</i> los pretendientes,	accessible <i>to</i> pretenders.
Acogerse <i>a</i> alguno,	to have recourse <i>to</i> any one.
Acomodarse <i>al</i> dictamen <i>de</i> otro,	to conform oneself <i>to</i> another's opinion.

Acontecer <i>á</i> los incautos,	to happen <i>to</i> the unwary.
Acostumbrarse <i>à</i> los trabajos,	to accustom oneself <i>to</i> misfortune.
Acreeedor <i>a</i> or <i>de</i> la confianza,	entitled <i>to</i> confidence.
Acusar <i>a</i> alguno,	to accuse any one.
Adelantarse <i>á</i> otros,	to advance <i>before</i> others.
Adherirse <i>a</i> la opinion <i>de</i> otro,	to adhere <i>to</i> the opinion of another.
Aficionarse <i>a</i> leer,	to be fond <i>of</i> reading.
Agradecido <i>a</i> los beneficios,	grateful <i>for</i> benefits.
Agregarse <i>a</i> otros,	to unite oneself <i>to</i> others.
Agrio <i>al</i> gusto,	sour <i>to</i> the taste.
Ajustarse <i>á</i> la razon,	to yield <i>to</i> reason.
Alargarse <i>a</i> la ciudad,	to hasten <i>to</i> the town.
Allanarse <i>a</i> lo justo,	to submit <i>to</i> what is just.
Amable <i>a</i> la gente,	amiable <i>to</i> the people.
Amañarse <i>a</i> escribir,	to be clever <i>in</i> writing.
Anhelar <i>a</i> or <i>por</i> mayor fortuna,	to wish <i>for</i> a better situation.
Aparecerse <i>a</i> alguno,	to appear suddenly <i>before</i> any one.
Apasionarse <i>a</i> los libros,	to be passionately fond <i>of</i> books.
Apegarse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to adhere <i>to</i> anything.
Apelar <i>a</i> otro medio,	to have recourse <i>to</i> other measures.
Apetecible <i>al</i> gusto,	agreeable <i>to</i> the palate.
Aplicarse <i>a</i> los estudios,	to apply oneself <i>to</i> study.
Arreglarse <i>a</i> las leyes,	to conform oneself <i>to</i> the laws.
Arrimarse <i>a</i> la pared,	to lean <i>against</i> the wall.
Arrojarse (algo) <i>a</i> si mismo,	to appropriate anything <i>to</i> oneself.
Arrojarse <i>al</i> peligro,	to run <i>into</i> danger.
Ascender <i>a</i> otro empleo,	to be raised <i>to</i> another employment.
Asomarse <i>a</i> or <i>por</i> la ventana,	to look out at the window.
Asparse <i>a</i> gritos,	to be exhausted <i>with</i> roaring.
Atender <i>a</i> la conversacion,	to attend <i>to</i> the conversation.
Atenerse <i>á</i> lo seguro,	to keep <i>to</i> the side of safety.
Atinar <i>a</i> or <i>con</i> la casa,	to hit <i>upon</i> the house.
Atraer (algo) <i>á</i> sí,	to attract anything <i>to</i> oneself.
Atreverse <i>a</i> cosas grandes,	to dare great things.

Atribuir (algo) <i>a</i> otro,	to attribute anything <i>to</i> another.
Aventajarse <i>a</i> otros,	to gain advantage <i>over</i> others.
Avergonzarse <i>a</i> pedir,	to be ashamed <i>to</i> ask.

B.

Balancear <i>a</i> tal parte,	to hesitate <i>on</i> such a thing.
Bajar <i>a</i> la cueva,	to go down <i>to</i> a cavern.
Brear <i>a</i> chasco,	to jest <i>at</i> one.
Brindar <i>a</i> la salud de otro,	to drink the health <i>of</i> another.

C.

Caer <i>a</i> tal parte,	to look <i>on</i> such a side.
Calentarse <i>al</i> fuego,	to warm oneself <i>at</i> the fire.
Callar la verdad <i>a</i> otro,	to conceal the truth <i>from</i> another.
Caminar <i>a</i> tal lugar,	to travel <i>to</i> such a place.
Capitular <i>a</i> alguno de mal hombre,	to impeach any one <i>for</i> being a bad man.
Ceñirse <i>a</i> lo que se puede,	to keep within bounds.
Circunscribirse <i>a</i> una cosa,	to confine oneself <i>to</i> one thing.
Complacer <i>a</i> otro,	to please another.
Concurrir <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to meet <i>at</i> some place.
Condescender <i>a</i> los ruegos,	to condescend to entreaties.
Conducir algo <i>a</i> un lugar,	to conduct something <i>to</i> a place.
Confesar la culpa <i>al</i> juez,	to confess one's faults <i>to</i> the judge.
Confiar alguna cosa <i>a</i> otro,	to entrust another <i>with</i> anything.
Confinar alguno <i>a</i> tal parte,	to confine any one <i>to</i> such a place.
Conforme <i>a</i> su opinion,	conformable <i>to</i> his opinion.
Consagrarse <i>a</i> Dios,	to consecrate oneself <i>to</i> God.
Contestar <i>a</i> la pregunta,	to reply <i>to</i> the question.
Contraponer esto <i>a</i> aquello,	to put this <i>over against</i> that.
Contravenir <i>a</i> la ley,	to transgress <i>against</i> the law.
Convertirse <i>a</i> Dios,	to be converted <i>to</i> God.
Convidarse <i>a</i> los trabajos,	to make oneself ready <i>to</i> work.
Co-operar <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to co-operate <i>in</i> anything.
Corresponder <i>a</i> los beneficios,	to be grateful <i>for</i> favors received.
Curtirse <i>al</i> ayre,	to tan <i>by</i> the air.

D.

Darse <i>a</i> estudiar,	to give oneself <i>to</i> study.
Deber dinero <i>a</i> alguno,	to owe money <i>to</i> any one.
Decir algo <i>a</i> otro,	to say something <i>to</i> any one.
Dedicar tiempo <i>al</i> estudio,	to devote time <i>to</i> study.
Deferir <i>á</i> otro dictamen,	to adopt the advice <i>of</i> another.
Dilatarse <i>al</i> juez,	to accuse oneself <i>to</i> the judge.
Desagradecido <i>al</i> beneficio,	ungrateful <i>to</i> a favor.
Deshacerse <i>a</i> trabajar,	to work <i>with</i> earnestness.
Devolver la causa <i>al</i> juez,	to let the cause devolve <i>to</i> the judge.
Determinarse <i>a</i> partir,	to determine <i>to</i> depart.
Diferir algo <i>á</i> otro tiempo,	to defer anything <i>to</i> another time.
Disponerse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to prepare oneself <i>for</i> anything.

E.

Elevarse <i>al</i> cielo,	to raise oneself <i>to</i> the skies.
Encaminarse <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to take the road <i>to</i> any part.
Enviar algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to send something <i>to</i> any one.
Escribir cartas <i>a</i> alguno,	to write letters <i>to</i> any body.
Exceder <i>en</i> algo <i>a</i> otro,	to excel any one <i>in</i> anything.

F.

Faltar <i>a</i> la palabra,	to fail <i>in</i> one's promise.
Fiar algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to trust anything <i>to</i> any one.
Flexíble <i>a</i> la razon,	pliant <i>to</i> reason.
Franquearse <i>a</i> otro,	to open oneself <i>to</i> another.

H.

Hacerse <i>a</i> todo,	to be ready <i>for</i> anything.
Habituarse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to accustom oneself <i>to</i> something.
Humanarse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to familiarise oneself <i>to</i> anything.
Humillarse <i>a</i> alguno,	to humble oneself <i>before</i> any one.

I.

Impeler alguno <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to compel any one <i>to</i> anything.
Impenetrable <i>a</i> los mas perspicaces,	impenetrable <i>to</i> the most penetrating.
Imputar la culpa <i>a</i> otro,	to impute the fault <i>to</i> another.
Incitar alguno <i>a</i> algo,	to incite any one <i>to</i> anything.
Incomprehensible <i>a</i> los hombres,	incomprehensible <i>to</i> men.
Increible <i>a</i> muchos,	incredible <i>to</i> many.
Inducir <i>a</i> uno <i>a</i> pecar,	to induce one <i>to</i> sin.
Inflexible <i>a</i> la razon,	inflexible <i>to</i> reason.
Ingrato <i>a</i> los favores,	ungrateful <i>for</i> favors.
Insensible <i>a</i> las injurias,	insensible <i>to</i> injuries.
Insipido <i>al</i> gusto,	insipid <i>to</i> the taste.

J.

Jugar <i>a</i> tal juego,	to play <i>at</i> such a game.
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L.

Ladear una cosa <i>a</i> tal parte,	to lay anything <i>on</i> such a side.
Lanzar algo <i>a</i> otra parte,	to push anything <i>to</i> another place.
Llegar <i>a</i> puerto,	to arrive <i>at</i> a port.
Llevar algo <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to carry anything <i>to</i> any place.

M.

Matarse <i>a</i> trabajar,	to kill oneself <i>with</i> labor.
Molerse <i>a</i> trabajar,	to fatigue oneself <i>with</i> working.
Moverse <i>de</i> una parte <i>a</i> otra,	to move <i>from</i> one side <i>to</i> another.

N.

Navegar <i>a</i> Indias,	to sail <i>to</i> the Indies.
Negarse <i>a</i> la comunicacion,	to deny oneself <i>to</i> company.
Nivelarse <i>a</i> lo justo,	to direct oneself <i>by</i> justice.
Notificar alguna cosa <i>a</i> alguno,	to notify anything <i>to</i> any one.

O.

Obligar <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to oblige any one <i>to</i> anything.
Ofrecer algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to offer anything <i>to</i> any one.
Ofrecerse <i>a</i> los peligros,	to offer oneself <i>to</i> danger.
Oler algo <i>a</i> otra cosa,	to smell <i>after</i> something.
Oponerse <i>a</i> una empresa,	to oppose an undertaking.
Optar <i>a</i> los empleos,	to stand a candidate <i>for</i> an office.
Ovillar <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to draw <i>to</i> any side.

P.

Palmear <i>a</i> alguno,	to shake hands <i>with</i> any body.
Parar <i>a</i> la puerta,	to stop <i>at</i> the door.
Partir <i>a</i> or <i>para</i> Francia,	to set off <i>for</i> France.
Pasar <i>a</i> Madrid,	to go <i>to</i> Madrid.
Pedir algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to ask something <i>from</i> any one.
Ponerse <i>a</i> escribir,	to sit down <i>to</i> write.
Preferir <i>a</i> otro,	to prefer <i>to</i> another.
Prevenir algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to prepare reception <i>for</i> any one.
Proxîmo <i>a</i> morir,	at the point <i>of</i> dying.

Q.

Quebrantar las piernas <i>a</i> alguno,	to break the legs <i>of</i> another.
Quebrar el corazon <i>a</i> alguno,	to break the heart <i>of</i> any one.
Quitar algo <i>a</i> alguno.	to take anything <i>from</i> any one.

R.

Reducir algo <i>a</i> la mitad,	to reduce anything <i>to</i> the half.
Referirse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to refer oneself <i>to</i> anything.
Reglarse <i>a</i> lo justo,	to regulate oneself <i>to</i> what is right.
Rendirse <i>a</i> la razon,	to yield <i>to</i> reason.
Resolverse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to resolve <i>upon</i> anything.
Responder <i>a</i> la pregunta,	to answer <i>to</i> a question.
Restituirse <i>a</i> su patria,	to return <i>to</i> one's country.
Revolver <i>al</i> enemigo,	to return <i>to</i> the enemy.
Robar algo <i>a</i> alguno,	to steal <i>from</i> any one.
Rogar alguna cosa <i>a</i> alguno,	to ask anything <i>of</i> any one.

S.

Sacrificar algo <i>a</i> Dios,	to sacrifice anything to God.
Salir <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to go out <i>to</i> any place.
Semejar una cosa <i>a</i> otra,	to like one thing <i>to</i> another.
Sentarse <i>a</i> comer,	to sit down <i>to</i> dine.
Sentenciar <i>a</i> las galeras,	to condemn <i>to</i> the galleys.
Someterse <i>a</i> alguno,	to submit oneself <i>to</i> any one.
Subir <i>a</i> alguna parte,	to ascend <i>to</i> any place.
Sujetarse <i>a</i> alguno,	to subject oneself <i>to</i> any one.
Sumiso <i>a</i> la voluntad <i>de</i> otro,	submissive <i>to</i> the will of another.

T.

Temible <i>a</i> los contrarios,	dreadful <i>to</i> his enemies.
Tirar <i>a</i> tal parte,	to draw <i>on</i> such a side.
Traspasar alguna cosa <i>a</i> otra,	to transfer something <i>to</i> another.

U.

Unir una cosa <i>a</i> otra,	to unite one thing <i>to</i> another.
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V.

Vacar <i>a</i> los trabajos,	to have leisure <i>from</i> work.
Valuar algo <i>a</i> tal precio,	to value anything <i>at</i> such a price.
Vencerse <i>a</i> alguna cosa,	to subdue oneself <i>in</i> anything.
Vestirse <i>a</i> la moda,	to dress oneself <i>after</i> the fashion.

188. The following adjectives likewise require to be followed by *a* :—

First,—Adjectives denoting *facility* or *difficulty*; as

Increible <i>a</i> muchos,	incredible <i>to</i> many.
Comprehensible <i>a</i> pocos,	comprehensible <i>to</i> few.
Precisado <i>a</i> huir,	compelled <i>to</i> flee.

Except *Facil*, easy; *Difficil*, difficult; *Separable*, *Inseparable*, separable: these require *De*.

Secondly,—Adjectives denoting *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, except *Mayor* and *Menor*, which require *De*.

Thirdly,—Adjectives denoting *proximity* :—

Cercano á la muerte,	near <i>to</i> death.
Proxîmi a morir,	near dying.

189. The preposition *A* is often introduced before the object acted upon, to avoid equivocation, and for the sake of perspicuity. Thus, in English, if I say John loves Paul, it is evident that John is the *doer* and Paul the object acted upon. Now, in Spanish, in consequence of the liberty of transposing the words, if I say *Juan ama Pablo*, it may be that John loves Paul, or that Paul loves John; I may, therefore, say *Juan ama á Pablo*, or *Pablo ama a Juan*; then there can be no doubt, that John is the doer, and Paul the object affected by the action.

The Preposition *De*.

190. The literal meaning of *De*, is *Of* or *From*; after some of the following words it has a different meaning, as shown in the examples below.

A.

Abochornarse <i>de</i> algo,	to be vexed <i>with</i> anything.
Aborrecido <i>de</i> todos,	detested <i>by</i> all.
Abstenerse <i>de</i> comer,	to abstain <i>from</i> eating.
Abundar <i>de</i> or <i>en</i> riquezas,	to abound <i>in</i> or <i>with</i> riches.

Aburrido <i>de</i> su mala fortuna,	wearily <i>with</i> one's ill fortune.
Abusar <i>de</i> la amistad,	to abuse friendship.
Acabar <i>de</i> venir,	to have just come.
Acerca <i>de</i> este asunto,	about this business.
Aconsejarse <i>de</i> or <i>con</i> sabios,	to take counsel <i>of</i> wise men.
Acordarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to remember anything.
Acreditarse <i>de</i> necio,	to prove one's folly.
Acreeador <i>de</i> or <i>a</i> la confianza,	worthy <i>of</i> confidence.
Acusarse <i>de</i> sus culpas,	to accuse oneself of one's faults.
Ademas <i>de</i> eso,	besides that.
Adolecer <i>de</i> enfermedad,	to complain of illness.
Ageno <i>de</i> verdad,	foreign <i>to</i> the truth.
Agraviarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to be affronted with any one.
Agudo <i>de</i> ingenio,	sharp <i>of</i> intellect, (witty or sharp.)
Ahitarse <i>de</i> manjares,	to surfeit oneself <i>with</i> food.
Ahorrar <i>de</i> razones,	to be sparing <i>of</i> one's words.
Alabarse <i>de</i> valiente,	to boast <i>of</i> bravery.
Alegrarse <i>de</i> algo,	to rejoice <i>at</i> anything.
Alimentarse <i>de</i> esperanzas,	to feed oneself <i>with</i> hopes.
Alto <i>de</i> cuerpo,	tall <i>in</i> stature.
Amante <i>de</i> algo,	to be fond <i>of</i> something.
Ampararse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to seize <i>anything</i> .
Ancho <i>de</i> boca,	to have a wide mouth.
Antes <i>de</i> ahora,	before now.
Apartarse <i>de</i> la ocasion,	to lose the opportunity.
Apasionarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to be enamoured <i>with</i> any one.
Apelar <i>de</i> la sentencia,	to appeal <i>from</i> the sentence.
Apercibirse <i>de</i> armas,	to provide oneself with arms.
Apiadarse <i>de</i> los pobres,	to have compassion <i>on</i> the poor.
Apoderarse <i>de</i> la hacienda agena,	to usurp another's property.
Armarse <i>de</i> paciencia, •	to arm oneself <i>with</i> patience.
Arrecirse <i>de</i> frio,	to be benumbed <i>with</i> cold.
Arrepentirse <i>de</i> lo mal hecho,	to repent <i>of</i> a bad action.
Asarse <i>de</i> calor,	to be scorched <i>with</i> heat.
Asegurarse <i>de</i> los peligros,	to shelter oneself <i>from</i> danger.
Atemorizarse <i>de</i> lo que dicen,	to be afraid <i>of</i> what is said.
Atufarse <i>de</i> or <i>por</i> poco,	to be affronted <i>at</i> a trifle.
Ausentarse <i>de</i> la ciudad,	to absent oneself <i>from</i> town.
Avergonsarse <i>de</i> algo,	to be ashamed <i>of</i> anything.

B.

Bastardear <i>de</i> su naturaleza,	to degenerate <i>from</i> one's nature.
Bajar <i>de</i> su antoridad,	to recede <i>from</i> one's authority.
Bajo <i>de</i> cuerpo,	short <i>in</i> stature.
Blanco <i>de</i> cara,	having a white face.
Blando <i>de</i> corteza,	easy <i>to</i> be deceived.
Blasonar <i>de</i> valiente,	to boast <i>of</i> bravery.
Blasfemar <i>de</i> la virtud,	to blaspheme <i>against</i> virtue.
Bordar (algo) <i>de</i> plata,	to embroider anything <i>with</i> silver.
Bostezar <i>de</i> hambre,	to gape <i>through</i> hunger.
Bota <i>de</i> vino,	a leathern flask <i>of</i> wine.
Bota <i>de</i> punta,	blunt <i>at</i> the point.
Bramar <i>de</i> colera,	to roar <i>with</i> rage.
Bueno <i>de</i> comer,	good <i>to</i> eat.
Bufar <i>de</i> ira,	to swell <i>with</i> anger.
Burlarse <i>de</i> algo,	to mock <i>at</i> anything.

C.

Caer <i>de</i> lo alto,	to fall <i>from</i> on high.
Calificar (a alguno) <i>de</i> docto,	to qualify one <i>for</i> a learned man.
Calumniar (a alguno) <i>de</i> injusto,	to calumniate any one <i>of</i> injustice.
Capaz <i>de</i> hacer algo,	capable of doing something.
Cerca <i>del</i> palacio,	near <i>to</i> the palace.
Chico <i>de</i> persona,	small <i>in</i> person.
Comerse <i>de</i> envidia,	to pine <i>with</i> envy.
Complacerse <i>de</i> algo,	to be pleased with anything.
Condolerse <i>de</i> los trabajos,	to be grieved <i>with</i> pain.
Confiarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to rely <i>upon</i> any one.
Confundirse <i>de</i> lo que se ve,	to be confounded <i>with</i> what one sees.
Contaminarse <i>de</i> heregia,	to contaminate oneself <i>with</i> heresy.
Convalecer <i>de</i> la enfermedad,	to recover <i>from</i> an illness.
Creerse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to be convinced <i>of</i> anything.
Cuidar <i>de</i> alguno,	to take care <i>of</i> any one.

D.

Dar <i>de</i> comer,	to give <i>to</i> eat.
Decaer <i>de</i> la autoridad,	to decrease <i>from</i> one's authority.
Depender <i>de</i> alguno,	to depend <i>upon</i> any one.
Desavenirse unos <i>de</i> otros,	to disagree <i>with</i> others.
Descargarse <i>de</i> la culpa,	to free oneself <i>from</i> the fault.
Descolgarse <i>de</i> los montes,	to descend <i>from</i> the mountains.
Desdecir <i>de</i> su caracter,	to deviate <i>from</i> one's character.
Desembarazarse <i>de</i> lo que estorba,	to get rid <i>of</i> what is troublesome.
Desgajarse <i>de</i> los montes,	to fall <i>from</i> the mountains.
Deshacerse <i>de</i> algo,	to get rid <i>of</i> something.
Destrisarse <i>de</i> enfado,	to consume oneself <i>with</i> anger.
Dejar <i>de</i> escribir,	to leave <i>off</i> writing.
Despedirse <i>de</i> alguno,	to take leave <i>of</i> any one.
Desquiciar <i>a</i> alguno <i>de</i> su poder,	to deprive any one <i>of</i> his authority.
Dimanar <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to originate <i>from</i> something.
Dolerse <i>de</i> lo mal hecho,	to repent <i>of</i> a bad action.
Dotado <i>de</i> ciencia,	endowed <i>with</i> learning.
Dudar <i>de</i> algo,	to doubt <i>of</i> anything.
Duro <i>de</i> entendimiento,	difficult <i>of</i> comprehension.

E.

Enamorarse <i>de</i> alguna dama,	to fall in love <i>with</i> a lady.
Encargarse <i>de</i> algun negocio,	to charge oneself <i>with</i> any business.
Enfermar <i>del</i> pecho,	to grow diseased <i>in</i> the chest.
Enterarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to be well-informed <i>with</i> anything.
Entrar <i>de</i> alguna parte,	to enter <i>into</i> any part.
Espantarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to be terrified <i>at</i> anything.
Estar <i>de</i> viage,	to be <i>on</i> a journey.

F.

Facil <i>de</i> digerir,	easy <i>to</i> digest.
Falto <i>de</i> dinero,	in want <i>of</i> money.
Fastidiarse <i>de</i> algo,	to be disgusted <i>with</i> any one.
Fatigarse <i>de</i> algo,	to be fatigued <i>by</i> anything.
Favorecerse <i>de</i> alguien,	to be helped <i>by</i> any body.
Fuera <i>de</i> casa,	out <i>of</i> the house.

G.

Girar <i>de</i> una parte á otra,	to reel <i>from</i> one side <i>to</i> another.
Gloriarse <i>de</i> algo,	to boast <i>of</i> anything.
Gordo <i>de</i> talle,	fat or lusty.
Gozar <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to enjoy anything.
Grangear la voluntad <i>de</i> otro,	to gain the good-will <i>of</i> another.
Guardarse <i>de</i> lo malo,	to guard oneself <i>from</i> evil.
Guarecerse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to take shelter <i>from</i> anything.
Guiado <i>de</i> alguno,	guided <i>by</i> any one.
Gustar <i>de</i> algo,	to be fond <i>of</i> anything.

H.

Hacer <i>de</i> valiente,	to pretend <i>to</i> courage.
Hartarse <i>de</i> comida,	to gorge oneself <i>with</i> food.
Henchir <i>el</i> cantaro <i>de</i> agua,	to fill the pitcher <i>with</i> water:
Herido <i>de</i> la injuria,	hurt <i>by</i> injury.
Hervir un pueblo <i>de</i> gente,	to be very populous.

I.

Impelido <i>de</i> la necesidad,	impelled <i>by</i> necessity.
Impetrar algo <i>de</i> alguno,	to obtain anything <i>of</i> any one.
Importunado <i>de</i> ruegos,	importuned <i>with</i> intreaties.
Inapeable <i>de</i> su opinion,	obstinate <i>in</i> his opinion.
Inductivo <i>de</i> error,	leading <i>to</i> error.
Infecto <i>de</i> heregia,	infected <i>with</i> heresy.
Inficionado <i>de</i> viruelas,	infected <i>with</i> the small pox.

J.

Jactarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to boast <i>of</i> anything.
Justificarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to justify oneself <i>of</i> anything.
Juzgar <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to judge <i>of</i> anything.

L.

Lamentarse <i>de</i> algo,	to lament <i>for</i> anything.
Lastimarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to take pity <i>on</i> any one.
Llevarse <i>de</i> alguna pasion,	to be carried away <i>by</i> passion.

M.

Maravillarse <i>de</i> algo,	to wonder <i>at</i> anything.
Mirar <i>de</i> lejos,	to look <i>at</i> a distance.
Mofarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to make game <i>of</i> any one.
Morirse <i>de</i> frio,	to be starved <i>with</i> cold.
Mudar <i>de</i> casa,	to remove <i>from</i> one house <i>to</i> another.

N.

Nacer <i>de</i> alguna parte,	to come <i>from</i> any part.
Ninguno <i>de</i> los presentes,	none <i>of</i> those who are present.

O.

Ocultar algo <i>de</i> alguno,	to conceal anything <i>from</i> any one.
Ofenderse <i>de</i> algo,	to be offended <i>at</i> anything.
Olvidarse <i>de</i> lo pasado,	to be forgetful <i>of</i> the past.
Ordenarse <i>de</i> sacerdote,	to be ordained <i>into</i> the priest- hood.

P.

Pagarse <i>de</i> buenas razones,	to be satisfied <i>with</i> fair speeches
Pasar <i>de</i> Sevilla,	to go further <i>than</i> Seville.
Pecar <i>de</i> necio,	to sin <i>through</i> ignorance.
Perecer <i>de</i> hambre,	to perish <i>with</i> hunger.
Pertrecharse <i>de</i> lo necesario,	to be furnished <i>with</i> what is necessary.
Plagarse <i>de</i> granos,	to be plagued <i>with</i> pimples.
Poseido <i>de</i> temor,	possessed <i>with</i> fear.
Precedido <i>de</i> alguno,	preceded <i>by</i> any one.
Preocuparse <i>de</i> algo,	to be preoccupied <i>with</i> any- thing.
Prescindir <i>de</i> algo,	to cut off <i>from</i> anything.
Presumir <i>de</i> docto,	to set up <i>for</i> a learned man.
Provenir <i>de</i> otra cosa,	to proceed <i>from</i> another cause.
Purgar <i>de</i> sospecha,	to clear <i>from</i> suspicion.

Q.

Quebrantarse <i>de</i> dolor,	to be worn out <i>with</i> grief.
Quejarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to complain <i>of</i> any one.
Quemarse <i>de</i> alguna palabra,	to be offended <i>with</i> a word.
Querellarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to complain <i>of</i> any one.
Querido <i>de</i> todos,	beloved <i>by</i> every body.
Quitar alguna cosa <i>de</i> alguna parte,	to take anything from any place.
Quitarse <i>de</i> quimeras,	to free oneself <i>from</i> chimeras.

R.

Rabiar <i>de</i> hambre,	to rage <i>with</i> hunger.
Recatarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to be cautious <i>of</i> any one.
Reirse <i>de</i> otro,	to make a jest <i>of</i> another.
Resbalarse <i>de</i> las manos,	to slip away <i>from</i> the hands.
Restar una cantidad <i>de</i> otra,	to subtract one thing <i>from</i> another.
Reventar <i>de</i> risa,	to burst <i>with</i> laughter.

S.

Saber <i>de</i> memoria,	to know anything <i>by</i> heart.
Salir <i>de</i> algun peligro,	to escape <i>from</i> danger.
Sanar <i>de</i> la enfermedad,	to recover <i>from</i> an illness.
Segregar <i>a</i> alguno <i>de</i> alguna parte,	to separate any one <i>from</i> any side.
Sentirse <i>de</i> algo,	to be sensible <i>of</i> anything.
Servirse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to make use <i>of</i> anything.
Sincerarse <i>de</i> algo,	to clear oneself <i>from</i> anything.
Sitiado <i>de</i> enemigos,	besieged <i>by</i> enemies.
Sojuzgado <i>de</i> enemigos,	subdued <i>by</i> enemies.
Sospechar algo <i>de</i> alguno,	to suspect any one <i>of</i> anything.
Substraherse <i>de</i> la obediencia,	to withdraw <i>from</i> subordination.
Supeditado <i>de</i> los contrarios,	suppressed <i>by</i> the enemies.
Suplicar <i>de</i> la sentencia,	to petition <i>against</i> the sentence.
Surtir <i>de</i> viveres,	to supply <i>with</i> victuals.
Sustentarse <i>de</i> esperanzas,	to sustain oneself <i>with</i> hopes.

T.

Tachar <i>a</i> alguno <i>de</i> ligero,	to accuse any one <i>of</i> inconstancy.
Temblar <i>de</i> frio,	to tremble <i>with</i> cold.
Teñir <i>de</i> azul,	to dye <i>in</i> blue.
Tiritar <i>de</i> frio,	to chill <i>with</i> cold.
Tocado <i>de</i> loco,	touched <i>with</i> madness.
Torcido <i>de</i> cuerpo,	deformed <i>of</i> body.
Triunfar <i>de</i> los enemigos,	to triumph <i>over</i> the enemies.

U.

Uno <i>de</i> entre muchos,	one <i>amongst</i> many.
Usar <i>de</i> las armas,	to make use <i>of</i> arms.

V.

Valerse <i>de</i> algo,	to avail oneself <i>of</i> anything.
Valerse <i>de</i> alguno,	to make use <i>of</i> any one.
Vanagloriarse <i>de</i> alguna cosa,	to be puffed up <i>with</i> pride for anything.
Vestirse <i>de</i> seda,	to dress oneself <i>in</i> silk.
Vivir <i>de</i> su oficio,	to live <i>by</i> one's employment.

Z.

Zafarse <i>de</i> alguno,	to avoid any one.
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191.—List of words requiring to be followed by the preposition *en*.

The literal meaning of *en*, is *in* or *within*.

A.

Abrazarse <i>en</i> deseos,	to be inflamed <i>with</i> desires.
Abundar <i>en</i> or <i>de</i> riquezas,	to abound <i>in</i> riches.
Acaecer (algo) <i>en</i> tal tiempo,	to happen <i>at</i> such a time.
Acalorarse <i>en</i> la disputa,	to grow warm <i>in</i> a dispute.

Actuarse <i>en</i> los negocios,	to be active <i>in</i> business.
Aferarse <i>en</i> su opinion,	to be obstinate <i>in</i> one's own opinion.
Afirmarse <i>en</i> su dicho,	to affirm what has been said.
Ahorcarse <i>en</i> las espaldas,	to get <i>upon</i> another's back.
Andar <i>en</i> pleytos,	to be litigious.
Aovar <i>en</i> el nido,	to lay eggs <i>in</i> the nest.
Aparar <i>en</i> la mano,	to receive <i>with</i> the hand.
Apresurarse <i>en</i> los negocios,	to be quick <i>in</i> business.
Aprobarse <i>en</i> alguna facultad,	to be approved in any faculty.
Aquietarse <i>en</i> la disputa,	to grow calm <i>in</i> the dispute.
Arder <i>en</i> amores,	to burn <i>with</i> love.
Arderse <i>en</i> quimeras,	to be warm <i>in</i> a quarrel.
Atarse <i>en</i> inconvenientes,	to be embroiled <i>in</i> a dilemma.
Atribularse <i>en</i> los trabajos,	to be afflicted <i>with</i> pains.
Atropellarse <i>en</i> las acciones,	to overhasten <i>in</i> any action.

B.

Balancear <i>en</i> la duda,	to fluctuate <i>in</i> doubts.
Bambolear <i>en</i> la maroma,	to dance <i>on</i> the rope.
Bañarse <i>en</i> agua,	to bathe oneself <i>in</i> water.
Barar <i>en</i> tierra,	to run aground.
Bastardear <i>en</i> acciones,	to debase oneself by one's actions.
Bullir <i>por</i> or <i>en</i> todas partes,	to move <i>in</i> all parts.

C.

Caber <i>en</i> la mano,	to be contained <i>in</i> the hand.
Caer <i>en</i> tierra,	to fall <i>upon</i> the ground.
Caer <i>en</i> error,	to fall <i>into</i> a mistake.
Caer <i>en</i> lo que se dice,	to understand what is said <i>of</i> anything.
Caer <i>en</i> tal tiempo,	to fall out <i>at</i> such a time.
Chapuzar algo <i>en</i> el agua,	to sink anything <i>in</i> the water.
Comprometerse <i>en</i> arbitrios,	to compromise <i>by</i> arbitration.
Condenar <i>en</i> las costas,	to condemn <i>in</i> costs.
Consentir <i>en</i> algo,	to agree <i>in</i> anything.
Contenerse <i>en</i> palabras,	to be sparing <i>in</i> words.
Crecer <i>en</i> virtudes,	to increase <i>in</i> virtues.
Cucharetear <i>en</i> todo,	to meddle <i>in</i> everything.

D.

Descabezarse <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to labour <i>in</i> vain.
Desenfrenarse <i>en</i> vicios,	to abandon oneself <i>to</i> vice.
Deshacerse <i>en</i> llanto,	to be dissolved <i>in</i> tears.
Distraherse <i>en</i> la conversacion,	to wander <i>in</i> conversation.

E.

Embobarse <i>en</i> algo,	to wonder <i>at</i> anything.
Embutir alguna cosa <i>en</i> otra,	to inlay anything <i>with</i> another.
Empaparse <i>en</i> agua,	to be quite wet.
Empenarse <i>en</i> algo,	to engage oneself <i>in</i> anything.
Encasquetarse <i>en</i> su opinion,	to be obstinate <i>in</i> one's opinion.
Encenderse <i>en</i> ira,	to be kindled <i>with</i> anger.
Enfrascarse <i>en</i> los negocios,	to be entangled <i>in</i> business.
Engolfarse <i>en</i> cosas grandes,	to be immersed <i>in</i> things of consequence.
Entremeterse <i>en</i> cosas <i>de</i> otro,	to meddle <i>with</i> another's affairs.
Equivocarse <i>en</i> algo,	to be mistaken <i>in</i> anything.
Estampar <i>en</i> papel,	to imprint <i>on</i> paper.

F.

Fijo <i>en</i> la pared,	fixed <i>in</i> the wall.
Fluctuar <i>en</i> la duda,	to fluctuate <i>between</i> doubts.
Fundarse <i>en</i> la razon,	to be founded <i>in</i> reason.

G.

Guarecerse <i>en</i> alguna parte,	to take shelter <i>in</i> any place.
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H.

Habil <i>en</i> la ciencia,	able <i>in</i> knowledge.
Hallarse <i>en</i> la fiesta,	to be present <i>at</i> a feast.
Hociar <i>en</i> tierra,	to stumble at an inconvenience.
Hundir algo <i>en</i> el agua,	to plunge anything <i>into</i> the water.

I, M, N, O.

Imbuir <i>a</i> alguno <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to instruct any one <i>in</i> any-thing.
Implicarse <i>en</i> algo,	to intermeddle <i>in</i> anything.
Indeciso <i>en</i> resolver,	undecided <i>in</i> resolving.
Influir <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to have an influence <i>over</i> any-thing.
Insertar algo <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to ingraft one thing <i>on</i> ano-ther.
Insistir <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to insist <i>upon</i> anything.
Intervenir <i>en</i> las cosas,	to interpose <i>between</i> things.
Invertir dinero <i>en</i> otro uso,	to convert money <i>to</i> another use.
Medirse <i>en</i> las palabras,	to be moderate <i>in</i> words.
Mesurarse <i>en</i> las acciones,	to be cautious <i>in</i> one's actions.
Nadar <i>en</i> el rio,	to swim <i>in</i> the river.
Nimio <i>en</i> el proceder,	over nice <i>in</i> actions.
Obstinarse <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to be obstinate <i>in</i> anything.
Ocuparse <i>en</i> estudiar,	to occupy oneself <i>with</i> study.

P.

Pagar <i>en</i> dinero,	to pay <i>in</i> cash.
Parar <i>en</i> casa,	to stay <i>at</i> home.
Parco <i>en</i> la comida,	sparing <i>in</i> victuals.
Permanecer <i>en</i> alguna parte,	to remain <i>in</i> any place.
Poblar <i>en</i> buen puesto,	to settle <i>in</i> a good situation.
Postrarse <i>en</i> cama,	to be confined <i>to</i> one's bed.
Presidir <i>en</i> algun tribunal,	to preside <i>in</i> any tribunal.
Proromper <i>en</i> lagrimas,	to burst <i>into</i> tears.

Q, R.

Quedarse <i>en</i> casa,	to stay <i>at</i> home.
Quedarse <i>en</i> el sermon,	to stop short <i>in</i> a sermon.
Radicarse <i>en</i> la virtud,	to be rooted <i>in</i> virtue.
Rayar <i>en</i> virtud,	to excel <i>in</i> virtue.
Remirarse <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to examine oneself <i>in</i> any-thing.
Residir <i>en</i> poblado,	to reside <i>in</i> any town.
Revolcarse <i>en</i> los vicios,	to wallow <i>in</i> vices.
Rozarse <i>en</i> la conversacion,	to stammer <i>in</i> conversation.

S.

Sobresalir <i>en</i> lucimiento,	to surpass <i>in</i> splendour.
Sonar alguna cosa <i>en</i> tal parte,	to report anything <i>in</i> such a place.
Subsister <i>en</i> el dictamen,	to be positive <i>in</i> an opinion.
Sumirse <i>en</i> alguna parte,	to sink anything <i>in</i> any place.
Superior <i>en</i> luces,	superior <i>in</i> knowledge.
Surgir la nave <i>en</i> el puerto,	to come to anchor <i>in</i> any port.
Suspenso <i>en</i> el aire,	suspended <i>in</i> the air.

T.

Templarse <i>en</i> comer,	to be moderate <i>in</i> eating.
Tenerse <i>en</i> pie,	to keep standing, or <i>on</i> foot.
Tocar <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to touch <i>upon</i> anything.
Trabucarse <i>en</i> las palabras,	to mistake <i>in</i> one's words.
Transferir algo <i>en</i> alguna persona,	to transfer anything <i>to</i> any person.
Transfigurarse <i>en</i> otra cosa,	to transfigure oneself <i>into</i> another thing.
Tropezar <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to stumble <i>on</i> anything.

V.

Vacilar <i>en</i> la conversacion,	to wander <i>in</i> conversation.
Violentarse <i>en</i> alguna cosa,	to be violent <i>in</i> anything.
Votar <i>en</i> el pleyto,	to give <i>one's</i> opinion about the law suits.

Z.

Zabullirse <i>en</i> agua,	to plunge <i>into</i> the water.
Zambucarse <i>en</i> alguna parte,	to hide oneself <i>in</i> any place.
Zampuzarse <i>en</i> el agua,	to dive <i>into</i> the water.
Zozobrar <i>en</i> la tormenta,	to be afflicted <i>with</i> the storm.

192.—List of words requiring to be followed by the preposition *con*.

The literal meaning of *con*, is *with*.

A.

Abocarse <i>con</i> los suyos,	to confer <i>with</i> one's friends, relations, or own party.
Abordar una nave <i>con</i> , or <i>a</i> otra,	to approach one ship <i>to</i> another.
Abrirse <i>con</i> or <i>a</i> sus confidentes,	to unbosom oneself <i>to</i> one's confidants.
Acertar <i>con</i> la casa,	to find the house.
Aconsejarse <i>con</i> or <i>de</i> sabios,	to be advised <i>by</i> wise men.
Acordarse <i>con</i> los contrarios,	to agree <i>with</i> one's opponents.
Airarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to grow angry <i>with</i> any one.
Ajustarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to arrange or settle <i>with</i> any one.
Alimentarse <i>con</i> poco,	to subsist <i>upon</i> little.
Alindar <i>con</i> otra heredad,	to be contiguous <i>to</i> another's estate.
Amancebarse <i>con</i> los libros,	to be fond <i>of</i> books.
Amoroso <i>con</i> los suyos,	to be kind <i>to</i> one's relations.
Andar <i>con</i> el tiempo,	to accommodate oneself <i>to</i> the times.
Apechugar <i>con</i> alguna cosa,	to undertake anything <i>with</i> spirit.
Apedrear <i>con</i> las palabras,	to be foul-mouthed.
Arroparse <i>con</i> la capa,	to cover oneself <i>with</i> a cloak.
Asesorarse <i>con</i> abogado,	to seek advice <i>from</i> a lawyer.
Atinar <i>con</i> or <i>a</i> la casa,	to hit <i>upon</i> the house.
Aunarse <i>con</i> otra,	to unite oneself <i>with</i> another.
Avenirse <i>con</i> otro,	to agree <i>with</i> another.

B.

Batallar <i>con</i> los enemigos,	to fight <i>with</i> the enemies.
Bregar <i>con</i> otro,	to quarrel <i>with</i> any one.
Brindar <i>con</i> regalos,	to offer presents <i>to</i> any one.

C.

Cambiar <i>con</i> otro,	to exchange <i>with</i> another.
Cansarse <i>con</i> el trabajo,	to fatigue oneself <i>with</i> labor.
Casar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to couple one thing <i>with</i> another.
Cautivar <i>a</i> alguno <i>con</i> favores,	to overcome any one <i>with</i> favors.
Chancearse <i>con</i> alguno,	to jest <i>with</i> any one.
Chorar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to drive one thing <i>against</i> another.
Colegarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to fight <i>against</i> any one.
Combinar unas cosas <i>con</i> otras,	to combine things <i>with</i> others.
Comutar algo <i>con</i> otra cosa,	to exchange one thing <i>for</i> another.
Compatible <i>con</i> la justicia,	compatible <i>with</i> justice.
Componerse <i>con</i> los dadores,	to compound <i>with</i> debtors.
Concertar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to adjust one thing <i>to</i> another.
Concordar una copia <i>con</i> el original,	to make the copy agree <i>with</i> the original.
Confabularse <i>con</i> los contrarios,	to converse <i>with</i> one's enemies.
Confederarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to ally oneself <i>to</i> any one.
Conferir una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to compare one thing <i>with</i> another.
Conformarse <i>con</i> el tiempo,	to conform oneself <i>to</i> the time.
Confrontar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to confront one thing <i>with</i> another.
Congeniar <i>con</i> alguno,	to be congenial <i>to</i> any one.
Congratularse <i>con</i> sus amigos,	to congratulate oneself <i>with</i> one's friends.
Consolarse <i>con</i> los suyos,	to comfort oneself <i>with</i> one's relations.
Cuadrar alguna cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to fit one thing <i>to</i> another.

D.

Dar <i>con</i> alguno,	to meet <i>with</i> any one.
Deleytarse <i>con</i> la vista,	to please oneself <i>with</i> the sight.
Desabrirse <i>con</i> alguno,	to be at variance <i>with</i> any body.
Desahogarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to communicate one's trouble <i>to</i> another.
Descomponerse <i>con</i> alguno,	to disagree <i>with</i> another.
Desvergonzarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to take liberties <i>with</i> another.

E.

Emparejar <i>con</i> alguno,	to be equal <i>with</i> another.
Emparentar <i>con</i> gente ilustre,	to be connected <i>with</i> illustrious families.
Enconarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to be enraged <i>at</i> any one.
Estrecharse <i>con</i> cada uno,	to make oneself intimate <i>with</i> everybody.

F.

Fiel <i>con</i> sus amigos,	faithful <i>to</i> one's friends.
Frisar uno <i>con</i> otro,	to assimilate one thing <i>with</i> another.

G. H.

Guarnecer alguna cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to garnish one thing <i>with</i> another.
Habitar <i>con</i> alguno,	to dwell <i>with</i> any one.
Hermanar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to agree one thing <i>with</i> another.
Holgarse <i>con</i> algo,	to rejoice <i>at</i> anything.

I, J.

Igual <i>con</i> otro,	equal <i>to</i> another.
Igualar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to equal one thing <i>with</i> another.
Indisponer <i>a</i> uno <i>con</i> otro,	to indispose one <i>with</i> another.
Interpolar unas cosas <i>con</i> otras,	to mingle one thing <i>with</i> another.
Interponerse <i>con</i> alguno,	to interfere <i>with</i> any one.
Introducirse <i>con</i> los que mandan,	to introduce oneself <i>to</i> those in command.
Jugar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to bet one thing <i>with</i> another.
Juntrar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to join one thing <i>to</i> another.

L.

Lidiar <i>con</i> alguno,	to quarrel <i>with</i> another.
Luchar <i>con</i> alguno,	to wrestle <i>with</i> another.
Ludir una cosa <i>con</i> otro,	to rub one thing <i>against</i> another.

M.

Malquitarse <i>con</i> alguno,	to break <i>with</i> another.
Mancomunarse <i>con</i> otros,	to herd <i>with</i> others.
Matizar <i>con</i> colores,	to shade <i>with</i> colors.
Molestar <i>a</i> alguno <i>con</i> visitas,	to molest any one <i>with</i> visits.
Motivar <i>a</i> alguno <i>con</i> razones,	to persuade any one <i>by</i> reasons.

N, O, P.

Nacer <i>con</i> fortuna,	to be born lucky.
Oprimir <i>á</i> otro <i>con</i> el poder,	to oppress another <i>by</i> power.
Pagar <i>con</i> palabras,	to pay <i>with</i> words.
Paladearse <i>con</i> alguna cosa,	to please one's palate <i>with</i> anything.
Paliar algo <i>con</i> otra cosa,	to palliate one thing <i>with</i> another.
Pararse <i>con</i> alguno,	to make a stay <i>with</i> any one.
Portarse <i>con</i> decencia,	to conduct oneself <i>with</i> decency.
Privar <i>con</i> alguno,	to be intimate <i>with</i> any one.

Q, R.

Razonar <i>con</i> alguno,	to reason <i>with</i> any one.
Recompensar agravios <i>con</i> beneficios,	to reward ingratitude <i>with</i> benefits.
Rozarse una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to rub one thing <i>with</i> another.

S, T.

Sobrellevar los trabajos <i>con</i> paciencia,	to undergo labors <i>with</i> patience.
Sufrir los trabajos <i>con</i> paciencia,	to suffer troubles <i>with</i> patience.
Trabar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to join one thing <i>with</i> another.
Tratar <i>con</i> alguno,	to treat <i>with</i> any one.
Travesear <i>con</i> alguno,	to behave improperly <i>towards</i> another.
Trocar una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to change one thing <i>for</i> another.

U, V, Z.

Unir una cosa <i>con</i> otra,	to unite one thing <i>with</i> another
Utilizarse <i>con</i> alguna cosa,	to make advantage of any- thing.
Venir <i>con</i> alguno,	to come <i>with</i> any one.
Vivir <i>con</i> alguno,	to live <i>with</i> any one.
Zapatearse <i>con</i> alguno,	to make a noise <i>with</i> another.

193. Whenever the word following the word *with* in English, expresses the cause or means by which an action takes place, it is rendered by *de* in Spanish; the test is, when you can render the word *with*, by “*by through, by means of,*” &c.

EXAMPLES.

To perish <i>with</i> hunger;	Perecer <i>de</i> hambre;
That is, <i>through</i> or <i>by</i> hunger, &c.	
To burst <i>with</i> laughter;	Reventar <i>de</i> risa;
That is, <i>by means of, through</i> or <i>by</i> , laughter, &c.	

But, whenever it comes before an *instrument* with which an action is performed, it remains *con*.

To give a blow <i>with</i> a stick;	Dar un golpe <i>con</i> un palo.
To shade <i>with</i> colors;	Matizar <i>con</i> colores.

194.—List of words requiring to be followed by
Por.

Por has five meanings; *by, through, for, in order to,* and *for the sake of*.

A.

Abogar <i>por</i> alguno,	to plead <i>for</i> any one.
Andar <i>por</i> tierra,	to be overthrown.

Anhelar <i>por</i> , or <i>a</i> mayor fortuna,	to wish <i>for</i> a better fortune.
Asomarse <i>por</i> , or <i>a</i> la ventana,	to look out <i>at</i> the window.
Atufarse <i>por</i> , or <i>de</i> poco,	to be affronted <i>at</i> a trifle.

B, C.

Balar <i>por</i> dinero,	to wish <i>for</i> money.
Bullir <i>por</i> , or <i>en</i> todas partes,	to move <i>in</i> all parts.
Caminar <i>por</i> Francia,	to travel <i>through</i> France.
Caminar <i>por</i> el monte,	to walk <i>by</i> the mountain.
Clamar <i>por</i> dinero,	to cry out <i>for</i> money.
Clamorear <i>por</i> los muertos,	to toll a bell <i>for</i> the dead.
Conjeturar algo <i>por</i> señales,	to conjecture anything <i>by</i> signs
Constar <i>por</i> testimonios,	to appear <i>by</i> evidence.

D, E.

Declararse <i>por</i> tal partido,	to declare oneself <i>for</i> such a party.
Disgustarse <i>por</i> algo,	to be disgusted <i>with</i> anything.
Echar algo <i>por</i> tierra,	to throw anything <i>on</i> the ground.
Empeñarse <i>por</i> alguno,	to solicit <i>for</i> any one.
Encaramarse <i>por</i> la pared,	to ascend <i>by</i> the wall.

G.

Girar <i>por</i> tal parte,	to reel <i>on</i> such a side.
Guiarse <i>por</i> alguno,	to guide oneself <i>by</i> such a one.
Guindarse <i>por</i> la pared,	to descend <i>by</i> the wall.

H, I, M.

Hacer <i>por</i> alguno,	to do <i>for</i> any one.
Invasido <i>por</i> los contrarios,	invaded <i>by</i> the enemies.
Ir <i>por</i> pan,	to go <i>for</i> bread.
Ir <i>por</i> el camino,	to go <i>in</i> the way.
Mediar <i>por</i> alguno,	to mediate <i>for</i> any one.
Mirar <i>por</i> alguno,	to look <i>for</i> any one.

P.

Piar <i>por</i> algo,	to long <i>for</i> anything.
Procurar <i>por</i> alguno,	to look <i>for</i> or procure <i>for</i> any one.

Q, R.

Quedar <i>por</i> andar,	to have <i>to</i> walk further.
Quemarse <i>por</i> alguna cosa,	to be burning <i>with</i> eagerness <i>for</i> anything.
Romper <i>por</i> alguna parte,	to break <i>in</i> any place.

S.

Sacrificarse <i>por</i> alguno,	to sacrifice oneself <i>for</i> anything.
Satisfacer <i>por</i> la injuria,	to make satisfaction <i>for</i> an injury.
Substituir, or sustituir <i>por</i> alguno,	to substitute <i>for</i> another.
Suspirar <i>por</i> el mando,	to aspire <i>after</i> command.

T.

Tener a uno <i>por</i> otro,	to take one <i>for</i> another.
Transitar <i>por</i> alguna parte,	to pass <i>by</i> any place.
Transpirar <i>por</i> todas partes,	to transpire <i>on</i> every side.

V.

Vagar <i>por</i> el mundo,	to wander <i>through</i> the world.
Volar <i>por</i> el aire,	to fly <i>through</i> or <i>in</i> the air.
Volver <i>por</i> la verdad,	to be a defender <i>of</i> the truth.
Vojar <i>por</i> alguno,	to vote <i>for</i> any one.

See remarks on *Por* and *Para*, at the foot of the next list, No. 196.

195.—List of words requiring to be followed by
Para.

Para is rendered by *for*, *in order to*, *for the purpose of*, *for the use or benefit of*.—(See below, No. 198.)

A.

Aparejarse <i>para</i> el trabajo,	to prepare oneself <i>for</i> work.
Apropiado <i>para</i> el oficio,	appropriated <i>for</i> the office.
Aviarse <i>para</i> partir,	to prepare <i>for</i> a journey.

B.

Benefico <i>para</i> la salud,	beneficial <i>to</i> health.
Bueno <i>para</i> todo,	good <i>for</i> every thing.

C.

Capaz <i>para</i> todo,	fit <i>to</i> do anything.
Capaz <i>para</i> su empleo,	capable <i>of</i> one's employment.
Catequizar (a alguno) <i>para</i> el desigño,	to suborn any one <i>for</i> one's purpose.

D, E, F.

Destinar algo <i>para</i> tal cosa,	to destine something <i>for</i> such an end.
Estar <i>para</i> partir,	to be ready <i>to</i> set out.
Favorable <i>para</i> todos,	favorable <i>to</i> all.

H, I.

Habilitar a uno <i>para</i> alguna cosa,	to enable any one <i>for</i> any- thing.
Idoneo <i>para</i> todo,	fit <i>for</i> anything.
Inhabil <i>para</i> el empleo,	unfit <i>for</i> the employment.

N.

Nacer <i>para el</i> trabajo,	to be born <i>to</i> labor.
Nombrar a alguno <i>para</i> un empleo,	to nominate any one <i>to</i> any employment.

P, U, V.

Partir <i>para</i> , or <i>a</i> Francia,	to depart <i>for</i> France.
Proporcionarse <i>para</i> algo,	to fit oneself <i>for</i> anything.
Util <i>para</i> tal cosa,	useful <i>for</i> such a thing.
Visible <i>para</i> todos,	visible <i>to</i> all.

196.—Observations on the Prepositions *Por* and *Para*.

Both these words answer to the English “*For*,” yet the respective use of each is distinct and defined.

197. Whenever you can render the word *For* by

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. “In exchange of,” | } render it by <i>Por</i> . |
| 2. “Instead of,” | |
| 3. “For the sake of,” | |

198. Whenever you can render it by

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4. “For the purpose of,” | } render it
by <i>Para</i> . |
| 5. “For the use or benefit of,” | |
| 6. “In order to,” | |
| 7. “With a view of,” or “to,” | |

1. Vendí mi caballo *por* cien libras; I sold my horse *for* £100; (I give it *in exchange for* £100.)

2. Tomó a vd. *por* su hermano ; He took you *for* your brother ;
(*instead of* your brother.)
3. Lo haré *por* ella ; I will do it *for* her ; (for *the sake of* her ; for *her sake*.)
4. “*Para* lo que yo le quiero tanta filosofía sabe, y mas que Aristoteles.”— (DON QUIXOTE.) *For* what I want him he has as much and more philosophy than Aristotle ; (*the purpose for* which I want him, &c.)
5. Compré un caballo *para* mi hijo. I have bought a horse *for* my son ; (*for the use or benefit*, &c.)
6. Señora, el cielo os ha enviado, un libertador ; levantaos *para* seguirme.— (GIL BLAS.) Madam, — Heaven has sent you a deliverer ; rise *to* follow me ; (*in order to follow* ; for *the purpose of* following me, &c.)
7. Se determinó *para* poder alcanzar sus deseos, de darle palabra. — (DON QUIXOTE.) He determined (*with a view of* obtaining, or *in order to* obtain) his wishes, to pledge his word.

Were we, in the above examples, to substitute *Por* for *Para*, and so in the English translations, it would become complete nonsense.

199.—The following words require to be followed by *Contra* ;

The literal meaning of which is *Against*.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Combatir <i>contra</i> alguno, | } to fight <i>against</i> any one. |
| Conspirar <i>contra</i> alguno, | |
| Conjursarse <i>contra</i> alguno, | |
- to conspire *against* any one.

Indignarse <i>contra</i> algo,	to be angry <i>at</i> something.
Ir <i>contra</i> alguno,	to go <i>against</i> any one.
Maquinar <i>contra</i> alguna,	to machinate <i>against</i> any one.
Pegar <i>contra</i> la pared,	to beat <i>against</i> the wall.
Proceder <i>contra</i> alguno,	to proceed <i>against</i> any one.
Pujar <i>contra</i> la dificultad,	to strive <i>against</i> difficulty.
Proejar <i>contra</i> las olas,	to row <i>against</i> the waves.

200.—The following require to be followed by
Sobre;

Literal meaning, *On, Upon, and Over.*

Caer <i>sobre</i> los enemigos,	to fall <i>upon</i> the enemies.
Contender <i>sobre</i> tal cosa,	to dispute <i>upon</i> such a subject.
Deliberar <i>sobre</i> tal cosa,	to deliberate <i>upon</i> anything.
Disputar <i>sobre</i> algo,	to dispute <i>on</i> something.
Opinar <i>sobre</i> alguna cosa,	to hold an opinion <i>on</i> anything.
Reclinarse <i>sobre</i> algo,	to lean <i>upon</i> anything.
Velar <i>sobre</i> alguna cosa,	to watch <i>over</i> anything.
Vigilar <i>sobre</i> los subditos,	to watch <i>over</i> the subjects.

201. From the examples contained in the preceding lists, it will be seen that the English preposition *On*, is often rendered by *En*.

202.—The following require *Entre* after them;

Its meanings are *Between, Among, and Amongst.*

Partir <i>entre</i> algo amigos,	to share <i>among</i> or <i>between</i> friends.
Repartir algo <i>entre</i> muchos,	to divide anything <i>among</i> many
Ultimo <i>entre</i> todos,	the last <i>of</i> all.
Uno de <i>entre</i> muchos,	one from <i>amongst</i> many.

203.—The following require to be followed by
Hacia;

The literal meaning of which is *Towards*.

Bajar <i>hacia</i> el valle,	to descend <i>towards</i> the valley.
Caer <i>hacia</i> el norte,	to fall <i>northwards</i> .
Ir de Madrid <i>hacia</i> Cadiz,	to go from Madrid <i>to</i> Cadiz.
Retroceder <i>hacia</i> tal parte,	to recede <i>towards</i> such a place.

204.—*Hasta*, *Till* or *Until*.

Durar <i>hasta</i> la muerte,	to last <i>till</i> death.
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205.—*Tras*, *Behind*.

Ir <i>tras</i> de alguno,	to go <i>behind</i> any one.
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OF CONJUNCTIONS.

206. Certain Conjunctions require other Conjunctions after them; such as

<i>Afin de que</i> , In order that ;		<i>Basta que</i> , Provided that ;
<i>A menos que</i> , Unless ;		<i>Desde que</i> , Since ;
<i>Antes que</i> , Before ;		<i>Hasta que</i> , Until ; till ;
<i>Antes de</i> , Previous to ;		<i>Cuando que</i> , When ;
<i>Aun que</i> , Although ;		<i>Porque</i> , Because ;
<i>Por temor que</i> , For fear ; lest ;		<i>Pues que</i> , } Since ; whereas ;
<i>Es menester que</i> , It is necessary that ;		<i>Ya que</i> , } Since ; whereas ;
		<i>Luego que</i> , As soon as ;

207. The following Conjunctions require the Verb following them to be in the Infinitive Mood :

<i>Afin de</i> , In order to ;		<i>Por falta de</i> , For want of ;
<i>A menos de</i> , Unless ;		<i>Hasta</i> , Till ;
<i>Antes de</i> , Before ;		<i>Antes de</i> , Rather than ;
<i>En lugar de</i> , Instead of ;		<i>Por temor de</i> , For fear of.
<i>Lejos de</i> , Far from ;		

208. The following Conjunctions require the Verb which comes after them to be in the Subjunctive Mood :

<i>Afin que</i> , In order that ;	<i>No que</i> , Not that ;
<i>A menos que</i> , Unless ;	<i>Puesto que</i> , Suppose that ;
<i>Antes que</i> , Before ;	<i>A condicion de que</i> , { Provided that.
<i>En caso que</i> , In case ;	<i>Sin que</i> , Without ;
<i>Bien que</i> , Though ;	<i>Supuesto que</i> , Granting that ;
<i>Por temor que</i> , For fear ; lest ;	<i>Sea que</i> , Whether ;
<i>Para que</i> , In order that ;	<i>Plegue a Dios que</i> , Would to God that ;
<i>Supuesto que</i> , If ;	<i>Por (poco, &c.) que</i> , However, (little, &c. ;)
<i>Como que</i> , Though ;	<i>Por que</i> , In order that ;
<i>Hasta que</i> , Till ; until ;	<i>Luego que</i> , As soon as.
<i>Por lo que</i> , As ; for ;	
<i>No obstante que</i> , { For all that ; Notwith- standing ;	

209. All Impersonal Verbs, followed by *que*, require the following Verb to come in the Subjunctive Mood :

Es menester que vaya ; It is necessary that he *go*.

210. Verbs expressing *hope, desire, wish, or command*, followed by *que*, require the following Verb in the Subjunctive Mood :

Espero que venga ; I hope he *may come*.
Queria que lo hiciera ; I wished him *to do it*.

211. The following Conjunctions require the Verb following them to be in the Indicative Mood :

<i>Por que</i> , Because ;	<i>Sobre que</i> , Whereupon ;
<i>Asi</i> , Thus ;	<i>Entretanto</i> , { Whilst ;
<i>Asi que</i> , As ;	{ In the mean- time ;
<i>En verdad</i> , } Indeed ;	<i>Aunque</i> , Although ;
<i>De veras</i> , }	<i>Sobre todo</i> , Especially ;
<i>Entanto que</i> , However ;	<i>Tanto que</i> , As long as ;
<i>Por que</i> , For ;	<i>Por cuanto</i> , For as much as ;
<i>Por esto</i> , Therefore ;	

<i>Como</i> , As ;	<i>De manera que</i> , So that ;
<i>Mas</i> , Besides ;	<i>Desde que</i> , Since ;
* <i>Y, e</i> , And ;	<i>Mas</i> , Moreover ;
<i>En efecto</i> , Indeed ;	<i>Pues</i> , Then ;
<i>Enfn</i> , In short ;	<i>Segun</i> , According to ;
<i>Despues</i> , Afterwards ;	* <i>Si</i> , If ;
<i>Despues que</i> , After ;	<i>Si bien</i> , So that ;
<i>A lo menos</i> , At least ;	<i>Si no fuera que</i> , Were it not that ;
<i>Asi, tambien</i> , Also ;	<i>Si no</i> , Else ;
<i>Tambien como</i> , As well as ;	<i>Al instante que</i> , As soon as ;
<i>Luego que</i> , As soon as ;	<i>No obstante que</i> , However ;
<i>Ademas</i> , Besides ; moreover ;	<i>Ademas</i> , Moreover ;
<i>Tanto que</i> , As much ;	<i>Pero</i> , But ;
<i>Segun que</i> , According as ;	<i>Sin embargo</i> , Notwithstanding ;
<i>Por entonces</i> , Then ;	<i>Con todo eso</i> , Nevertheless ;
<i>Por que</i> , Why ;	<i>Ni</i> , Nor ;
<i>No obstante</i> , { However ;	<i>No mas</i> , Neither ;
{ Notwithstand- ing ;	* <i>O, ú</i> , Or ;
<i>Desde</i> , Since ;	<i>Mientras</i> , While ; whilst ;
<i>Pues que</i> , Since ;	<i>No que</i> , Not that ;
<i>Cuando</i> , When ;	<i>Hasta</i> , Till ; until.

212.* *E* is used for “*and*” when the word preceding it *ends*, or the word following it *commences*, with *i* or *y*, *Hi* or *Hy*.

213.* *U* is used for “*or*” when the word preceding it *ends*, or the word following it *commences*, with *o* or *Ho*.

214.* *Si* Generally requires the Verb following it, to come in the Imperfect or Future of the Subjunctive Mood.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

A list of these will be given hereafter, No. 223.

* To exemplify all these conjunctions would swell the present work too much. Their use is easily learnt in practice.

215.—LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Aborrecer,	to hate.	See No. 63.
Absolver,	to absolve. See No. VI.; pass. part., Absuelto.	
Abstraher,	to abstract.	See Traher.
Acaecer,	to happen, (impersonal.)	— Aborrecer.
Acertar,	to hit the aim.	— No. I.
Acordar,	to agree.	— No. V.
Acordarse,	to remember.	— No. II.
Acrecentar,	to grow or increase.	— Acertar.
Acostarse,	to go to bed.	— No. II.
Adestrar,	to make oneself fit for anything.	See Acertar.
Adherir,	to adhere to.	See Herir.
Adolecer,	to grow sick.	— Aborrecer.
Adormecer,	to fall asleep.	— ditto.
Advertir,	to warn.	— Adherir.
Agradecer,	to acknowledge or thank.	— Aborrecer.
Alentar,	to encourage.	— Acertar.
Alentarse,	to take courage.	— No. II.
Almorzar,	to breakfast.	— Acordar.
Amanecer,	to begin to be daylight, (impersonal.)	See Aborrecer.
Amolar,	to wet.	See Acordar.
Amortecerse,	to lose courage.	— Aborrecer.
Andar,	to go.	— No. III.
Anochecer,	to grow dark, (impersonal.)	— Aborrecer.
Antepensar,	to meditate.	— Acertar.
Anteponer,	to prefer.	— Poner.
Antever,	to foresee.	— Ver.
Apacentar,	to lead sheep to grass.	— Acertar.
Aparecer,	to appear.	— Aborrecer.
Apercibir,	to perceive.	— Pedir.
Apetecer,	to wish, to long for.	— Aborrecer.
Apostar,	to lay a wager.	— Acordar.
Aprobar,	to approve.	— ditto.
Arrendar,	to let to a tenant.	— Acertar.
Arrepentirse,	to repent.	— Adherir.
Asentar,	to register.	— Acertar.
Aserrar,	to saw.	— ditto.

Asentir,	to consent.	See Herir.
Asestar,	to aim or point at.	— Acertar.
Asolar,	to pull down, to destroy.	— Acordar.
Asoldar,	to furnish one with money.	— ditto.
Atender,	to consider.	— Entender.
Atener,	to walk even with another.	— Tener.
Atentar,	to feel with the hand.	— Acertar.
Aterecerse,	to be benumbed with cold.	— Aborrecer.
Aterrar,	to throw down.	— Acertar.
Atestar,	to fill up.	— ditto.
Atraer,	to draw in.	— Traer.
Atravesar,	to pierce or bore.	— Acertar.
Avenir,	to arrive.	— Venir.
Avenirse,	to agree together.	— ditto.
Aventar,	to fan.	— Acertar.
Avergonzar,	to make one ashamed.	— Acordar.
Avergonzarse,	to be ashamed.	— ditto.
Bendecir,	to bless.	— No. XXII.
Caber,	to be contained.	— No. VII.
Caer,	to fall.	— No. VIII.
Calentar,	to warm.	— Acertar.
Canecer,	to grow grey.	— Aborrecer.
Carecer,	to have need.	— ditto.
Cegar,	to become blind.	— Acertar.
Ceñir,	to girdle.	— Pedir.
Ceñirse,	to girdle oneself.	— ditto.
Cerner,	to bolt or lift.	— Entender.
Cimentar,	to cement.	— Acertar.
Cocer,	to bake.	— No. IX.
Colar,	to strain a liquor.	— Acordar.
Colejir,	to gather.	See Pedir, also No. 62.
Colgar,	to hang up.	See Acordar.
Comedir,	to reflect or think.	— Pedir.
Comedirse,	to become polite.	— ditto.
Comenzar,	to begin.	— Acertar.
Compadecerse,	to have pity.	— Aborrecer.
Comparecer,	to appear.	— ditto.
Competir,	to come in.	— Pedir.
Complacer,	to please one.	— Aborrecer.
Componer,	to compose.	— Poner.
Comprobar,	to prove, to confirm.	— Acordar.
Concebir,	to conceive.	— Pedir.
Concerner,	to concern.	— Entender.

Concertar,	to concert.	See Acertar.
Concordar,	to conciliate.	— Acordar.
Condescender,	to condescend.	— Entender.
Condoler,	to sympathise.	— Absolver.
Conducir,	to lead.	— No. 64.
	Pret. Indic., Conduje, &c.	
	Imp. Subj., Condujera, or Condujese, &c.	
	Fut. Subj., Condujere, &c.	
Conferir,	to confer.	See Adherir.
Confesar,	to confess.	— Acertar.
Conmover,	to disturb.	— Entender.
Conocer,	to know.	— Aborrecer.
Conseguir,	to obtain.	— Pedir.
Consentir,	to consent.	— Adherir.
Consolar,	to comfort.	— Acordar.
Consonar,	to be in good intelligence.	— ditto.
Constreñir,	to constrain.	— Pedir.
Contar,	to cast up, to reckon.	— Acordar.
Contener,	to contain.	— Tener.
Contender,	to contest.	— Entender.
Contradecir,	to contradict.	— Decir.
	N. B.—This last verb differs from <i>dectr</i> only in the second person singular of the Imperative, making <i>contradice</i> instead of <i>contradt</i> .	
Contrahacer,	to counterfeit.	See Hacer.
Contraer,	to contract.	— Traer.
Contravenir,	to act contrary.	— Venir.
Contravertir,	to argue.	— Adherir.
Convalecer,	to recover from illness.	— Aborrecer.
Convenir,	to agree.	— Venir.
Convertir,	to convert.	— Adherir.
Corregir,	to correct.	— Pedir.
Costar,	to cost.	— Acordar.
Crecer,	to grow.	— Aborrecer.
Cubrir,	to cover.	Particip. passive, Cubierto.
Dar,	to give.	See No. IV.
Decir,	to say.	— ditto.
Defender,	to defend.	— Entender.
Deferir,	to condescend.	— Adherir.
Deducir,	to deduct.	— Conducir.
Degollar,	to behead.	— Acordar.
Demoler,	to demolish.	— Absolver.
Demostrar,	to demonstrate.	— Acordar.
Deponer,	to depose or remove.	— Poner.
Denegar,	to deny.	— Acertar.

Denostar,	to use any one ill.	See Acordar.
Derrengar,	to sprain the hip.	— Acertar.
Derretir,	to melt.	— Pedir.
Desacertar,	to err or mistake.	— Acertar.
Desacordar,	to be discordant.	— Acordar.
Desadormecer,	to awake.	— Aborrecer.
Desalentar,	to discourage.	— Acertar.
Desaparecer,	to disappear.	— Aborrecer.
Desapretar,	to make loose.	— Acertar.
Desaprobar,	to disapprove.	— Acordar.
Desasosegar,	to disquiet or vex.	— Acertar.
Desatender,	not to pay attention.	— Entender.
Desatravesar,	to disentangle.	— Acertar.
Desavenir,	to be of a contrary opinion.	— Venir.
Descaecer,	to lose one's strength.	— Aborrecer.
Descender,	to come down.	— Entender.
Deceñir,	to ungirdle.	— Pedir.
Decimentar,	to undermine the foundations	— Acertar.
Descolgar,	to take down.	— Acordar.
Descollar,	to surpass, to be taller.	— ditto.
Descomedirse,	to grow impolite.	— Pedir.
Descomponer,	to disorder.	— Poner.
Desconsentir,	not to consent.	— Adherir.
Desconcertar,	to confound.	— Acertar.
Desconocer,	to disown.	— Aborrecer.
Desconsolar,	to afflict.	— Acordar.
Descontar,	to discount.	— ditto.
Descubrir,	to discover. Participle passive, <i>Descubierto</i> .	
Desdecir,	to give the lie.	See Decir.
The second person singular of the Imperative Mood of this Verb, makes <i>desdice</i> , lie thou.		
Desempedrar,	to unpave.	See Acertar.
Desencerrar,	to set at liberty.	— ditto.
Desengrosar,	to extenuate.	— Acordar.
Desentender.	not to be willing to hear.	— Entender.
Desenterrar,	to unbury.	— Acertar.
Desenvolver,	to unwrap.	— Absolver.
Deservir,	to hurt.	— Pedir.
Desfallecer,	to faint.	— Aborrecer.
Desflaquecer,	to languish.	— Aborrecer.
Desflocar,	to ravel.	— Acordar.
Desguarnecer,	to unfurnish.	— Aborrecer.
Deshelar,	to thaw.	— Acertar.
Deshacer,	to undo.	— Hacer.

Desherrar,	to take away the fetters.	See Acertar.
Desleir,	to dilute.	— Pedir.
Deslucir,	to darken.	— Subir.
Deslucir,	to varnish.	— No. 64.
<small>The other tenses are regular, and conjugated like <i>subtr.</i></small>		
Desmembrar,	to dismember.	See Acertar.
Desmentir,	to contradict.	— Adherir.
Desobedecer,	to disobey.	— Aborrecer.
Desollar,	to skin.	— Acordar.
Despedir,	to send away.	— Pedir.
Despedirse,	to take leave.	— ditto.
Despedrar,	to take away the stones.	— Acertar.
Despernar,	to cut off the legs.	— ditto.
Despertar,	to awake.	See Acertar, also No. 168.
Desplacer,	to displease.	See Placer.
Desplegar,	to display.	— Acertar.
Despoblar,	to unpeople.	— ditto.
Desteñir,	to discolour.	— Pedir.
Desterrar,	to banish.	— Acertar.
Destorcer,	to untwist.	— Cocer.
Destrocar,	to undo an exchange.	— Acordar.
Desvanecerse,	to fall in a swoon.	— Aborrecer.
Desvergonzarse,	to lose one's shame.	— Acordarse.
Detener,	to detain.	— Tener.
Detraer,	to detract.	— Traer.
Devolver,	to return or send back.	— Absolver.
Dezmar,	to decimate or tithe.	— Acertar.
Diferir,	to delay.	— Adherir.
Digerir,	to digest.	— ditto.
Disentir,	to dissent.	— ditto.
Disolver,	to dissolve.	— Absolver.
Disponer,	to dispose.	— Poner.
Distraer,	to distract.	— Traer.
Divertir,	to divert.	— Adherir.
Dofer,	to feel pain.	— Absolver.
Dolerse,	to feel for people's pain.	— Absolver.
Dormir,	to sleep.	— No. XXV.
Elegir,	to elect or choose.	See Pedir, also No. 62.
Embravecerse,	to become furious.	See Aborrecer.
Embrutecerse,	to become brutish.	— ditto.
Emendar, or Enmendar,	to rectify.	— Acertar.
Empedrar,	to pave.	— ditto.
Empezar,	to begin.	— ditto.

Emplumecer,	to begin to have feathers.	See Aborrecer
Empobrecer,	to grow poor.	— ditto.
Emporcar,	to dirt.	— Acordar.
Encabellecerse,	to begin to be hairy.	— Aborrecer.
Encalvecer,	to become bald.	— ditto.
Encanecer,	to be grey-haired by old age.	— ditto.
Encarecer,	to raise the price.	— ditto.
Encender,	to light a fire.	— Entender.
Encensar,	to cense.	— Acertar.
Encerrar,	to shut in.	— ditto.
Encomendar,	to recommend.	— ditto.
Encontrar,	to meet.	— Acordar.
Encordar,	to put cords to an instrument.	— ditto.
Encrudecerse,	to become cruel.	— Aborrecer.
Encrudecer,	to irritate.	— ditto.
Encubertar,	to cover with a blanket.	See Acertar, also No. 168.
Endentecer,	to breed teeth.	See Aborrecer.
Endurecer,	to grow hard.	— ditto.
Enflaquecer,	to grow lean.	— ditto.
Enfurecerse,	to become furious.	— ditto.
Engrandecer,	to grow or enlarge.	— ditto.
Engreirse,	to adorn oneself.	— Pedir.
Engrosar,	to grow big.	— Acordar.
Enloquecer,	to become mad.	— Aborrecer.
Enlucir,	to whiten with plaster.	— Deslucir.
Enmocecer,	to grow young again.	— Aborrecer.
Enmohecerse,	to grow mouldy.	— ditto.
Enmudecer,	to grow dumb, or be silent.	— ditto.
Ennegrecer,	to grow black or brown.	— ditto.
Ennoblecer,	to ennoble.	— ditto.
Enrarecer,	to become rare.	— ditto.
Enriquecer,	to grow rich.	— ditto.
Enrodar,	to break upon the wheel.	— Acordar.
Ensangrentar,	to make bloody.	— Acertar.
Ensoberbecerse,	to grow proud.	— Aborrecer.
Entender,	to comprehend.	— No. X.
Enternecer,	to move to pity.	— Aborrecer.
Enterrar,	to bury.	— Acertar.
Entumecer,	to swell.	— Aborrecer.
Entontecer,	to grow stupid.	— ditto.
Entorpecerse,	to become lazy.	— ditto.
Entreoir,	to hear imperfectly.	— Oir.
Entretener,	to entertain.	— Tener.

Entristecer,	to vex.	See Aborrecer.
Envejecer,	to grow old.	— ditto.
Enverdecer,	to paint in green,	— ditto.
Envestir,	to invest.	— Pedir.
Envolver,	to wrap up.	— Absolver.
Equivaler,	to be of equal value.	— Valer.
Erguir	to raise.	— No. XXVI.
Errar,	to err or mistake.	— Acertar.
Escalentar,	to warm.	— ditto.
Escarmentar,	to give a warning.	— ditto.
Escarnecer,	to mock one.	— Aborrecer.
Esclarecer,	to clear up.	— ditto.
Escocer,	to itch painfully.	— Cocer.
Escribir,	to write; Part., Escrito.	
Esforzar,	to animate or encourage.	— Acordar.
Espavorecer,	to affright.	— Aborrecer.
Establecer,	to establish.	— ditto.
Estercolar,	to dung.	— Acertar.
Estregar,	to scour.	— ditto.
Estremecerse,	to tremble.	— Aborrecer.
Estreñir,	to lie close.	— Pedir.
Expedir,	to dispatch.	— ditto.
Exponer,	to expose.	— Poner.
Extender,	to spread.	— Entender.
Extraer,	to extract.	— Traer.
Fallecer,	to die.	— Aborrecer.
Favorecer,	to favour.	— ditto.
Fenecer,	to terminate.	— ditto.
Fortalecer,	to fortify.	— ditto.
Forzar,	to force.	— Acordar.
Fregar,	to rub one thing against another.	— Acertar.
Freir,	to fry, Part. frito, the rest like Pedir.	
Gemir,	to groan or lament.	See ditto.
Gobernar,	to govern.	— Acertar.
Guarnecer,	to furnish.	— Aborrecer.
Haber,	to have.	See Auxiliary Verbs.
Hacer,	to do.	See No. XI.
Heder,	to stink.	— Entender.
Helar,	to freeze.	— Acertar.
Hender,	to cleave or split.	— Entender.
Herir,	to wound.	— Adherir.
Herrar,	to bind about with iron work.	— Acertar.
Hervir,	to boil.	— Adherir.

Holgar,	to be quiet, to do nothing.	See Acordar.
Hollar,	to trample under feet.	— ditto.
Humedecer,	to moisten.	— Aborrecer.
Impedir,	to hinder.	— Pedir.
Imponer,	to impose.	— Poner.
Inadvertir,	to be inattentive.	— Adherir,
Indisponer,	to indispose or vex.	— Poner.
Inducir,	to induce.	— Conducir.
Intervenir,	to intervene.	— Venir.
Introducir,	to introduce.	— Conducir.
Invernar,	to winter.	— Acertar.
Invertir,	to transpose.	— Adherir.
Investir,	to invest.	— Pedir.
Ir,	to go.	— No. XXVII.
Lucir,	to shine.	— Deslucir.
Llover,	to rain. See Absolver, also the Impersonal Verbs.	
Magrecer,	to grow lean.	See Aborrecer.
Maldecir,	to curse.	— Bendecir.
Manifestar,	to manifest.	See Acertar, also No. 168.
Mantener,	to maintain.	See Tener.
Medir,	to measure in general.	— Pedir.
Mentar,	to name.	— Acertar.
Mentir,	to lie.	— Adherir.
Merecer,	to deserve.	— Aborrecer.
Merendar,	to eat between dinner and supper.	— Acertar.
Moler,	to grind. See Absolver; its Part. is regular.	
Mollecera,	to grow soft.	See Aborrecer.
Morder,	to bite. See Absolver; its Part. is regular.	
Morir,	to die; Part., Muerto.	See Dormir.
Mostrar,	to show.	— Acordar.
Mover,	to move. See Absolver; its Part. is regular.	
Nacer,	to be born.	See Aborrecer.
Negar,	to deny or refuse.	— Acertar.
Nevar,	to snow.	— ditto.
Obedecer,	to obey.	— Aborrecer.
Obscurecer,	to darken.	— ditto.
Obtener,	to obtain.	— Tener.
Ofrecer,	to offer.	— Aborrecer.
Oir,	to hear.	— No. XXVIII
Oponer,	to oppose.	— Poner.
Pacer,	to graze.	— Aborrecer.
Padecer,	to languish.	— ditto.
Parecer,	to appear.	— ditto.

Parecerse,	to be like.	See Aborrecer.
Pedir,	to ask.	— No. XXIX.
Pensar,	to think.	— Acertar.
Perder,	to lose.	— Entender.
Perecer,	to perish.	— Aborrecer.
Perniquebrar,	to break the legs.	— Acertar.
Perseguir,	to persecute.	— Pedir.
Pertenecer,	to belong to.	— Aborrecer.
Pervertir,	to pervert or corrupt.	See Adherir, also No. 168.
Placer,	to please.	See No. XII.
Plegar,	to plait or fold.	— Acertar.
Poblar,	to people.	— Acordar.
Poder,	to be able.	See Absolver; its part. is regular.
Podrir,	to rot.	See No. XXX.
Poner,	to put.	— No. XIII.
Predecir,	to foretell.	— Decir.
Preferir,	to prefer.	— Adherir.
Preponer,	to propose.	— Poner.
Prescribir,	to prescribe. Part. <i>prescrito</i> is the only irregularity.	
Presentir,	to foresee.	See Adherir.
Presuponer,	to presuppose.	— Poner.
Prevalecer,	to prevail.	— Aborrecer.
Prevenir,	to anticipate.	— Venir.
Prever,	to foresee.	— Ver.
Producir,	to produce.	— Conducir.
Proferir,	to utter.	— Adherir.
Promover,	to promote.	See Absolver, also No. 168.
Proponer,	to propose.	See Poner.
Proscribir,	to banish. Part. <i>proscrito</i> is the only irregularity.	
Proseguir,	to continue.	See Pedir.
Probar,	to try.	— Acordar,
Provenir,	to issue.	— Venir.
Quebrar,	to fail, to be a bankrupt.	— Acertar.
Querer,	to love or like.	— No. XV.
Recaer,	to fall again.	— Caer.
Recocer,	to bake again.	— Cocer.
Recomendar,	to recommend.	— Acertar.
Recomponer,	to set again in order.	— Poner.
Reconocer,	to acknowledge.	— Aborrecer.
Reconvalecer,	to recover from an illness.	— ditto.
Recordar,	to remember, to call to mind.	— Acordar.
Recostarse,	to lie on one side.	— ditto.
Recrecer,	to grow again.	— Aborrecer.

Reducir,	to reduce.	See Conducir.
Referir,	to refer.	— Adherir.
Refloreceer,	to blossom again.	— Aborrecer.
Reforzar,	to strengthen.	— Acordar.
Regar,	to water.	— Acertar.
Regir,	to govern.	— Pedir.
Regoldar,	to belch.	— Acordar.
Rehacer,	to do again.	— Hacer.
Reir, or Reirse,	to laugh or jest at one.	— Pedir.
Relucir,	to shine.	— Deslucir.
Remanecer,	to appear suddenly.	— Aborrecer.
Remendar,	to mend, to patch.	— Acertar.
Remorder,	to bite repeatedly.	— Absolver.
Remorderse,	to repent, to grieve.	— ditto.
Remover,	to remove, to exchange place.	— ditto.
Renacer,	to be born again.	— Aborrecer.
Rendir,	to enslave.	— Pedir.
Rendirse,	to surrender oneself.	— ditto.
Renegar,	to deny or disown.	— Acertar.
Renovar,	to renew.	— Acordar.
Reñir,	to scold, quarrel, or fight.	— Pedir.
Reparecer,	to appear again.	— Aborrecer.
Repetir,	to repeat.	— Pedir.
Reponer,	to put again.	— Poner.
Reprobar,	to reprove.	— Acordar.
Requebrar,	to cajole or wheedle.	— Acertar.
Requerir,	to require.	— Adherir.
Resentirse,	to resent, to be sensible of.	— ditto.
Rescontrar,	to compensate.	— Acordar.
Resolver,	to resolve.	— Absolver.
Resollar,	to breathe.	— Acordar.
Resonar,	to resound.	— ditto.
Restablecer,	to repair or restore.	— Aborrecer.
Retemblar,	to tremble continually.	— Acertar.
Retener,	to retain.	— Tener.
Retentar,	to be threatened with a relapse.	— Acertar.
Reteñir,	to dye again.	— Pedir.
Retorcer,	to twist again.	— Cocer.
Retraerse,	to take refuge.	— Traer.
Retraer,	to withdraw.	— ditto.
Retrotraer,	to antedate.	— ditto.
Reventar,	to burst.	— Acertar.
Rever,	to see again.	— Ver.

Reverdecer,	to paint green again.	See Aborrecer.
Reverter,	to overthrow.	— Entender.
Revestir,	to invest.	— Pedir.
Revolar,	to fly again.	— Acordar.
Revolcarse,	to wallow.	— ditto.
Revolver,	to overturn everything.	— Absolver.
Rodar,	to roll.	— Acordar.
Rogar,	to pray.	— ditto.
Saber,	to know.	— No. XVI.
Saber bien,	to relish, (in speaking of meat.)	— Saber.
Salir,	to go out.	— No. XXXI.
Segar,	to reap.	— Acertar.
Seguir,	to follow.	— Pedir.
Sembrar,	to sow.	— Acertar.
Sentarse,	to sit down.	— ditto.
Sentir,	to hear.	— Adherir.
Serrar,	to saw.	— Acertar.
Servir,	to serve.	— Pedir.
Sobreponer,	to put above.	— Poner.
Sobresalir,	to excel or surpass.	— Salir.
Sobrevenir,	to come in unlooked for.	— Venir.
Soldar,	to solder.	— Acordar.
Soler	to be wont.	— Absolver.
Soltar,	to untie.	See Acordar, also No. 168.
Sonar,	to resound.	See ditto.
Sonarse, (las narices,)	to blow one's nose.	— ditto.
Soñar,	to dream.	— ditto.
Sonreir,	to smile.	— Pedir.
Sosegar,	to repose or rest.	— Acertar.
Sosegarse,	to allay one's passion.	— ditto.
Soterrar.	to bury.	— ditto.
Substraer,	to abridge.	— Traer.
Suponer,	to suppose.	— Poner.
Temblar,	to tremble.	— Acertar.
Tender,	to spread or stretch.	— Entender.
Tener,	to have or to hold.	See the Auxiliary Verbs.
Teñir,	to dye.	See Pedir.
Tentar,	to tempt.	— Acertar.
Torcer,	to twist.	— Cocer.
Traducir,	to translate.	— Conducir.
Traer,	to bring.	— No. XVII.
Transcender,	to pass.	— Entender.
Transponer,	to transpose.	— Poner.

Trascender,	to penetrate or discover.	See Entender.
Trascolar,	to strain.	— Acordar.
Trascordarse,	to forget.	— ditto.
Trasegar,	to put topsy turvy.	— Acertar.
Trasonar,	to be out of one's mind.	— Acordar.
Trasponer,	to transpose from one place to another.	See Poner.
Trocar,	to exchange.	See Acordar.
Tronar,	to thunder.	— Volar.
Tropezar,	to trip in walking.	— Acertar.
Valer,	to be worth.	— XVIII.
Venir,	to come.	— No. XXXII.
Venirse,	to come.	— Venir.
Vermejecer,	to become red.	— Aborrecer.
Verter,	to pour.	— Entender.
Vestir,	to dress.	— Pedir.
Vestirse,	to dress oneself.	— ditto.
Volar,	to fly.	— Acordar.
Volear,	to turn all things upside down.	— ditto.
Volver,	to come back or send back.	— Absolver.
Volverse,	to become either good or bad.	— ditto.

216.—List of Verbs reflective in Spanish and not in English.

Casarse	to marry.
Pasearse,	to walk.
Acostarse,	to go to bed, (irregular.)
Asombrarse,	to be astonished.
Bañarse,	to bathe.
Acordarse,	to remember, (irregular.)
Ampararse,	to take shelter.
Apoderarse,	to make oneself master of.
Fiarse,	to twist.
Burlarse,	to mock.
Descansarse,	to rest.
Vestirse,	to dress, (irregular.)
Sentarse,	to sit down, (irregular.)
Arrojarse,	to rush upon.
Jactarse,	to boast.

Imaginarse,	to imagine.
Irse,	to go away, (irregular.)
Alegrarse,	to rejoice.
Abstenerse,	to abstain, (irregular.)
Arrepentirse,	to repent, (irregular.)
Desmayarse,	to faint.
Equivocarse,	to mistake.
Quejarse,	to complain.
Enfurecerse,	to get into a passion.
Escaparse,	to escape.
Formalizarse,	to get angry.
Picarse,	to pretend.

217.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.

N. B.—Every word, either in the cardinal or ordinal numbers, which is marked thus, (*) has the last *o* changed for an *a* whenever applied to a feminine noun.

Uno,*	one.
Dos,	two.
Tres,	three.
Cuatro,	four.
Cinco,	five.
Seis,	six.
Siete,	seven.
Ocho,	eight.
Nueve,	nine.
Diez,	ten.
Once,	eleven.
Doce,	twelve.
Trece,	thirteen.
Catorce,	fourteen.
Quince,	fifteen.
Diez y seis,	sixteen.

Diez y siete,	seventeen.
Diez y ocho,	eighteen.
Diez y nueve,	nineteen.
Veinte,	twenty.
Veinte y uno,*	twenty-one.
Veinte y dos,	twenty-two.
Treinta,	thirty.
Treinta y uno,	thirty-one.
Treinta y dos, *	thirty-two.
Cuarenta,	forty.
Cuarenta y uno,*	forty-one.
Cincuenta,	fifty.
Cincuenta y uno,*	fifty-one.
Sesenta,	sixty.
Sesenta y uno,*	sixty-one.
Setenta,	seventy.
Setenta y uno,*	seventy-one.
Ochenta,	eighty.
Ochenta y uno,*	eighty-one.
Noventa,	ninety.
Noventa y uno,*	ninety-one.
Ciento,	a hundred.
Ciento y uno,*	a hundred and one.
Docientos,*	two hundred.
Trecientos,*	three hundred.
Cuatrocientos,*	four hundred.
Quinientos,*	five hundred.
Seiscientos,*	six hundred.
Setecientos,*	seven hundred.
Ochocientos,*	eight hundred.
Novcientos,*	nine hundred.
Mil,	a thousand.
Dos mil,	two thousand.
Veinte mil,	twenty thousand.
Cien mil,	a hundred thousand.
Docientos mil,	two hundred thousand.
Un millon, or cuento,	a million.
Dos millones, or cuentos,	two millions.
Tres millones, or cuentos,	three millions.
Un cuento de cuentos,	a billion.
Dos cuentos de cuentos, &c.,	two billions.

218.—ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Primero,*	first.
Segundo,*	second.
Tercero,*	third.
Cuarto,*	fourth.
Quinto,*	fifth.
Sexto,*	sixth.
Séptimo,*	seventh.
Octavo,*	eighth.
Novo,* or noveno,*	ninth.
Décimo,*	tenth.
Undécimo,*	eleventh.
Duodécimo,*	twelfth.
Décimo* tercio,*	thirteenth.
Décimo* cuarto,*	fourteenth.
Décimo* quinto,*	fifteenth.
Décimo* sexto,*	sixteenth.
Décimo* séptimo,*	seventeenth.
Décimo* octavo,*	eighteenth.
Décimo* nono,*	nineteenth.
Vigesimo,*	twentieth.
Vigesimo* primo,*	twenty-first.
Vigesimo* segundo,*	twenty-second.
Vigesimo* tercio,*	twenty-third.
Trigesimo,*	thirtieth.
Cuadragésimo,*	fortieth.
Quincuagesimo,*	fiftieth.
Sexâgesimo,*	sixtieth.
Septuagesimo,*	seventieth.
Octogesimo,*	eightieth.
Nonagesimo,*	ninetieth.
Centesimo,*	hundredth.
Dccentesimo,*	two hundredth.
Trecentesimo,*	three hundredth.
Cuadragésimo,*	four hundredth.
Quingentesimo,*	five hundredth.
Sexêntesimo,*	six hundredth.
Septingentesimo,*	seven hundredth.
Octogésimo,*	eight hundredth.
Nonagesimo,*	nine hundredth.
Milesimo,*	thousandth.

219.—DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS.

La mitad,	the half.
El tercio,	the third.
El cuarto,	the fourth.
Un par,	a couple, or pair.
Media docena,	half a dozen.
Una decena,	half a score.
Una docena,	a dozen.
Una veintena,	a score.
Una centena,	a hundred.
Un millar,	a thousand.
Un cuento,	a million.

220.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Alguno, alguna, }	some.
Algunos, algunas, }	
Cada uno, }	each (one.)
Cada una, }	
Cada,	each.
Ambos, ambas,	both.
Ninguno, ninguna, }	none, not one.
Ningunos, ningunas, }	
Todo, toda, }	all, every.
Todos, todas, }	
Fulano, fulana, }	such a one.
Zutano, }	
Ageno, agena,	other people's
Nadie,	no one.
Cualquiera, }	whichever.
Cualesquiera, }	
Sea lo que fuere,	whatever, anything.
Quienquiera,	whoever.
Sea quien fuere,	whoever it be.

Some of these are also Adjectives.

221.—LIST OF ADVERBS.

Acá,	hither.	Dentro,	within.
Aquí,	here.	Fuera,	without.
Ahí,	there.	Arriba,	up, above.
Allí,	thither.	Abajo,	down, below.
Allá,	yonder.	Delante,	before.
Cerca,	near.	Detras,	behind.
Lejos,	far.	Encima,	upon.
Donde,	where.	Debajo,	under.
Adonde,	whither.		
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Hoy,	to-day.	Nunca,	never.
Ayer,	yesterday.	Jamas,	never, ever.
Mañana,	to-morrow.	Ya,	already.
Ahora,	now.	Amenudo,	often.
Luego,	presently.	Muchas veces,	often.
Tarde,	late.	Antes,	before.
Temprano,	soon.	Despues,	after.
Siempre,	always.		
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Bien,	well.	Despacio,	slowly.
Mal,	badly, or ill.	Alto,	high, loudly.
Así,	thus.	Bajo,	low.
Pronto,	readily.	Presto,	quickly.
Apriesa,	hastily.	Fuertemente,	strongly.
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Mucho,	much.	Menos,	less.
Poco,	little.	Mejor,	better.
Demasiado,	too, or too much.	Peor,	worse.
Bastante,	enough.	Muy,	very.
Harto,	sufficiently.	Casi,	almost.
Mas,	more.		
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Primero,	first.	Despues,	afterwards.
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Aun,	even.	Sí,	yes.
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No,	no, not.	Tampoco,	neither.
Ni,	neither, nor.		
<hr/>			
Acaso,	perhaps.	Probablemente,	probably.
		&c. &c.	

222.—LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

A complete list of Prepositions will be found page 85, No. 182 and No. 186.

The following are those inserted in the lists from No. 187 to No. 205.

A,	to or at.	Hacia,	towards.
Ante,	before.	Hasta,	till.
Con,	with.	Para,	for.
Contra,	against.	Por,	by or for.
De,	of or from.	Segun,	according to.
Desde,	from, since.	Sin,	without.
En,	in.	Sobre,	upon.
Entre,	between.	Tras,	behind.

223.—LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

¡ Bravo!	bravo! well done.	¡ Valgame Dios!	bless me.
¡ Muy bien!	very well.	¡ Alegre!	cheer up.
¡ Ay!	alas!	¡ Vamos!	on, come along.
¡ O! ¡ ay!	ha!	¡ Hola!	hold!
¡ Ah!	ha!	¡ Poco a poco!	gently.
¡ Que verguenza!	fie upon it!	¡ Despacio!	softly.
¡ Oh!	oh!		

224. It is quite impossible to give the literal meaning of an interjection or exclamation in any language; the words *¡vaya!* and *¡pues!* as instances:—These two words are full of meaning, and highly expressive of emotion. That meaning depends entirely on the manner in which they are pronounced. They express joy, grief, contempt, surprise, encouragement, &c.; as do the words indeed! and well! in English.

It will also be seen that the marks ! and ? are placed before and after a sentence in Spanish. *¡ Ay de mi!* alas! *¡ Pues que?* how then? Before the sentence they are inverted.

225.—ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

The following is a list of those mostly used in epistolary correspondence:—

A.C.,	Ano Christiano,	Christian year.
As.,	arobas,	one-quarter of a hundred weight.
A.A.,	autores,	authors.
Admor.,	administrador,	administrator.
Agto.,	Agosto,	August.
Amo.,	amigo,	friend.
Anto.,	Antonio,	Anthony.
Appco.,	apostolico,	apostolic.
Arto.,	articulo,	article.
Arzbpo.,	arzobispo,	archbishop.
B.,	beato,	blessed.
B., or V.,	vuelta,	turn over.
Br.,	bachiller,	bachelor of arts.
B.L.M.,	beso las manos,	I kiss the hands.
B.L.P.,	beso los pies,	I kiss the feet.
Bmo. Pe.,	beatísimo padre,	most blessed father.
C.M.B.,	cuyas manos beso,	whose hands I kiss.
C.P.B.,	cuyos pies beso,	whose feet I kiss.
Cámra.,	cámara,	chamber.
Cap.,	capítulo,	chapter.
Capn.,	capitán,	captain.
Cappn.,	capellan,	chaplain.
Col.,	coluna,	column.
Comiso.,	comisario,	commissary.
Compa.,	compañía,	company.
Cofrte.,	corriente.,	current.
Conso.,	consejo,	council.
Dn.,	Don,	Mr.
Da.,	Doña,	Mrs.
Dr.,	doctor,	doctor.
D.D.,	doctores,	doctors.
Dho.,	dicho,	ditto, or said.
Dro.,	derecho,	right, or duty.

Dizre.,	Diciembre,	December.
Domo.,	Domingo,	Sunday.
Ecco.,	eclesiastico,	ecclesiastic.
Eno.,	Enero,	January.
Exmo.,	excelentísimo,	most excellent.
Excia.,	excelencia,	excellency.
Fho., fha.,	fecho, fecha,	dated.
Febo.,	Febrero,	February.
Folo.,	folio,	folio.
Fr.,	fray,	brother of a religious order.
Franco.,	Francisco,	Francis.
Frnz.,	Fernandez,	a Spanish surname.
Gde., or gue.,	guarde,	preserve.
Q.D.G.,	que Dios guarde,	whom God preserve.
Gra.,	gracia,	grace.
Genl.,	general,	general.
Ille.,	ilustre,	illustrious.
Illmo.,	ilustrísimo,	most illustrious.
Inqor.,	inquisidor,	inquisitor.
Jhs.,	Jesus,	Jesus.
Jph.,	Joseph,	Joseph.
Jno.,	Juan,	John.
Jn.,	Juan,	John.
Lib.	libro,	book.
Libs.,	libras,	pounds.
Lin.,	linea,	line.
Lizo.,	licenciado,	licentiate.
M.P.S.,	muy poderoso señor,	most powerful Lord.
Me.,	madre,	mother.
Mr.,	Monsieur,	Monsieur.
Mor.,	mayor,	eldest.
Ms. As.,	muchos años,	many years.
Magd.,	magestad,	majesty.
Manl.,	Manuel,	Emanuel.
Maymo.,	mayordomo,	steward.
Migl.,	Miguel,	Michael.
Minro,	ministro,	minister.
Med.,	merced,	grace.
Meñ.,	Martin,	Martin.
Meñz.,	Martinez,	a Spanish surname.
Mro.,	maestro,	master.
Mrs.,	maravedís,	maravedis.
MS.,	manuscrito,	manuscript.

MSS.,	manuscritos,	manuscripts.
N.S.,	nuestro Señor,	our Lord.
N. Sra.,	nuestra Señora,	our Lady.
Nro.,	nuestro,	our.
Novre., 9re.,	Noviembre,	November.
Opbo.,	obispo,	bishop.
Octre., 8re.,	Octubre,	October.
Ons.,	onzas,	ounces.
Orñ.,	orden,	order.
PD.,	posdata,	postscript.
Pa.,	para,	for.
Pe.,	padre,	father.
Po.,	Pedro,	Peter.
Pr.,	por,	for, or by.
Pta.,	plata,	silver, or plate.
Pte.,	parte,	part.
Pto.,	puerto,	port.
Pág.,	página,	page.
Ppco.,	publico,	public.
Pral.,	principal,	principal.
Pror.,	procurador,	solicitor, or proctor.
Prov.,	provisor,	vicar general.
Qe.,	que,	that.
Qdo.,	cuando,	when.
Qn.,	quien,	who.
Qto.,	cuanto,	how much.
Rl., Rles.,	real, reales,	royal.
Rs.,	reales,	rials.
Revmo.,	reverendisimo,	most reverend.
Rdo.,	reverendo,	reverend.
Rvi.,	recibi,	I received.
S.,	san, or santo,	saint.
Sn.,	san,	saint.
Sto.,	santo,	saint.
S. M.,	su majestad,	his majesty.
S. Sd.,	su santidad.	his holiness.
Sr., or Sor.,	señor,	Sir, or Mr.,
Sebn.,	Sebastian,	Sebastian.
Sria.,	} secretaria,	secretaryship.
Secreta.,		
Secreteria.,	} secretario,	secretary.
Secreto.,		
Srio.,		
Secretrio.,		

Sere., 7re.,	Setiembre,	September.
Smo.,	serenisimo,	most serene.
Servo.,	servicio,	service.
Servor.,	servidor,	servant.
Sigte.,	siguiente,	following.
Ssmo. Pe.,	santisimo padre,	most holy father.
Ssno.,	escribano,	notary.
S.S.S.,	su seguro servidor,	your faithful servant.
Supca.,	suplica,	entreaty, or petition.
Supte.,	suplicante,	petitioner.
Superte.,	superintendente,	superintendent.
Tente.,	teniente,	lieutenant.
Tom.,	tomo,	volume.
Tpo.,	tiempo,	time.
V., Ve., Vene.,	venerable,	venerable.
V.A.,	vuestra alteza,	your highness.
V.Bd.,	vuestra beatitud,	your blessedness.
V.E.,	vuecelencia,	your excellency.
V.G.,	verbigracia,	for example.
Vm. Vmd.,	Vuesamerced	Vuestra merced, or Usted, a title similar to your worship in English.
Vms.,	Ustedes,	your worships.
V.P.,	vuestra paternidad,	your paternity.
V.S.,	vueseñoria, or Usia,	your lordship.
V.S.,	vuestra santidad,	your holiness.
V.S.S.,	vueseñorias,	your lordships.
V.S.I.,	vueseñoria ilustrisima,	your grace.
Vn.,	vellon,	bullion.
Vol.,	volúmen,	volume.
Vro.,	vuestro,	your.
Xmo.,	diezmo.	tithe.
Xptiano,	christiano,	christian.
Xpto.,	Cristo,	Christ.
Xptobal.,	Cristobal,	Christopher.

A FEW PARTICULAR REMARKS AND IDIOMS.

226. The word *Don*, is placed before baptismal names of men, and *Doña* before those of ladies;—*Don Juan*, *Doña Maria*.

227. The words *Señor* and *Señora* are placed before any title:—

El señor su padre de Vd. ;	your father.
La señora su hermana ;	your sister.
El señor Conde de . . .	the Count of . . .
La señora Marquesa de . . .	the Marchioness of . . .
El señor Doctor C. ;	Doctor C.

228. The English address each other politely in the second person plural—“you.”

So do the French—“vous.”

The Germans in the third person plural—“sie,” (they.)

The Italians in the third person singular feminine—“ella,” (she.)

The Spaniards in the third person singular, with *Vd.* pronounced *Usted*, or *Vuestra merced*.

You understand me ;	<i>Vd.</i> , or <i>Usted</i> me entiende. (Your honour) understands me.
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Les aseguro a Vds. ;	I do assure you, gentlemen. (I do assure your honours.)
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229.—The verb *To have* expressed by *Tener*.

Speaking of dimension:—

Our house is twenty feet broad ;	<i>Nuerta casa tiene</i> veinte pies de ancho.
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230. Of age:—

I am twenty years old; Tengo veinte años.

231. Of affections of the body or mind:—

To <i>be</i> hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, sleepy, afraid, in the right, &c.;	<i>Tener</i> hambre, sed, frio, calor, sueño, miedo, razon, &c.; i.e., to have hunger, thirst, heat, cold, sleep, fear, right, &c.
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232.—*To be*, expressed by *Hacer*.

Speaking of the weather:—

<i>Hace</i> buen tiempo;	It <i>is</i> fine weather.
<i>Hacia</i> calor, frio;	It was warm, cold.

233.—*To be since*, or *ago*, by *Haber*.

Tres meses ha, or hace; Three months ago, or since.

234.—*To be*, by *Haber*.

He aqui los motivos porque, &c.;	Behold the reasons why, &c., or these are the reasons why, &c.
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235. Many verbs have each very numerous and different significations; and, as no rule can be given for them, they can only be reduced to lists, which the learner will find extremely useful, both in understanding Spanish authors, and in expressing himself idiomatically.

236.—Different significations of *Andar*, *To go*.

Andar,	to go, to walk, to travel.
Andar con Dios,	to go in peace.
Andar en hora buena,	to be preserved from danger.
Andar á ciegas,	to go groping along.

Andar adelante,	to go before.
Andar a gatas,	to walk upon hands and feet.
Andar a grillos,	to lose one's time in doing something.
Andar a la flor del berro,	to stroll and wander about.
Andar a la sopa,	to go a begging.
Andar en vueltas,	to shuffle.
Andar a la ventura de Dios,	to abandon oneself to one's bad or good fortune.
Andar al paso del buey,	to be slow or lazy at work.
Andar al rededor,	to go round about.
Andar al uso,	to conform to the times.
Andar a monte,	to skulk,
Andar a palos,	to fight one another with sticks
Andar a porfia,	to be stubborn.
Andar arrastrado,	to live in indigence.
Andar a sombra de tejado,	to be at hide and seek.
Andar a sus anchuras,	to live splendidly, or with profusion.
Andar a tientas,	to grope in the dark.
Andar bebiendo los vientos,	to make all diligence possible; to obtain anything.
Andar calle arriba y calle abajo,	to spend one's time in walking up and down.
Andar con el tiempo,	to praise to day what will be blamed to-morrow.
Andar con mosca,	to be angry; to breathe for revenge.
Andar con pies de plomo,	to act with reflection in one's dealing.
Andar con reserva,	to be reserved, or prudent.
Andar con segundas,	to go with a design to deceive somebody.
Andar de gorra,	to go to dine at the expense of another.
Andar derecho,	to go straight, to be just.
Yo te hare andar derecho,	I will make you honest.
Andar en buenos pasos,	to act right; to be virtuous.
Andar en cuentos,	to fall to loggerheads.
Andar en cueros,	to be naked.
Andar en dimes y diretes,	to deal in ifs and ands,
Andar achacoso,	to be sickly.

Andar en la maroma,	to engage in a perilous undertaking.
Andar en malos pasos,	to be abandoned.
Andar en zelos,	to be jealous.
Andar errado,	to err; to be under an error.
Andar hombro con hombro,	to go cheek by jowl.
Andar a uno en los alcances,	to be at one's heels; to watch him.
Andar pie con bola,	to lead an economical life.
Andar por tierra,	to be despised.
Andar sobre aviso,	to be on one's guard.
No andar bueno,	to be ill.
En el andarse parece a Pedro,	by his gait one would say it is Peter.
Andar en cuerpo,	to go abroad without a cloak.

237.—Different significations of the Verb *Dar*.

Dar,	to give, to present.
Dar,	to beat, to strike.
Dar,	to administer a remedy.
Dar,	to confer.
Dar,	to give as a fact.
Dar,	to persist obstinately in doing a thing.
Dar,	to deliberate.
Dar que reir,	to give cause of laughing.
Dar que llorar,	to make one cry.
Dar a correr,	to make one run.
Dar por libre,	to free any one.
Dar por esclavo,	to keep in slavery.
Dar por traidor,	to condemn one as a traitor.
Dar de vestir,	to clothe one.
Dar recado de escribir,	to furnish what is necessary to write.
Dar que sentir,	to give trouble or pain.
Dar gusto,	to give pleasure.
Dar tristeza,	to cause sadness.
Darse,	to give up oneself.
Darse abajo,	to fall down.
Dar abrazos,	to embrace one another.
Dar a fiado,	to trust.

Dar a entender,	to give to understand.
Dar agua manos,	to give water to wash one's hands.
Dar a la estampa,	to cause anything to be printed.
Dar a la mano,	to put in hand.
Dar el alma,	to die.
Dar de traste,	to run aground.
Dar a luz,	to bring to light.
Dar asalto,	to give assault.
Dar asunto,	to give cause to speak.
Dar andiencia,	to give audience.
Dar barato,	to sell cheap.
Dar barro a la mano,	to furnish materials.
Dar brega,	to play a trick.
Dar buena vejez,	to comfort old age.
Dar mala vejez,	to vex old age.
Dar buenas palabras,	to give fair words.
Dar calle,	to clear the way.
Dar carta de pago,	to give a receipt.
Dar con alguna persona en tierra,	to throw one on the ground.
Dar con la puerta en los ojos,	to shut the door upon one.
Dar consigo en el suelo,	to fall upon one's nose.
Dar con uno,	to meet with the person one looks for.
Dar credito,	to believe what is said.
Dar cuerpo,	to give a substance to anything.
Dar cuerpo,	to exaggerate.
Dar de cogote,	to fall upon one's back.
Dar de comer al diablo,	to act contrary to religion.
Dar pan y palos,	to provide for the subsistence of others, and to act severely with them.
Dar de si,	to stretch oneself.
Dar diente con diente,	to be starved with cold.
Dar el lugar,	to leave the place.
Dar el pesame,	to give compliments of condolence.
Dar el si,	to consent to anything.
Dar el voto,	to vote for any one.
Dar encomiendas,	to give orders.
Dar en el blanco,	to hit the mark.
Dar en el punto,	to guess right.

Dar en rostro,	to reproach one with anything.
Dar entrada,	to give entrance.
Dar estado,	to alter one's condition.
Dar ejercicios,	to instruct children.
Dar expediente,	to conclude a business.
Dar favor,	to protect.
Dar fianza,	to caution one.
Dar forma,	to form or dispose.
Dar fruto,	to produce a fruit.
Dar fuego,	to discharge a firelock.
Dar gana,	to feel a desire.
Dar garrote,	to strangle.
Dar guerra,	to vex one.
Dar lado,	to favourize.
Dar la enhorabuena,	to compliment or congratulate.
Dar la muerte,	to kill.
Dar la obediencia,	to reverence; to bow before one.
Dar la piel,	to die.
Dar las pascuas,	to wish a good Christmas to one.
Dar la ultima mano,	to finish or end any work.
Dar la vida,	to die.
Dar licencia,	to give leave.
Dar lugar,	to make room.
Dar lumbre,	to make a fire.
Dar luz,	to give light to a room.
Dar luz,	to light a person to go out.
Dar mala espina,	to torment one.
Dar mal rato,	to molest one.
Dar mano,	to consent to everything.
Dar muestras,	to show one's good or bad qualities.
Dar musica,	to give a concert.
Dar nombre,	to baptize.
Dar oidos,	to listen attentively, or lend an ear.
Dar orden,	to command.
Dar ordenes,	to confer the ecclesiastical orders.
Dar orejas,	to pay attention to what is said.
Dar pan de perro,	to cudgel one soundly.

Dar parte,	to share with another, (to communicate.)
Dar perro por gato,	to deceive by fair words.
Dar picon,	to excite one to do something.
Dar pliego,	to give a sheet of paper.
Dar paso,	to clear the way.
Dar punto,	to begin the holidays.
Dar puntos en la boca,	to be discreet; to hold one's tongue.
Dar cuartel,	to give quarter.
Dar quejas,	to complain.
Dar querella,	to file a bill in a court of justice against one.
Dar seña,	to give earnest money.
Dar seña,	to nod to one to come nearer.
Dar una panzada,	to give an abundant meal to somebody.
Darse una vuelta,	to look at oneself with attention.
Dar sobresaltos,	to fright one suddenly.
Dar sobre uno,	to assault one.
Dar sogá,	to put one to despair.
Dar su espíritu,	to give up the ghost.
Dar su merecido,	to chastise according to the fault.
Dar su recado,	to beat one unmercifully.
Dar termino,	to grant a delay.
Dar testimonio,	to be a witness; to testify.
Dar tiempo al tiempo,	to wait for an opportunity.
Dar tormento,	to torture one.
Dar tras uno,	to follow one; to go behind.
Dar una vista,	to look at any one.
Dar una zambullida,	to fall into the water.
Dar un estallido,	to make a noise.
Dar un impetu,	to do something with precipitation; to give an impetus.
Dar un tapaboca,	to give a blow on the mouth.
Dar un zabon,	to scold one.
Dar voces,	to brawl.
Dios te de buena ventura,	God give you a happy success.
No se me da nada,	this is nothing to me.
No le de cuidado,	fear not.

228.—Different significations of the Verb *Estar*.

Estar,	to be present.
Estar,	to comprehend.
Estoy en lo que Vm. me dice,	I comprehend what you say.
Estoy a eso,	I answer for that.
Estar,	to be.
Estar leyendo,	to read, or to be reading.
Estar escribiendo,	to write, or to be writing.
Estar triste,	to be sad.
Estar sordo,	to be deaf.
Estar a exâmen,	to be examined.
Estar de priesa,	to be in haste.
Estar en misa,	to be present at mass.
Estar se,	to stop, to stand.
Estar se muriendo,	to be on the point of death.
Estar se cayendo,	to be ready to fall.
Estar á la mano,	to be at hand.
Estar a la trinca,	to wait for the wind.
Estar a punto,	to be ready for.
Estar de buen humor,	to be in good humour.
Estar de mal humor,	to be cross, or in a passion.
Estar de gorja,	to be merry.
Estar en si,	to reflect within oneself.
Estar en su juicio,	to have a sound understanding.
Estar lejos,	to be far off.
Estar muy sobre si,	to be vain.
Estar se mano sobre mano,	to be idle.
Estar se en sus trece,	to be very stubborn.
Estar en todo,	to know everything.

229.—Different significations of the Verb *Hablar*.

Hablar,	to speak.
Hablar,	to harangue.
El abogado habló muy bien,	that advocate spoke very well.
Hablar,	to speak in behalf of some- body.
Hablar,	to inform ; to warn.
Hablar a borbotones,	to speak quickly, to stammer.
Hablar a bulto,	to talk at random.
Hablar el alma,	to speak sincerely.

Hablar al caso,	to speak seasonable; in due time.
Hablar al gusto,	to speak politely.
Hablar alto,	to talk loudly.
Hablar a tontas,	to speak foolishly.
Hablar bien,	to speak elegantly.
Hablar con Dios,	to pray to God.
Hablar con lengua de plata,	to solicit anything with money.
Hablar con el diablo,	to be cunning.
Hablar con los ojos,	to look sweetly upon one.
Hablar de burla ó chanza,	to jest at one; to mock him.
Hablar de hilvan,	to speak unintelligibly.
Hablar de la mar,	to speak of things that can neither be understood nor executed.
Hablar de memoria,	to speak at random.
Hablar de talanquera,	to slander people that are in danger or distress.
Hablar de veras,	to speak true.
Hablar en comun,	to speak in general.
Hablar griego,	to speak confusedly.
Hablar en publico,	to speak publicly.
Hablar entre dientes,	to mutter.
Hablar consigo,	to speak within oneself.
Hablar gordo,	to speak in a passion.
Hablar paso,	to speak discreetly.
Hablar por detras ó a las espaldas,	to speak ill of a person absent.
Hablar por hablar,	to speak for pleasure's sake.
Hablar por la mano,	to speak with one's fingers.
Hablar por las narices,	to speak through one's nose.
Hablar por señas,	to speak by jests, as mimics do.
Hablar recio,	to speak violently, or in a passion.
Hablarse alguna cosa,	to publish, to divulge.
De la abundancia del corazon habla la boca,	the tongue speaks from the influence of the heart.
Es hablar por demas,	it is to speak in vain.
Hacer hablar,	to make one speak.
Mire como habla,	consider how he speaks.
No hablarse,	not to speak to each other; to be at variance.

230.—Different significations of the Verb *Hacer*.

Hacer,	to do, to form.
Hacer un delito,	to commit a crime.
Hacer concepto de alguna cosa,	to form to oneself an idea of something.
Hoy hace tantos años que sucedió tal cosa,	there are, to day, so many years since such a thing happened.
Hacerse el vino,	the grapes grow ripe.
Los sembrados se hacen,	the grain grows ripe.
Hacer,	to give, or grant.
Al convento hizo limosnas muy grandes,	he gave great alms to the convent.
Hacer,	to contain.
Este flasco hace tantas azum- bres,	this bottle holds, or contains, so many pints.
Hacer,	to cause, to put.
Hacer gastos,	to put to, or cause any one, expense.
Hacer,	to resolve, to determine.
Dios lo hizo,	God determined it.
Los jueces lo hicieron,	the judges resolved it so.
Hacer,	to dress, or prepare.
Hacer la comida,	to prepare the dinner.
Hacer la olla,	to make the meat boil.
Hacer,	to bring to perfection.
Este pipa hace buen vino,	this cask makes the wine good.
Esta caja hace buen tabaco,	this snuff-box renders the snuff good.
Hacer,	to correspond, to fit.
Eso hace bien aqui,	this fits very well here.
Eso no hace con aquello,	this does not correspond with that.
Hacer,	to join, to assemble.
Hacer gente,	to raise soldiers.
Hacer auditorio,	to assemble an auditory.
Hacer,	to use, to accustom.
Hacer un caballo al fuego,	to accustom a horse to the fire.
Hacerse al frio,	to accustom oneself to the cold.
Hacerse a todo,	to use oneself to everything.
Hacerse atras,	to draw back.

Hacerse a un lado,	to draw oneself on one side.
Hacer agua,	to take a provision of water into a ship.
Hacer alarde,	to boast of.
Hacer a pluma y a pelo,	to be disposed for everything.
No hay que hacer ascos,	there is not so much to despise.
Hacer buena la venta,	to warrant a sale to be good.
Hacer las cosas por su cabeza,	to act according to one's fancy.
Hacer cama,	to keep one's bed; to be ill.
Hacer cara,	to put on a brazen countenance.
Hacer correrias,	to make incursions.
Hacer cosquillas,	to tickle; to please.
Hacer cortesias,	to compliment.
Hacer costilla,	to bear with patience.
Hacer de las suyas,	to play one's frolics.
Hacer del cuerpo,	to ease oneself.
Hacer el pico,	to give a dinner to somebody.
Hacer espaldas,	to defend one; to protect him.
Hacer exemplar,	to be a pattern for others.
Hacer fiesta,	to make a holiday for a working day.
Hacer honras,	to do honours; to assist at a funeral.
Hacer humo,	to stay long in a place.
No hacer humo,	not to stay long in a place.
Hacer justicia,	to do justice to every body.
Hacer la barba,	to render a piece of service to one.
Tal cosa hizo la barba a fulano,	such a thing did good to such a one.
Hacer la razon,	to drink to the health of another.
Hacer la mamona,	to jest at one; to mock him.
Hacer merced,	to grant a favour.
Hacer la olla gorda,	to procure to one the means to become rich.
Hacer la rosca del galgo,	to sleep in any place without undressing oneself.
Hacer las partes,	to divide.
Hacer la vista larga,	to feign not to see.
Hacer mencion,	to mention anything to another.

Hacer misterio,	to make a mystery of a little thing.
Hacer noche,	to stay at an inn to sleep.
Hacer novedad,	to invent anything.
Hacerse noche,	to be lost or stolen.
Hacer orejas,	to feign to be deaf; not to be willing to hear.
Hacer figura,	to have a sort of authority over others.
Hacer figuras,	to play the mimic.
Hacer papel,	to act a character.
Hacer pié,	to intrude oneself in any business.
Hacer pinitos,	to endeavour to walk after a long illness.
Hacer pompa,	to make a show.
Hacer por hacer,	to do something for pleasure's sake.
Hacer prenda,	to take in pawn for what is lent.
Hacer pucheros,	to feign crying like a child.
Hacer punta,	to excel.
Hacer raya,	to excel; to surpass.
Hacerse á la vela,	to sail.
Hacer cargo,	to make one pay his share.
Hacerse cargo de una cosa,	to take care of a thing.
Hacerse chiquito,	to feign ignorance.
Hacerse de algo,	to buy what is necessary.
Hacerse de miel,	to be too indulgent to others.
Si nos hacemos de miel, nos comeran las moscas,	if you be too indulgent you will be trodden under feet.
Hacerse lenguas,	to praise exceedingly.
Hacerse tortilla,	to fall down flat.
Hacerse en agua,	to perspire.
Hacer sombra,	to shelter; to protect; to favourize.
Hacer su hecho,	to come to the desired point.

241.—Different significations of the Verb *Ir*, To go.

<i>Ir</i> ,	to go; to walk.
<i>Ir</i> ,	to lay a wager.

Vayan cien doblones a que es cierto eso,	I lay £100 it is so.
Ir,	to consist.
En eso va la vida,	on this depends the life.
Ir,	to be distinguished.
Ir,	to lead, <i>or</i> conduct.
Este camino vá a tal parte,	this road leads to such a place.
Ir bien puesto,	to be well dressed.
Ir vendido,	to be sold.
Ir atenido,	to be pursued.
Ir a caballo,	to ride on horseback.
Irse,	to go away.
Irse,	to be dying.
Irse,	to escape.
Irse,	to let oneself fall through weakness.
Irse,	to evaporate.
Irse,	to be rotten, (in speaking of fruit.)
Irse,	to rent.
Ir adelante,	to pursue a business closely.
Ir con alguno,	to be of the same opinion with another.
Ir bien ó mal,	to be well or ill.
Ir con Dios,	to go peaceably, <i>or</i> in peace.
Irse de la mano,	to let anything fall out of one's hands.
Irse de la memoria,	to forget something.
Irse de boca,	to speak impertinently.
Irse los ojos,	to look attentively at the thing we wish for.
Irse por pies,	to run away; to escape.
Ir y venir,	to go up and down; to spend one's time in walking.
¿Quién vá a la puerta?	who is at the door?
Vayase,	go about your business.
¡ Vaya!	sure! indeed! my goodness! &c. &c.

242.—Different significations of the Verb *Venir*,
To come.

Venir,	to come; to happen; to arrive.
Venir,	to appear before a judge.

Venir,	to agree with another.
Venir,	to draw one's origin from.
Venir,	to have recourse to.
Venir,	to resolve; to determine.
Venir,	to grant a favour.
Venir,	to come in company.
Venir; moverse,	to come; to move.
Venir,	to become quite reformed.
Venir,	to amount to.
Venirse a casa,	to return home.
Venirse a partido,	to yield to reason.
Venirse,	to perfect oneself.
Venirse el vino,	to ferment.
Venirse el pan,	to rise, (in speaking of dough.)
Venir; pasarse de un lugar á otro,	to go from one place to another.
Las inspiraciones vienen del Cielo,	Inspirations come from Heaven.
Nuestro vino va menguando; ya no sale mas que gota por gota,	our wine diminishes; it only comes drop by drop.
Esta guarnicion viene bien con este paño,	this trimming fits this cloth very well.
Venir, <i>or</i> llegar à las manos; pelearse,	to come to hands <i>or</i> blows; to fight.
Venir al socorro,	to come; to help.

243.—ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES.

The order frequently observed in connecting together the words in a sentence in Spanish, must often appear strange, capricious, and even unnatural, to learners. On reading a Spanish author, it is also sometimes difficult to construe the sentence. A little reflection, however, will show that it is the effect of judgment, and not of caprice,

nor even of "taste" or elegance; and a little attention will enable learners to imitate it with ease and correctness. For instance, in the following sentences:—

"Había llegado, el día de la fiesta de Ceres."

"Debe adorarse, aquella, cuyos beneficios cubren la tierra."

"Caminaban juntos y a pie, dos estudiantes."

The natural construction would be—

El día de la fiesta de Ceres, había llegado.

Aquella, cuyos beneficios cubren la tierra, debe adorarse en todo el universo.

Dos estudiantes, caminaban juntos y a pie.

This, I say, is the *natural* order; because, as no action can be performed without an agent who performs it, we should, in the first place, state who the agent is; in the next place, the action performed; thirdly, the place where, manner in, or circumstances under which performed; and, lastly, the object on whom it is performed.

I might, then, as other grammarians, tell the student, that this reversion of the natural order is done so "*elegantly*;" or, that it is the effect of a "*refined taste*;" or I might lay down a "rule," and say, that the verb often precedes its nominative. Now, though this would be true enough, (as appears from the above quotations,) yet the learner would not know *when*, or *how often*, he might be allowed to transpose his words.

But, I trust that, by stating the reasons *why* the words are transposed, he will be enabled to make the transpositions judiciously. The principle, already stated in placing the adjectives, (page 10, applies here also; namely, mention

the principal word, or idea, last. Let us demonstrate this:—

Habia llegado el dia de la fiesta de Ceres.

What had arrived? The feast. What particular feast? Of Ceres. I wish to state *what* had arrived.

Debe adorarse aquella cuyos beneficios cubren la tierra.

Some beneficent deity is to be adored; but which? She in whose honor the feast is celebrated—Ceres; that goddess whose blessings cover the earth.

Caminaban juntos y a pie dos estudiantes.

Who were travelling? Two students. That they walked together and on foot, is of minor importance.

Hence the reason why the “*nominative*,” or subject, follows the verb; namely, because the subject or agent is almost always the principal part of the sentence.

In reading, therefore, a Spanish author, if the sentence should begin with a verb, read a little further on, and you will soon meet with the “*nominative*” subject, or, rather, the agent or doer of the action.



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