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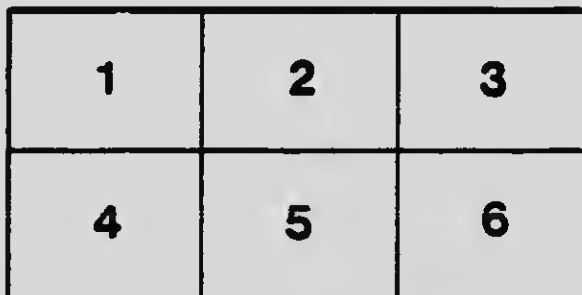
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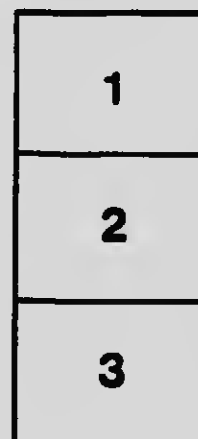
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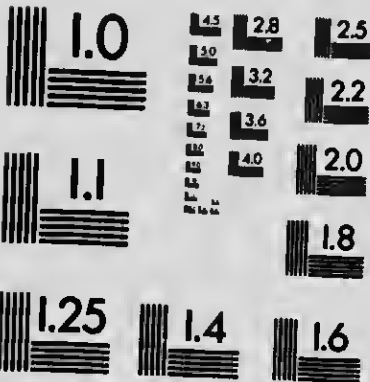
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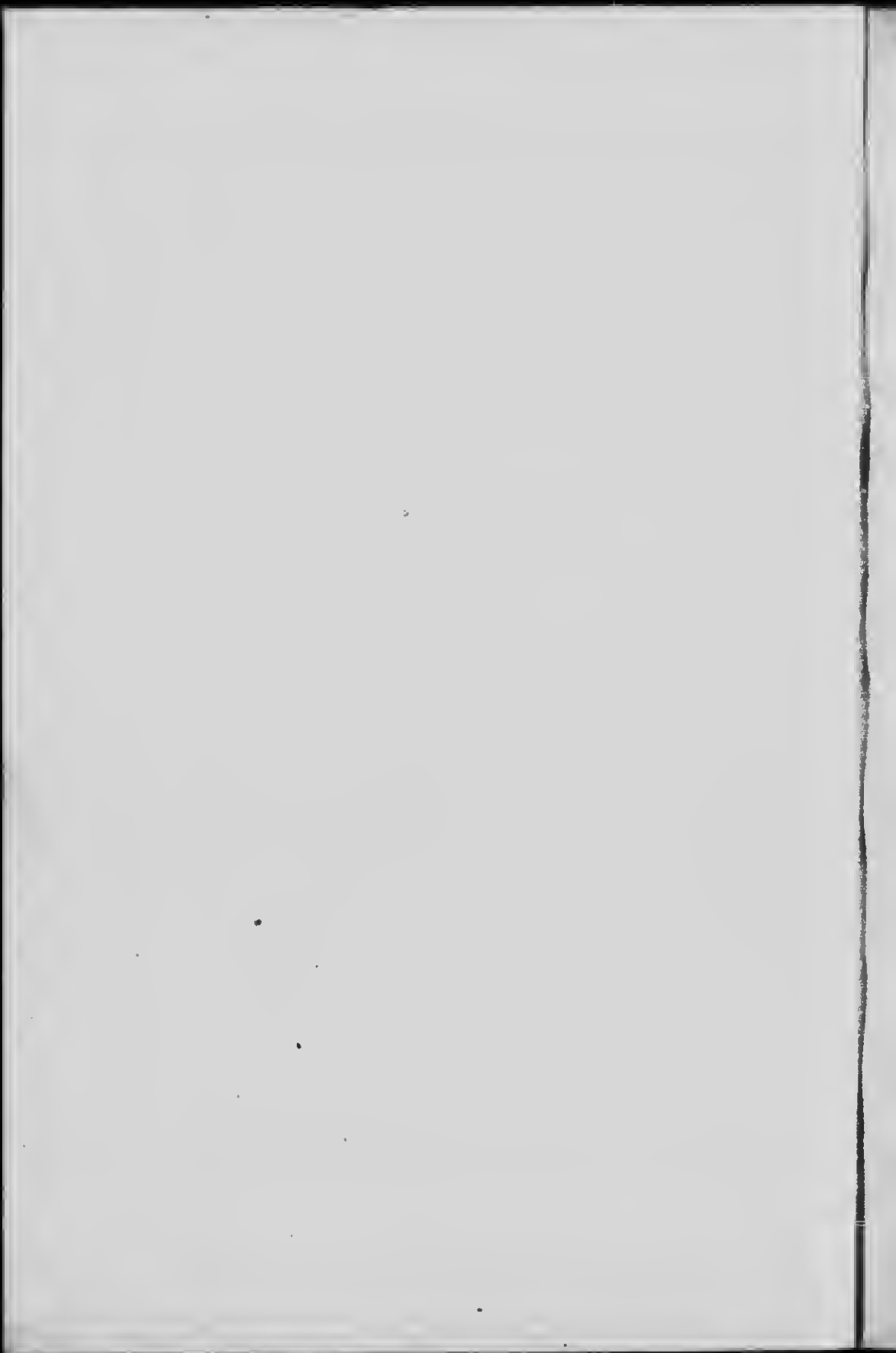
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THE DE BRISAY

ANALYTICAL

SPANISH METHOD

**A SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF ACQUIRING A THOROUGH
CONVERSATIONAL AND LITERARY KNOWLEDGE OF**

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

BY

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*Author of the "Analytical Latin Method," the
"Analytical French Method," etc.*

PART I.

ACADÉMIE DE BRISAY
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PREFACE

Of modern languages none can be studied from the printed page with so much satisfaction as Spanish. This is because the orthography of Spanish is phonetic, and also because the language contains no difficult sounds to be learned from a teacher, but only sounds which are common to all modern languages. The grammar of Spanish is also simple and regular, more regular than that of English, French, Italian or German.

In spite of these facts however, the subject has not been very attractive to the student, for the text books on Spanish are much inferior to those used in teaching the other languages.

The method followed herein, is the same Analytical Method, which we have used with so much success in the teaching of Latin and French, and will, we trust, prove equally efficacious for Spanish.

In the preparation of all our lessons, we have always striven to present the matter in a form intelligible to the stupid or inapt, not only because the latter are in the grand majority, but also because what they can comprehend, will be all the more clear to the intelligent and bright.

Leccion Primera

(First Lesson)

A (pronounced *ah*)

NOTE A.— The Spanish *a* is heard approximately in the English words *are*, *past*, *half* etc. It has never the sound of *a* in *war*, nor any other sound than the above. Pronounce the consonants as in English unless otherwise directed.

A,	la,	ya,	va,	mas,	mar,	mal,
(ah)	(lah)	(yah)	(vah)	(mass)	(mar)	(mal)
To,	the,	yet,	goes,	more,	sea,	bad, ill,

NOTE B.— In words of more than one syllable, *accent the syllable before the last*, that is, pronounce it with a little more stress than the others. In doing this, however, be careful not to alter the vowel sound in the other syllables, as one is apt to do in English. Thus, *cár-ta* (not *car-tah*). *pa-tá-ta* (not *pah-tah-tah*). Give each vowel its true sound.

La <i>cár-ta</i> ,	<i>ná-da</i> ,	la <i>cá-sa</i> ,	la <i>plá-ta</i> ,	<i>pá-ra</i> ,
(lah <i>car-tah</i>)	(nah-dah)	(lah <i>cah-sah</i>)	(lah <i>plah-tah</i>)	(pah-rah)
The letter,	nothing,	the house,	the silver,	for,

<i>Pa-tá-ta</i> ,	<i>can-sá-da</i> ,	<i>a-má-da</i> ,	<i>pa-lá-bra</i> .
(pah-tah-tah)	(can-sah-dah)	(ah-mah-dah)	(pah-lah-brah)
Potato,	tired,	loved,	word.

e (pronounced *ay*)

NOTE C.— This vowel has practically the same sound as the English *e* in *they*, *prey*, etc. It must never be given any other sound.

El,	él,	es,	en,	de,	mes,	tres,	(I)
(ail)	(ail)	(aice)	(ain)	(day)	(maice)	(traice)	
The,	he,	is,	in,	of, from,	month,	three,	

(I) *El*, *the*, and *él*, *he*, are pronounced alike. The mark over the second word is merely to distinguish it from the first.

La sé-da, és-te, tár-de, el pá-dre, la má-dre. (2)
 (lah say-dah) (ais-tay) (tar-day) (ail pah-dray) (lah-mah-dray)
 The silk, this, late, the father, the mother.

i (pronounced ee)

NOTE D.— This vowel has always the sound of *i* in *machine*. It has never the sound of *i* in *ill* or *it*.

Mi, ni, si, sí, mil, sin, i,
 (mee nee see see meel seen eer)
 My, nor, if, yes, thousand, without, to go,

La tin-ta, la prí-sa, lí-bre, y, (3)
 (lah teen-tah lah pree-sah, lee-bray, ee.)
 The ink, the hurry (press), free, and,

La tinta y la carta. El padre y la madre.
 The ink and the letter. The luther and the mother.

o

NOTE E.— This vowel has the sound of the English *o* in *ross* or *post*. It must never be pronounced like *o* in *or*.

Cómo, todo, nos, vos, poco, poco, nó, no, yo (4)
 Like, as, all, we, you, (a) little, but, no, not, I,

Son, dónde, porque, agosto, dos, con, norte, por.
 (sown doan-day pore-kay ah-goas-toh dose kone nore-tay pore)
 Are, where, because, August, two, with, north, by (per).

NOTE F.— When a word of more than one syllable ends in a vowel, it has the accent on the syllable before the last (as stated in note B), but if it ends in a *consonant* the accent is on the last syllable.

Va-lór, co-lór, te-ne-dór, co-mér, co-mo-di-dád.
 Value, color, holder (fork), to eat, comfort.

(2) *La* is the feminine form of *el* and is used with feminine nouns. Be sure and always pronounce the final *e*.

(3) *y* is called the Greek *i* and is treated as *i* (*ee*).

(4) *y*, when followed by another vowel, is pronounced like the English *y* in *year*.

u

NOTE G.— This vowel is the same as the English *u* in *rule, true, etc.* It must never be pronounced like *u* in *use*, which is really *yu*, thus, *UN* (*oon* not *yoon*).

Un, (<i>oon</i>) One,	plû-ma, <i>ploo-mah</i> feather, pen,	nûn-ca, <i>noon-ka</i> never,	su, <i>soo</i> his, (her),	gûs-to, <i>gooce-toh</i> taste, pleasure,	sur, <i>soor</i> south,
Dû-da, (<i>doo-lah</i>) Doubt,	du-rân-te, <i>doo-ran-tay</i> during,	se-gû-ro, <i>say-yoo-roh</i> sure,	sû-ma, <i>soo-ma</i> sum.	pûn-to, (5) <i>poon-toh</i> point,	
Mû-cho, (<i>moo-cho</i>) Much,	co-mûn, <i>ko-moon</i> common,	cos-tûm-bre, <i>koas-toom-bray</i> custom.	pro-dûc-to. <i>proh-dook-to</i> product.		

Diphthongs

NOTE H.— By combining or blending two vowel sounds we form a diphthong (double sound). The following are the diphthongs beginning with the vowel *i*, which must be very short, almost like *y*.

ia,	memória, matéria, enviado,	(<i>memory, material, sent</i>)
ie,	tierra, tiéne, viéne, tiempo,	(<i>earth, has, comes, time</i>)
io (yo),	yo, comisión, ocasión, adiós,	(<i>I, commission, occasion, adieu</i>)

NOTE I.— The following three diphthongs begin with the vowel *u* which is very short, almost like *w*

ua,	água, cuándo, cual,	(<i>water, when, which</i>)
ue,	buéno, puérta, cuénta,	(<i>good, door, account</i>)
ui (uy),	muy, cuí lãdo,	(<i>very, care</i>)

The *first* element of the above diphthongs is very short and never bears an accent. When therefore any of the above combinations of vowels are written with the first vowel bearing an accent mark, they will not form diphthongs, but must be pronounced separately. Here are examples:

Día,	envío.
Day,	shipment.

(5) Care must be taken to give the *u* its true sound in words like *OSTRO* and *PUNTO*. The student is very apt to pronounce *gus* and *pun* as in English.

2nd. class of diphthongs.

NOTE J.— In all the preceding diphthongs, the first element is short and weak. We now come to a class of diphthongs in which the first element is prolonged, the second being short. Of such nature is the English pronoun *I* (*ai*).

ai or *ay* (like English *ai* in *aisle*), hay, aire (*there is, air*)

ei or *ey* (nearly like *ei* in *vein*) veinte, rey, (*twenty, king*)

oi or *oy* (like *oi* in *oil*) soy, sois, doy, voy, (*am, art, give, go*)

NOTE K.— The *ai* and *oi* are well pronounced by a certain class of Londoners, who bring out the final *i* element quite distinctly. The *ei* is somewhat similar to *ai*, but begins with the sound *e* (*ay*). It is likewise well pronounced by Londoners in words like *vein* (almost *vay-eeen* but as one syllable). The *final* element of the above three diphthongs, being short, never bears an accent. When therefore any of these combinations of letters are written with an accent on the final letter, they must not be blended, but pronounced separately, e. g. CAÍDA (*a fall*).

Other combinations of vowels do not blend and form diphthongs, however rapidly they are pronounced.

Ma-és-tro, de-se-ár, ba-úl, a-ún,
Master, to desire, trunk, yet, still,

La carta es blanca. Él tiene una pluma.
The letter is white. He has a pen.

Él habla muy bien inglés. Él no habla alemán.
He speaks very well English. He not speaks German.

Yo deseo comer. Éste libro es bueno. La tierra es redonda.
I desire to eat. This book is good. The earth is round.

Es muy tarde. Yo deseo un vaso de agua. Él va á la puerta.
(It) is very late. I desire a glass of water. He goes to the door.

Yo no tengo tiempo de aprender el inglés. Adiós.
I not have time of to learn (the) English. Good bye.

Yo soy Inglés. El aire es bueno. Yo tengo veinte pesos.
I am an Englishman. The air is good. I have twenty dollars.

El va á enviár mi baúl á mi casa. Yo tengo cuidado.
He is going to send my trunk to my house. I have care (take care).

Mi padre y mi madre tienen mucho dinero.
My father and my mother have much money.

Con mucho gusto. Sin duda. El tiene su cuenta.
With much pleasure. Without doubt. He has his account.

Yo sé pocas palabras. Basta por hoy. (6)
I know a few words. Enough for to-day.

(6) Do not aspirate the *h*.

LECCION PRIMERA

Triphthongs

A triphthong (**TRIS**, *three times*, **PHTHONGOS**, *sound*) is a prolonged vocal sound, in uttering which the tongue moves through three different vowel positions. The word *guay* (oh/) contains a triphthong. It is the middle element *a* which is most prolonged, the *u* element and the *y* being very short, that is, pronounce the *ay* as before indicated and make a short *u* sound precede it. So *busy* (ax) contains a triphthong, of which the middle element *e* is prolonged.

vocal
vowel
middle
short,
d pre-
nent e

Lección Segunda

THE CONSONANTS

NOTE A.— Most of the consonants are pronounced approximately as in English. We will notice those only that are peculiar.

Z

The *z* is lisped, being somewhat like English *th* in *thin*.

Suiza,	vez,	brázo,	lápiz,	azúl,	razón. (1)
(<i>swi-tha</i>	<i>vaith</i>	<i>brah-tho</i>	<i>lah-pith</i>	<i>a-thool</i>	<i>rah-thown</i>)
Switzerland,	time.	arm,	pencil,	blue,	reason.

C

C has generally the sound of English *c* in *cat* (there is no *k* in Spanish). Before *e* or *i* it softens as in English, but is usually lisped like the *z* above explained, (see Obs. !).

Difícil,	francés,	dice,	ciudad,	cervéza,	háce.
(<i>dee-fée-theel</i>	<i>fran-thaice</i>	<i>dee-thay</i>	<i>thee-oo-dad</i>	<i>thair-váy-tha</i>	<i>ah-thuy</i>)
Difficult,	French,	says,	city,	beer,	makes.

J

J is like a very strongly aspirated *h*, or, more strictly speaking, is like the German or Scotch *ch*. The Spanish letter *h* has no phonetic value, being always silent.

Cája,	hija,	hijo,	jóven,	júlio,	júnio,	mujér.
(<i>kah-hah</i>	<i>ee-hah</i>	<i>ee-ho</i>	<i>ho-vain</i>	<i>hoo-lee-o</i>	<i>hoo-nee-o</i>	<i>moo-hair</i>)
Box,	daughter,	son,	young,	July,	June,	woman.

G

The Spanish *g* has usually the sound of English *g* in *go*, but becomes equivalent to the Spanish *j* (see above) before *e* or *i* (just as English *g* becomes *j* in like case).

Generál,	frágil,	colégio,	Egipto,	ligéro.
(<i>hay-nay-ral</i>	<i>fráh-heel</i>	<i>co-lay-hee-o</i>	<i>ay-heep-to</i>	<i>lee-hay-ro</i>)
General,	fragile,	college,	Egypt,	light, quick.

(1) In some parts of Spain and in South America and Mexico, the *z* instead of being lisped, is given the pure *s* sound (as in *pas*).

LECCION SEGUNDA

When we wish the *g* to have its true sound before *e* or *i*, we write *gu*. The *u* is here merely a graphic sign and must not be pronounced.

Gula,	guerra,	seguir,	aguinaldo,	páguen.
(<i>ghee-a</i>	<i>ghai-ra</i>	<i>say-gheer</i>	<i>ah-ghee-nal-do</i>	<i>pah-ghay</i>)
Guide.	war,	to follow,	Xmas present,	pay.

On the other hand, if we wish the above *u* (after *g*) to be heard before *e* or *i*, we write it with a diæresis, thus:

Vergüenza,	argüir.
(<i>vair-gwain-tha</i>)	(<i>ar-goo-ir</i>)
Shame,	to argue.

ch

The *ch* is pronounced like the English *ch* in *much*.

Múcho,	muchácho,	muchácha,	chocoláte,	áncho.
Much,	boy,	girl,	chocolate,	wide,

ll

The *ll* is counted as a distinct character from the *l* and is pronounced something like the English *ly* or *lli* in *William*. To produce this sound correctly however, the *tip* of the tongue should not be applied to the palate (as in English), but against the upper front teeth. The *flat surface* of the tongue should come in contact with the palate.

Caballo,	caballero,	lláve,	llegár,	élla. (2)
Horse,	gentleman (cavalier),	key,	to arrive,	she.

ñ

This character (note the mark over it) is distinct from *n*. It is much like the *ny* or *ni* in *onion*.

Españól,	mañana,	señór,	niño,	campañero.
Spanish,	morning,	sir, or Mr.	child,	companion.

r

When *r* begins a word or is doubled (*rr*) it is strongly rolled, somewhat as in Scotch. Otherwise it is lightly pronounced.

Pérrro,	pérrro,	pasár,	córreo,	hóra,	razón.
Dog,	hnt,	to pass,	conrier, post,	hour,	reason.

qu

Qu (*q* is never written alone) is pronounced like *k*, not like *ku*. The *k* is

(2) When the *ll* is not preceded by a vowel, it will be more difficult for the student to pronounce, and he will require to follow closely the directions given above.

not used in Spanish.

Qué,	querer,	quién,	quince,	quiéto,	quedár.
(kay	kui-rair	k-yain	keen-thay	k-yui-to	kai-dar)
What,	to like, want,	who,	fifteen,	quiet,	to remain.

s

This letter is always like the *s* in *this*, never like the *s* in *his* (which is really a *z*). The sound of English *z* is never heard in Spanish. Hence also *z* is always like *cs*, never like *gz*.

Francés,	es,	dos,	seis,	cása,	ráso,	mésas,	así. (3)
French,	is,	two,	six,	house,	satín,	months,	thus.

t

T has always the sound of *t* in *tin*.

Double Letters

Strictly speaking, the only letters that may be doubled are *n* and *c*, for *ll* and *rr* are counted as separate characters. The *c* is only found doubled before *ion*, thus, (*acción*), the first *c* being pronounced *k* and the second *th*, (*ak-thion*).

Objeción,	acción.		
Objection,	action.		
Ennoblecér,	ennegrecér,	innovación,	innóble. (4)
To ennoble,	to blacken,	innovation,	ignoble.

When the vowels are doubled, pronounce each separately, thus, *oñes*, (*cray-ay*).

Silent Letters

The *h* is the only silent letter in Spanish. All others should be pronounced in the way before indicated.

Hija,	hijo,	habér,	ha,	hámbré,	hómbre.
Daughter,	son,	to have,	has,	hunger,	man.

Tonic Accent

RULE I.— Words ending in a vowel (or diphthong) are accented on the syllable before the last.

Libro,	muchacho,	memoria,	media.
--------	-----------	----------	--------

(3) Be careful not to say *azi* for *asi*, or *caza*, for *ca-sa*. There is no *z* sound (or soft *s*) in Spanish. The Spanish *z* is pronounced *th*.

(4) The *nn* is chiefly found in words like these, which have the prefix *en* or *in*.

RULE II.— Words ending in a consonant are accented on the *last syllable*.

Metal, **señor,** **español.**

EXCEPTION.— The consonant *s*, being the mark of the plural of nouns and adjectives, is not to be counted as a consonant in using the above rules. Similarly, since *n* is generally the sign of the plural of verbs, it must likewise be disregarded, thus:

Rosa, **rosas,** **él tiene,** **ellos tienen.**
Rose, **roses,** **he has,** **they have.**

The application of the above two rules is a simple matter and hence the accented syllable is not marked in Spanish, *except when it violates the above rules*. Thus:

Frágil, **difícil,** **francés,** **razón.** (5)

Graphic Accent

This accent or mark is used to distinguish words whose orthography would be otherwise alike. It is not properly speaking an accent and does not affect the pronunciation.

El, **él,** **si,** **sí,** **tu,** **tú,** **mi,** **mí,** **solo,** **sólo.**
The, **he,** **if,** **yes,** **thy,** **thou,** **my,** **me,** **alone,** **only.**

Syllabication

I.— The consonant goes with the vowel following it: *ca-sa*, (not *cas-a*).

II.— If two consonants come together, they are divided: *in-mor-tal*. But *ll*, *ch*, *rr* count only as one consonant and are not separated. So *bl* or *br* (and other consonants followed by *l* and *r*) being easily pronounced together, must not be separated.

(5) Up to the present we have marked the tonic syllable of every word. We will mark it in future only when it does not occupy its usual place.

Lección Tercera

El hermano, la hermana, el amigo, la amiga, el hijo, la hija. (1)
 The brother, the sister, the friend, friend (fem). the son, the daughter.

El año, la hora, el libro, la carta, el brazo, la mesa. (2)
 The year, the hour, the book, the letter, the arm, the table.

El paquete, el papel, el lápiz, el almacén, el tenedor.
 The packet, the paper, the pencil, the store, the holder (fork).

El habla, el ala, el alma, el agua. (3)
 The speech, the wing, the soul, the water.

Los hermanos y las hermanas.
 The brothers and the sisters.

Los libros y las cartas. (4)
 The books and the letters.

Yo tengo los paquetes.
 I have the parcels.

Él tiene las plumas.
 He has the pens.

La tinta negra.
 The ink black.

El caballo negro.
 The horse black.

Los caballos negros.
 The horses black.

Las mesas negras. (5)
 The tables black.

(1) **EL HERMANO** (masculine), but **LA HERMANA** (feminine). Use **EL** with a masculine noun, **LA** with a feminine noun.

(2) **EL LIBRO** (masculine), but **LA HORA** (feminine). In English only words denoting living beings can be masculine or feminine, but this is not so in Spanish. The general rule for Spanish, is that words ending in **a** are fem., those ending in any other letter are masculine. Names of *males*, however, are always masc., and names of *females*, fem., irrespective of the ending.

(3) **EL** is used instead of **LA**, for euphony, before a fem. noun of two syllables, beginning with a accented (*ha* is to be treated as *a*). Before fem. nouns of more than two syllables, either **EL** or **LA** may be used.

(4) When the noun is plural use *los* instead of *el*, and *las* instead of *la* (just as in English you would write "these" instead of "this").

(5) Most adjectives are written after their nouns. Notice how they agree in gender and number with their nouns. If the adjective ends in *o* in the masc., it changes this letter to *a* for fem. Adjectives ending in *e* (*torre*) do not change for feminine.

LECCION TERCERA

El muchacho es pequeño.
The boy is small.

La muchacha es pequeña.
The girl is small.

Los muchachos son pequeños.
The boys are small.

Las muchachas son pequeñas.
The girls are small.

al and del

Mi hermano da el sombrero *a* la muchacha, y la carta *al* (*a el*)
My brother gives the hat to the girl, and the letter to the
muchacho. *Él* va *al* parque. (6)
boy. He goes to the park.

El primer día *de* la semana. Los hombres *del* (*de el*) norte.
The first day of the week. The men of the North.

El viene *del* (*de el*) parque. (7)
He comes from the park.

Yo soy Francés.
I am French.

Yo no soy Alemán.
I not am German.

Yo soy Inglés.
I am English.

Tú *eres* mi amigo.
Thou art my friend.

Vos *sois* pobres.
You (ye) are poor.

Nos *somos* ricos.
We are rich.

Ellos son buenos. *or* Ellas son buenas. (8)
They are good. *or* They (fem.) are good.

Mi amigo tiene otros libros.
My friend has other books.

Nosotros somos pobres, vosotros *sois* ricos. (9)
We (others) are poor, you (others) are rich.

Verb *ser* (to be)

Yo soy, *I am*,

(Tu *eres*, *thou art*),

Él *es*, *he is*, (10)

Nosotros *somos*, *we are*,

(Vosotros *sois*, *ye are*),

Ellos *son*, *they are*.

¿Es Usted Español?

Nó, señor, soy Francés.

Is your grace Spanish?

No, sir, (I) am French.

(6) A EL is always contracted to AL, but *a la* does not change.

(7) DE EL is always contracted to del, but *de la* does not change. DE means *of* or *from*.

(8) We would use ELLAS (not ELLOS) in referring to nouns of the fem. gender.

(9) It is usual to add OTROS (*others*) to NOS and vos. Compare the French NOUS AUTRES and VOUS AUTRES.

(10) Notice that the forms of the verb vary with the different persons. English uses the form *are* with *we*, *you*, and *they*, but Spanish has a distinct form for each person. The forms in parenthesis above, are little used, as we will see presently.

- ¿Es usted el maestro de español? — Sí, señor. (11)
 Is your Grace the teacher of Spanish? Yes, sir.
- ¿Son ustedes Españoles? — No, señor, somos Alemanes. (12)
 Are your Graces Spaniards? No, sir, (we) are Germans.
- ¿Qué hora es?
 What hour is (it) = what time is it? Es la una (hora).
 It is the one (= one o'clock).
- Es muy temprano. Es tarde. No, no es tarde.
 It is very early. It is late. No, it is not late.
- ¿Qué horas son? (or Qué hora es?) — Son las dos (horas).
 What hours are it? It are the two (= two o'clock).
- Es la una y media. Son las tres (horas).
 It is the one and a half (half past one). It are the three (o'clock).
- Son las dos menos cuarto.
 It are the two less a quarter (= a quarter to two o'clock).
- Son las dos menos diez minutos.
 It are the two less ten minutes.
- Son las dos y cuarto. Son las dos y diez minutos.
 It are the two and a quarter. It are the two and ten minutes.
- Es el mediodía. Es la media noche y diez minutos. (13)
 It is the mid-day (noon). It is the mid-night and ten minutes.
- Faltan diez minutos para las nueve (las nueve menos diez).
 Fail ten minutes for the nine.
- El tren sale á las nueve en punto.
 The train leaves at the nine on point (sharp).
- ¿Cuántos libros tiene usted? (Yo) tengo seis libros.
 How many books has your Grace? I have six books.
- Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez. (14)
 One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
- ¿Cuántas años tiene usted? Tengo veinte y dos años.
 How many years has your Grace? I have twenty and two years.

(11) **Usted** is the polite and usual mode of address, hence the third person of the verb largely replaces the second person. Compare the French **MONSIEUR EST-IL FRANÇAIS?** (*Is Monsieur French?*)?

(12) The pronouns may be omitted since the form of the verb shows which pronoun is understood.

(13) The word for *twelve* is **DOCE**, but we never say **LAS DOCE** in speaking of time. For twelve noon we say **EL MEDIODÍA**, and for twelve midnight, **LA MEDIA NOCHE**.

(14) The **ie** in **DIEZ** is a diphthong, but the **ia** in **DÍA** is not, because the **i** is accented.

Adiós, tengo una cita á las tres.
Adieu, I have an appointment at three o'clock.

¿Cuántos estaciones tiene el año?
How many stations (seasons) has the year?

Cuatro, — el invierno, la primavera, el verano, y el otoño.
Four, the Winter, the Spring, the Summer, and the Autumn.

¿Cuáles son los meses de invierno?
What are the months of Winter?

Diciembre, enero, y febrero.
December, January and February.

¿Cuáles son los meses de primavera?
What are the months of Spring?

Marzo, abril y mayo.
March, April and May.

Los meses de verano son: junio, julio y agosto.
The months of Summer are: June, July and August.

Los meses de Otoño son: setiembre, octubre y noviembre.
The months of Autumn are: September, October and November.

¿Cuántos días tiene una semana?
How many days has a week?

Siete días: — lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes,
Seven days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
sábado, y domingo.
Saturday, and Sunday.

¿Qué día es hoy? Hoy es sábado. Hoy es domingo.
What day is to-day? To-day is Saturday. To-day is Sunday.

Hoy y mañana. Ayer y anteayer (or antes de ayer).
To-day and to-morrow. Yesterday and day before yesterday.

Esta tarde. Esta noche. Anoche y antes de anoche.
This evening. This night (to-night). Last night and night before last.

¿Habla V. (= usted) alemán? Todavía nó.
Speaks your Grace German? Yet no (not yet).

¿Habla V. español? Muy poco. Pocas palabras.
Speaks your G. Spanish? Very little. A few words.

The order of the words in a sentence.

Habla el muchacho. = El muchacho habla.
Speaks the boy. = The boy speaks.

Ha venido el muchacho. = El muchacho ha venido.
Has come the boy. = The boy has come.

¿Haba el muchacho? ¿Ha venido el muchacho? (15)
 Speaks the boy? Has come the boy?
 Yo hablo. Yo no hablo. El no ha venido. (16)
 I speak. I not speak. He not has come.

Prepositions

El maestro está con su discípulo en un cuarto de la casa.
 The master is with his pupil in a room of the house.
 ¿Cuándo va V. (usted) á París? — El año que viene.
 When goes your Grace to Paris? The year which is coming (next year).
 Yo vengo de París. Estoy en París.
 I come from Paris. I am in Paris.
 ¿Dónde está el sombrero? Sobre la mesa (or en la mesa). (17)
 Where is the hat (shader)? On the table.
 El sombrero está bajo la mesa. Bajo mi palabra de honor.
 The hat is under the table. Under my word of honor.
 ¿Qué tiene V. para mí? Nada para V. Sin duda.
 What has your G. for me? Nothing for your G. Without doubt.
 Hacia la puerta. Hacia el diez. Según el precio.
 Towards the door. Towards the tenth. According to the price.
 Entre dos aguas. Durante diez años. Desde el año pasado
 Between two waters. During ten years Since the past (last) year.
 Hasta el veinte. Adiós hasta la vista.
 Up to (until) the twentieth. Adieu, until the seeing (again).

PARA and POR distinguished

Este libro es para Juan. Esta pluma es para escribir.
 This book is for John. This pen is for to write.
 No vivimos para comer, comemos para vivir.
 We do not live for to eat, we eat for to live.
 Un libro escrito por mi padre. Dos pesos por mes.
 A book written by my father. Two dollars per month.
 Un cheque por todas las mercancías. Palabra por palabra.
 A cheque for all the goods. Word for word.

(15) The mere fact of putting a subject after its verb does not in itself make a sentence interrogative. The interrogation must be indicated in speech by the tone of voice, and in writing by marks of interrogation, which in Spanish are placed both at the beginning and end of the sentence. Note too that in Spanish the parts of a compound tense (e. g. *has come*) are not separated. We do not say *has the boy come?* but, *has come the boy?*

(16) No should always precede the verb (including all its auxiliaries).

(17) The difference between *esta* and *es* will be explained in the next lesson.

Mañana por la noche.
To-morrow by the night.

Mañana por la tarde.
To-morrow by the evening.

Mañana por la mañana.
To-morrow by the morning.

It will be seen that *POR* means *by* and *for*. *PARA* means *for* in the sense of *for the benefit of* or *for the purpose of*, whereas *POR* has more the meaning of *in place of*, without any idea of benefit or purpose.

No Possessive in Spanish

¿Dónde está el sombrero de Juan?
Where is the hat of John (John's hat)?

¿Cuyo es este libro? — De mi madre.
Whose is this book? Of my mother (my mother's).

Lección Cuarta

Feminine nouns in ION and AD

La lección, The lesson,	la nación, the nation,	la estación, the station (season),	la reunión, the reunion,
La verdad, The truth,	la ciudad, the city.	la cantidad, the quantity,	la dificultad. (1) the difficulty.

Este and aquel

Este libro, This book,	esta casa, this house,	estos libros, these books,	estas casas. these houses.
Aquel libro, That book,	aquella casa, that house,	aquellos libros, those books,	aquellas casas. those houses.
Aquellas dos mujeres son hermanas. Those two women are sisters.		Aquel hombre es mi tío. That man is my uncle.	
Este niño es muy pequeño. This child is very small.		Esta casa es de usted. That house is of your Grace.	
Tengo dos libros. I have two books.		¿Cuál es de usted? Which (one) is of your G. (which is yours)?	
Este, This (one),	aquel, that (one),	estos, these (ones),	aquellos. those (ones).
Mi libro y aquel que (or el que) usted tiene. My book and that which (the one which) your G. has.			
Mis libros y aquellos que (or los que) usted tiene. My books and those which your G. has.			
Mi carta y aquella que (or la que) él tiene. My letter and that which (the one which) he has.			
Mis cartas y aquellas que (or las que) él tiene. My letters and those which (the ones which) he has.			

(1) Nouns ending in *ion* and *ad* are feminine. This forms an important exception to the rule given in Les. 3, Obs. 2. (These two classes of nouns are also feminine in Latin and French).

¿Quién es este hombre? — Who is this man?	El señor García. (The) Mr. García.
¿Quiénes son estos hombres? Who are these men?	Dos amigos de mi hermano. Two friends of my brother.
¿De quién es este libro? Of whom (whose) is this book?	De mi hermano. Of my brother (my brother's).
¿De quiénes son estos libros? Of whom (pl.) are those books?	De mis hermanos. Of my brothers.
¿Con quién habla usted? With whom speaks your G.?	Con usted. With your G.

El invierno es la estación más fría del año.
The Winter is the season most cold of the year.

Yo prefiero la ciudad al campo.
I prefer the city to the country.

V. habla español, ¿no es verdad?
Your G. speaks Spanish, is it not truth (is it not so)?

Este caballero es Español, ¿no es verdad?
This gentleman is a Spaniard, is it not so (is not this gentleman a Spaniard)?

Use of ser (to be) and estar (to be)

Yo *soy* Francés. Yo *estoy* aquí. El señor B. *está* en Francia.
I am French. I am here. (The) Mr. B. is in France.

El *es* español. El *está* en la puerta. El *está* con usted.
He is a Spaniard. He is at the door. He is with your G.

¿Dónde *está* mi hermano? No *está* aquí. No *está* en esta ciudad.
Where is my brother? He is not here. He is not in this city. (2)

Notice that we use **ESTAR** instead of **SER** to denote *situation*. Hence also **ESTAR** is used with adjectives which express a mere temporary state, such as *seated, tired, sick, well, busy, ready, glad, open, shut*, and other words which express states which we think of as changing continually in a person or thing. Of course all states are more or less subject to change, but there are some which we think of as merely transient, and others as more or less stable or fixed. Thus we could quite consistently ask every day if a person was *well, tired, pleased, ready, busy, etc.*, whereas we would hardly ask more than once if he were *French, English, old, rich, honest, big, dark, fair, etc.*

Yo *soy* bueno. Yo *estoy* bueno. Estoy mejor. El *está* enfermo.
I am good. I am well (in good health). I am better. He is sick.

Yo no *estoy* cansado, porque *estoy* sentado. Yo *estoy* equivocado.
I not am tired, because I am seated. I am mistaken.

(2) Distinguish **ESTA**, *this*, from **está** (*is*). The latter is accented on the last syllable.

Estoy muy ocupado ahora. Estamos listos.
I am very busy now. We are ready.

¿Está V. listo? Sí, señor, estoy listo. Estamos juntos.
Is your G. ready? Yes, sir, I am ready. We are together.

Aquel niño *es* bueno, pero este *es* malo.
That child is good, but this (one) is bad.

La puerta *es* de madera. La puerta *está* abierta (cerrada).
The door is of wood. The door is open (closed).

Estoy de pie. ¿No estan VV. (ustedes) contentos de este hombre?
I am on foot. Are your Graces not satisfied with this man?

Estoy leyendo. Estoy preparando mi maleta. (3)
I am reading. I am preparing my trunk

Está bien. Es V. muy cortés. (4)
It is well (all right). Your Grace is very kind.

Verb ESTAR (to be)

Yo estoy, I am, (tu estás, thou art,) él está, he is,
Nos estamos, we are, (vos estáis, ye are), ellos están, they are

Buenos días, caballero (or señor), ¿como está V.?
Good day, sir, how is your G. (how do you do)?

Muy bien, gracias.
Very well, thanks.

Estoy indispuerto. Estoy cansado del invierno.
I am indisposed. I am tired of the Winter.

¿A cuántos estamos del mes? = Qué día del mes tenemos?
To how many are we of the month? = What day of the month have we?

Tenemos el primero: nó, tenemos el dos, el tres, el cuarto. (5)
We have the first; no, we have the two, the three, the four.

Nueva, or está nevando. Truena, or está tronando.
It snows, it is snowing. It thunders, it is thundering.

Llueve, or está lloviendo. Hiela, or está helando.
It rains, it is raining. It freezes, it is freezing.

Graniza. El viento es muy desagradable. El calor es insoportable.
It hails. The wind is very disagreeable. The heat is unbearable.

(3) The present participle is a kind of adjective, and denoting as it does a temporary state, is also used with ESTAR, not with ES.

(4) The mere fact of the subject coming after the verb does not make it interrogative.

(5) In speaking of the days of the month, we say the *first*, but not the *second*, *third*, *fourth*, etc. After the *first* the cardinal numbers are used as in French.

Las calles están cubiertas de nieve.

The streets are covered with snow.

Mi hermano estudia (or está estudiando) en Francia. (6)

My brother studies (or is studying) in France.

Yo soy amado de mi madre. Eres amado de todos. (7)

I am loved by my mother. Thou art loved of all.

¿Qué quiere V. biber? — Una taza de té

What wishes your G. to drink? A cup of tea.

Yo prefiero el café. Yo desco chocolate.

I prefer the coffee. I desire chocolate.

¿Toma V. el té sin leche?

Takes your G. tea without milk?

¿Quiere V. tomar un vaso de cerveza?

Wishes your G. to take a glass of beer?

¿No quieren VV. (ustedes) fumar, caballeros?

Do you not wish to smoke, gentlemen?

¿Quién llama á la puerta?

Who knocks at the door?

Llaman á la puerta.

They (some one) knock at the door.

¿Qué quiere V. decir?

What wishes your G. to say (what do you mean)?

¿Qué quiere decir esta palabra?

What wishes to say this word (what does this word mean)?

¿Qué quieren decir "Q. B. S. M."?

What wish to say "Q. B. S. M." (what does "Q. B. S. M." mean)?

Ponemos estas letras al fin de una carta: significan (or quieren

We place these letters at the end of a letter: they signify (they mean

decir) "Qué besa sus manos."

to say "Who kisses your hands"

Prepositional phrases

NOTE — Besides the prepositions noted in last lesson, a number of words followed by *DE*, serve as prepositions.

Delante de la casa.

In front of the house.

Detrás de la casa.

Behind the house.

(6) Spanish has a choice of two forms to express the present tense. Thus *ESTUDIA* may be used in the sense of *is studying*.

(7) With the past participle the verb *SER* (not *ESTAR*) is nearly always used.

<i>Encima de la mesa.</i> On top of the table.	<i>Debajo de la mesa.</i> Underneath the table.	<i>Enfrente de la mesa.</i> Opposite the table.
<i>Cerca de la mesa.</i> Near the table.	<i>Acerca de la mesa.</i> Concerning the table.	<i>Al rededor de la mesa.</i> Around the table.
<i>Fuera de la casa.</i> Outside (of) the house.	<i>Léjos de la casa.</i> Far from the house.	
<i>Antes de las tres.</i> Before three (o'clock).	<i>Después de las tres.</i> After three o'clock.	<i>Dentro de tres años.</i> Within three years.

Nouns not used as adjectives

In English mostly any noun can be used as an adjective, e. g. a gold watch. This is not so in Spanish.

Un reloj de oro. A watch of gold.	Un reloj de plata. A watch of silver.	Una caja de madera. A box of wood.
Sellos de correo. Stamps (seals) of post.	Un sobretodo de invierno. An overall (overcoat) of winter.	

Hacer, to make or do

¿Qué hace el caballero?

What does the gentleman (what is the gentleman doing)?

Ustedes pueden hacer esto.
Your Graces can do this.

¿Qué quiere V. hacer?

What wishes your G. to do?

¿Qué hace el señor P.?
What is Mr. B. doing?

Él hace progresos. (8)

He makes (is making) progress.

Él hace la barba.

He is doing the beard (is shaving).

¿Qué he hecho?

What have I done?

¿Qué tiempo hace?

What weather makes it (is it)?

Hace buen tiempo.

Mal tiempo. (9)

It makes good weather. Bad weather.

Hace buen día,

hace un hermoso día.

It makes a fine day. it makes a beautiful day.

Hace frío,

hace calor,

hace mucho calor.

It makes cold, it makes heat (is warm), it makes much heat (very warm).

Hace mucho sol,

hace luna,

hace viento.

It makes much sun (is very sunny), it is moon-light,

it is windy.

Aquí hace fresco,

hace demasiado frío,

demasiado calor.

Here it makes cool (fresh), it makes excessive cold,

too warm.

(8) *To do* and *to make* is all the same thing; we *do* a room and *make* a bed. Most languages make no distinction between *doing* and *making*.

(9) In speaking of the weather always use *hace*, as above. **TIEMPO** also means *time*, but never the *time* of the day, which is **HORA** (*hour*).

Llueve mucho Principia á llover (á nevar).
It rains much (hard). It begins to rain (to snow).

Vamos á tener un hermoso día.
We are going to have a beautiful day.

Buenos días, caballeros. Buenas tardes. Buenas noches. (10)
Good day, gentlemen. Good evening. Good night.

A los piés de V., señora (buenas tardes, señora).
To the feet of your grace, madam.

Beso á V. las manos, caballero (adida, caballero). (11)
I kiss to your grace the hands, sir.

The Plural

RULE I — Nouns ending in an unaccented vowel add *s*: e. g. *rosa, rosas, amigo, amigos*.

RULE II — Nouns ending in a consonant add *es*, e. g. *flor, flores, nacida, naciones*. The few nouns which end in an accented vowel also take *es*, *rubí, rubies*. (12).

Final *z* becomes *c* before *es*: *voz, voces, vez, veces*.

(10) The plurals of *dia, tarde, noche* are always used in these salutations.

(11) Salutations commonly used on taking leave.

(12) A word ending in an accented *e* however, would not take *es*, but *s*, for in Spanish we never have two vowels of the same kind in succession, hence *pid, pida, (not pides)*.

Leccion Quinta

Tener, *to have or hold*

¿Qué tiene V. en la mano? Tengo un libro. Tengo buena suerte.
 What has your G. in the hand? I have a book. I have good luck. (1)

Yo tengo, *I have*, (tu tienes, *thou hast*), él tiene, *he has*,
 Nos tenemos, *we have*, (vos tenéis, *you have*), ellos tienen, *they have*.

¿Tiene V. hambre? — No, pero tengo sed.
 Has your G. hunger (are you hungry)? No, but I have thirst (am thirsty).

¿Tiene V. miedo? No, tengo vergüenza.
 Has your G. fear (are you afraid)? No, I have shame (am ashamed).

Tengo sueño. Tengo razón. V. no tiene razón.
 I have sleep (am sleepy). I have reason (am right). You are wrong.

¿Tiene V. calor? No, tengo frío. (2)
 Has your G. heat (are you warm)? No, I have cold (am cold).

Tengo mucho frío. Tengo prisa.
 I have much cold. I have hurry (am in a hurry).

¿Qué tiene V.? No tengo nada.
 What have you (what ails you)? There is nothing the matter with me.

¿Cuántos años tiene V.? or ¿Qué edad tiene V.?
 How many years has your G.? What age has your G.?

¿Qué día del mes tenemos? Tenemos el ocho.
 What day of the month have we? We have the 8 (th.).

NOTE — The foregoing idioms are much used and should be committed to memory.

¿Qué fecha tiene esta carta? — El diez.
 What date has that letter? The ten (th.).

¿Tiene V. necesidad de algo? ¿Tiene V. suelto?
 Has your G. need of anything? Has your G. change (small money).

(1) *Mano* though ending in *o* is feminine (as in Latin and French).

(2) We would never say *ESTOY FRÍO*, for *I feel cold*.

¿Cuánto pide V. por esto? Un peso.
How much a-ka your G. for this? One dollar.
No tengo tiempo de hacer esto.
I have not the time of to do this.

Use of HABER (to have)

Él *ha sido* maestro de español. Él *ha estado* en París. (3)
He has been teacher of Spanish. He has been in Paris.

El maestro *ha visto* el libro. El *tiene* el libro.
The teacher has seen the book. He has the book.

Nosotros *hemos aprendido* el español.
We have learned the Spanish (language).

Yo he aprendido mi lección de memoria.
I have learned my lesson from memory (by heart).

NOTE — The verb *haber* is only used as an auxiliary, that is, with a participle of another verb, to form a past tense (usually called perfect tense). *To have* in the sense of *to possess* is always expressed by *TENER*.

Yo **he** sido, *I have been*, (tu **has** sido), él **ha** sido, *he has been*.
Nos **hemos** sido, *we etc.*, (vos **habéis** sido), ellos han sido, *they etc.*

Hemos tenido un aguacero.
We have had a shower.

Hemos comprado muchas cosas en este almacén.
We have bought many things in this store.

He escrito á mi amigo. ¿Ha estado V. en París?
I have written to my friend. Has your G. been in Paris?

Los negociantes han enviado este paquete para V.
The merchants have sent this parcel for your G.

¿Ha visto V. mi amigo? No he estado en la ciudad.
Has your G. seen my friend? I have not been in the city.

Yo he leído los periódicos. ¿Qué ha sucedido?
I have read the papers. What has happened?

Hay (= ha y)

Hay un libro sobre la mesa. Hay dos libros sobre la mesa.
There has (is) a book on the table. There has (are) two books on the table.

No hay necesidad de venir. No hay peligro.
There is not need of coming. There is not danger.

(3) SIDO is the past participle of **SER** (*to be*), and ESTADO the past participle of **ESTAR** (*to be*). See Les. 4 Obs. 7.

Hay un caballero en la puerta.
There is a gentleman in (nt) the door.

¿Qué hay de nuevo?
What is there o' new (what's the news)?

No hay nada de nuevo.
There is not nothing of new.

Hay mucho polvo.
There is much dust (it is dusty).

Hay tempestad.
There is a storm (it is stormy).

Hay niebla.
There is fog (it is foggy).

Hay humedad.
There is dampness (it is dump).

Yo he estado en España *hay* dos años.
I have been in Spain there is (now) two years (= two years ago).

Yo he estado en España *hace* dos años. (4)
I have been in Spain it makes (now) two years (= two years ago).

It will be seen that *hay* has the sense and force of "there exists". It is not demonstrative, that is, it does not point out or indicate where the object is. If we wish to show a person in English where an object is, we use the expression "here is" or "there is" which is rendered in Spanish *HE AQUÍ* (*I have here*) or *HE ALLÍ*, *I have there* (*there is*).

He aquí las cartas que he escrito.
I have here the letters which I have written (= here are the letters).

He allí los libros de mi amigo.
There are (I have there) the books of my friend.

¿Dónde está V.?
Where is your G.?

Heme aquí.
I have me here (= here I am).

Henos aquí.
I have us here (here we are).

Más que and menos que

Este libro es más pequeño que el de V. y aquel es *el más* pequeño.
This book is more small than that of your G. and that one is the most small

de todos. El más pequeño.
of all. The most small (= the smallest).

Nueva York es más grande que París.
New York is more large than Paris.

La lengua española es más fácil que la lengua francesa.
The Spanish language is more easy than the French language.

Yo soy *menos* feliz que mi hermano. V. es *el* menos feliz.
I am less happy than my brother. You are the least happy (of all).

(4) This sentence has the same meaning as the preceding one.

Esta casa es la más grande de la ciudad.

This house is the most large of the city.

It will be seen that the comparative is formed by means of the adverb **MÁS**. In the superlative we use **EL MÁS** or **LA MÁS** (fem.) **LOS** (or **LAS**) **MÁS** (plural).

A few adjectives have an irregular form for the comparative and superlative, which is more commonly used than the form with *más*, viz: —

bueno, <i>good</i> ,	mejor, <i>better</i> , (or, más bueno,	el mejor, <i>the best</i> , el más bueno)
mal, <i>bad</i> ,	peor, <i>worse</i> , (más malo,	el peor, <i>the worst</i> , el más malo)
grande, <i>big</i> ,	mayor, <i>bigger</i> , (más grande,	el mayor, <i>biggest</i> , el más grande)
pequeño, <i>small</i> ,	menor, <i>smaller</i> , (más pequeño,	el menor, <i>smallest</i> , el más pequeño)
alto, <i>high</i> ,	superior, <i>higher</i> , (más alto,	el superior, <i>highest</i> , el más alto)
bajo, <i>low</i> ,	inferior, <i>lower</i> , (más bajo,	el inferior, <i>lowest</i> , el más bajo)

María es la mejor amiga de mi hermana.

Mary is the best friend of my sister (my sister's best friend).

El ha perdido la mayor parte de su dinero.

He has lost the largest part of his money.

El tiene la más mala (peor) figura.

He has the worst form.

Va de peor en peor.

It goes from worse to worse.

El tiene las mejores plumas.

He has the best pens.

Tan como

Juan no es tan rico como su hermano.

John is not so rich as his brother.

Juan no habla español tan bien como su hermano.

John not speaks Spanish so well as his brother.

Él habla menos bien que el hermano de V.

He speaks less well than the brother of your G.

Este vino no es tan malo.

This wine is not so bad (not too bad).

Tanto como

No llueve tanto en el verano como en la primavera.

It not rains so much in the Summer as in the Spring.

Poco más ó menos

La casa tiene poco más ó menos diez cuartos.
The house has, a little more or less, ten rooms (has about ten rooms).

Él me debe poco más ó menos veinte pesos.
He owes me, a little more or less, twenty dollars (about twenty dollars).

Tampoco

Yo no he estado en París. Ni yo tampoco.
I have not been in Paris. Nor I as little (nor I either).

Tampoco quiero ese libro.
As little do I want this book. (Neither do I want this book).

No más que

Él no hace más que hablar.
He does not more than to talk (he does nothing but talk).

Lecion Sexta

The Possessive Adjectives

Mi hermano, mi hermana.
My brother, my sister.

Juan está con su hermana.
John is with his sister.

Los niños están con su padre. (1)
The children are with their father.

Nuestra lengua es bella.
Our language is pretty.

Vuestra merced (= usted).
Your Grace.

Mis hermanos.
My brothers.

Vuestras casas. (Las casas de usted, or de ustedes). (2)
Your houses. (The houses of your Grace, or of your Graces).

Nuestros caballos.
Our horses.

Juan y sus niños.
John and his children.

Quiero comprar este libro.
I wish to buy this book.

The forms *mio*, *tuyo* *suyo*, are sometimes used instead of *mi*, *tu*, *su*, but are placed after their nouns.

Querido amigo mio.

Esteemed friend mine (my dear friend).

Tu hermano, tu hermana.
Thy brother, thy sister.

Maria está con su madre.
Mary is with her mother.

Vuestro caballo.
Your horse.

Vuestra casa.
Your house.

Vuestras mercedes (= ustedes).
Your Graces.

Tus hermanos.
Thy brothers.

Sus casas.
His (he., its, their) houses.

Nuestras casas.
Our houses.

Los hombres y sus niños. (3)
The men and their children.

¿Cuánto es su valor?
How much is its value?

Madre mia. (4)
Mother mine.

(1) Notice that *su* may be translated *his*, *her*, *its*, or *their*, according to the gender of its antecedent noun.

(2) The adjective *VUESTRO* is very little used: we use instead the phrase *DE USTED*, a contraction of *DE VUESTRA MERCED*, of your Grace, or *DE USTEDES* (*DE VUESTRAS MERCEDES*).

(3) Notice that the possessive adjectives agree with the nouns possessed.

(4) These possessive adjectives (written after their noun) must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify, just like any other adjectives. The forms *mi*, *tu*, *su*, (written before their nouns) agree only in number.

El es un amigo mío.
He is a friend mine (of mine).

Ella es un amiga mía.
She is a friend mine.

Un amigo suyo.
A friend his (of his).

Unos amigos tuyos.
Some friends thine (of thine).

Unas amigas mías (tuyas, suyas).
Some (female) friends mine (thine, his).

Adiós señor mío,
Good bye, sir.

¡Dios mío, qué muchacho!
My God (my goodness), what a boy!

Bien venido, amigo mío.
Welcome, my friend.

The Possessive Pronouns

Mi caballo es mejor que **el** tuyo.
My horse is better than (the) thine (thy one).

Mi casa y la tuya.
My house and (the) thine.

Mis sombreros ó los tuyos.
My hats or the thine.

Mis casas ó las tuyas.
My houses or the thine.

Mi sombrero es mejor que **el** suyo.
My hat is better than the his.

Mi casa ó la suya (5)
My house or the his (hers, theirs).

Mis casas son más grandes que las suyas (las de él).
My houses are larger than the his (those of him).

Este libro es mejor que **el** mío.
This book is better than the mine (my one).

Esta casa ó la mía.
This house or (the) mine.

Estos libros ó los míos.
These books or (the) mine.

Estas cartas ó las mías.
These letters or (the) mine.

Vuestro maestro es más sabio que **el** nuestro.
Your master is more learned than the ours (our master).

Tus libros son mejores que *los* nuestros.
Thy books are better than the ours (our books).

¿Cuál libro es este? —
What book is this?

Es el mío.
It is mine (my one).

Es el tuyo.
It is thine (thy one).

¿Cuyo (or de quién) es este libro?
Whose (of whom) is this book?

Es mío.

It is mine (= belongs to me).

¿Cuyos son estos libros?

Son míos.

Son tuyos.

Whose are these books? They are mine (belong to me).

They are thine.

¿Cuya (de quién) es esta carta? —
Whose (of whom) is this letter?

Es mía.

Es nuestra.

It is mine.

It is ours.

(5) The possessive pronouns are really the possessive adjectives used with a noun understood and hence agree with the noun understood in gender and number, e. g. MI CASA Ó LA TUYA, my house or the thine (house).

¿Cúyas son estas cartas?
Whose are these letters?

Son nuestras.
They are ours (belong to us).

Son suyas.
They are his (hers, theirs).

NOTE — The possessive pronouns always take the article *EL, LA, (los, las)*, and agree with the noun they stand for. Hence notice the difference between the two following sentences.

Este libro es **el** mío (*pronoun*).
This book is mine (= my one).

Este libro es mío (*adjective*).
This book is mine (= belongs to me).

The adjective lays stress on the *possession*, and is equivalent to "belongs to me". The pronoun does not emphasize the possession.

Juan no tiene **su** libro.
John has not his book.

Maria tiene **su** libro.
Mary has her book.

Usted no tiene **su** libro.
Your Grace has not his book (= your book).

NOTE — Since we address a person in Spanish as "your Grace" not as "you", we consequently speak of a book etc. belonging to "your Grace" (not to you) as *his* or *her* book (i. e. the book of your Grace), just as we would if it belonged to your brother or sister. The "your" therefore practically disappears in Spanish.

Aquí están las cartas de él.
Here are the letters of him.

Las cartas de ella.
The letters of her.

Aquí están sus cartas de él.
Here are his letters of him.

Sus cartas de ella.
Her letters of her.

Aquí están sus cartas de usted.
Here are his letters of your Grace.

Estoy á sus órdenes.
I am at your service (orders).

¿Está su señor padre en casa?
Is your father at home?

NOTE — For the sake of clearness we may add as above *DE EL, (of him), DE ELLA, (of her), DE ELLOS, (of them),* or *DE USTED,* after *SU,* unless of course the person to whom *SU* refers has been mentioned immediately before. When *SU* stands alone, and no person to whom it could refer has been previously mentioned, it is taken to refer to *USTED.*

Mi carta y la suya (la de usted).
My letter and the his (that of your Grace),

He recibido la suya de 20 del corriente.
I have received the his (yours) of the 20 th. of the current (month).

Ni uno ni otro.
Nor one nor the other (neither).

Ni una ni otra de estas casas es bastante grande.
Nor one nor the other (neither) of these houses is enough large.

Ni ni, neither nor

No tengo ni pluma ni tinta.
I have not nor pen nor ink (neither pen nor ink).

Ni pluma ni tinta tengo. (7)
Nor pen nor ink have I.

Jamas, nunca

¿Ha estado V. jamás en París? No sé si jamás he estado allí.
Has been your G. ever in París? I don't know if ever I have been there.

No he estado jamás en París. Jamás he estado en París.
I have not been ever in París. Never have I been in París.

¿Ha estado V. en París? — Jamás (or nunca). (8)
Has been your G. in París? Never.

Nunca he estado en París. No he estado nunca en París.
Never I have been in París. I haven't been never in París.

Una disgracia no viene nunca sola.
A misfortune not comes never alone.

(7) When *NI* comes after the verb, *NO* must precede the verb, but if *NI* comes before the verb *no* is not used.

(8) *Jamas* is used in the sense of *ever* and *never*. *Nunca* only means *never*. Both words when following the verb require *no* before the verb, but if they precede the verb *no* is omitted.

Lección Séptima

Ese and aquel

Aquel libro es pequeño.
That book is small.

Ese libro es pequeño.
That book (of yours) is small.

NOTE — *AQUEL* means *that* and may be applied to any object ; *ESE* also means *that* but it is only used when addressing a person, and implies that the object is either *near* such person, or is the property of such person.

Aquellos libros son pequeños.
Those books are small.

Esos libros son pequeños.
Those books (you have) are small.

Aquella casa es más grande que *esa*.
That house is more large than that one (of yours.)

Aquel hombre es más fuerte que *ese*.
That man is more strong than that one (near you).

Aquellas casas son mejores que *esas* (casas).
Those houses are better than those (near you).

The neuter gender

We have seen that all Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine. The neuter is used with a few *indefinite* adjectives or pronouns. What is meant by "*indefinite*" will be apparent from the following examples.

Aquello no es posible.
That is not possible.

Eso no es posible.
That (which you state) is not possible.

Esto que yo digo es cierto.
That which I say is certain.

Eso parece imposible.
That appears (seems) impossible.

¿Qué es esto?
What is this?

¿Qué es eso? (1)
What is that (you have)?

Consiento en *ello*.
I consent on (to) it.

Another use of the neuter is with adjectives used instead of abstract nouns, thus :

Amo **lo** bueno, **lo** bello, **lo** verdadero. (2)
I love the good, the beautiful, the true.

(1) It will be seen that the pronouns *this* and *that* do not here stand for any definite nouns.

(2) It must not be forgotten that all nouns will be referred to as *he* or *she* in Spanish, and that *it* can only be used where something indefinite is referred to.

El ha dicho *lo* siguiente, esto es:
He has said the following, that is:

SINGULAR

Aquel (masc.)	este,	ese,	el,	(él, <i>he, him</i>),
Aquello (neut.),	esto,	eso,	lo,	(ello, <i>it</i>),
Aquella (fem.),	esta,	esa,	la,	(ella, <i>she, her</i>),

PLURAL

Aquellos (masc., neut.)	estos,	esos,	los,	(ellos, <i>they, them</i>), (3)
Aquellas (fem.)	estas,	esas,	las,	(ellas, <i>they, them</i>).

En **lo** más mínimo.
In the most least (at the very least).

En *lo* sucesivo.
In the future.

Por *lo* pronto.
For the present.

Hemos enviado la cadena: puede V. contar con *ella* esta vez.
We have sent the chain: you can count with (on) *her* (it) this time.

Hemos enviado las cadenas: puede V. contar con *ellas*. (4)
We have sent the chains: you may count on them.

Hay una venta pública, ¿puede V. asistir á *ella*? (Obs. 4)
There is a public sale, can you attend to *her* (be present at it)?

El muchacho desea vender esta cadena, pero no consiento en *ello*.
The boy wishes to sell this chain, but I do not consent to *it*. (5)

Pronouns used conjunctively

NOTE — A pronoun is conjunctive when it serves to unite two sentences, as
I have the book which you require (= I have a book. You require *it* is book).

El libro que está aquí es mío.
The book that is here is mine.

El libro que V. tiene es mío.
The book that your G. has is mine.

El hombre que está aquí.
The man who (or that) is here.

El hombre que yo veo.
The man whom (or that) I see.

(3) The masculine plural and neut. plural are alike.

(4) **Ellas**, *feminine*, because it represents **CADENAS** which is *feminine*. So **ELLA** in the preceding sentence.

(5) **ELLO** does not refer to **CADENA**, but represents **VENDER ESTA CADENA**, *to sell this chain*, and is therefore neuter. In all cases where a pronoun represents a phrase it will be neuter.

Veo un hombre *quien* (or *que*) es muy pobre.
I see a man who (that) is very poor.

El hombre de *quien* (not *de que*) habla V.
The man of whom you speak.

Los hombres con *quienes* (not *con que*) trabaja V. son Franceses.
The men with whom (pl.) you work are French.

NOTE — While *que*, (*that*) is much used conjunctively in the place of *quien*, (*who*), it is never so used after prepositions. Just as in English one could not say "the man of that you speak" for "the man of whom you speak". But *CON QUE*, *DE QUE* et. is used in referring to things.

El libro *de que* habla V. La casa *en que* estamos.
The book of which your G. speaks. The house in which we are.

El cual, la cual (fem.) for *que* or *quien*

Tengo un libro, *el cual* (or *que*) es muy interesante.
I have a book the which (which) is very interesting.

Tengo una carta, *la cual* (or *que*) es muy interesante.
I have a letter, the which is very interesting.

Aquí está la carta *de la cual* (or *de que*) habla V.
Here is the letter, of the which your G. speaks.

Los hombres de *los cuales* (de *quienes*) hablamos.
The men of the which (of whom) we speak.

Las mujeres de *las cuales* (de *quienes*) hablamos.
The women of the which (of whom) we speak.

¿Dónde vive la mujer *a la cual* (á *quien*) ha escrito V. ?
Where lives the woman to the which (to whom) has written your G. ?

¿Dónde vive el hombre *al cual* (á *quien*) ha escrito V. ? (6)
Where lives the man to the which (to whom) has written your G. ?

¿Dónde vive el hombre *del cual* (de *quien*) habla V. ? (7)
Where lives the man of the which speaks your G. ?

It will be seen that *EL CUAL*, *LA CUAL* (fem.) may be used in place of either *QUE* or *QUIEN*.

Cuyo, cuya (fem.) used conjunctively

El muchacho *cuyo* padre está en el campo.
The boy whose father is in the field.

El árbol *cuya* fruta está madura.
The tree whose fruit is ripe.

(6) Remember that *A EL* contracts to *AL* and *DE EL* to *DEL*.

(7) The pronouns *quien*, *cual*, when used conjunctively, do not take the graphic accent.

El hombre *cuyos* hijos están en el campo.
The man whose sons are in the field.

El hombre *cuyas* hijas están en el campo. (8)
The man whose daughters are in the field.

El que, la que (fem.)

Este libro es bueno, pero prefiero *el que* V. tiene.
This book is good, but I prefer the *one* which your G. has.

Esta carta ó *la que* V. tiene.
This letter or that (one) which your G. has.

Estos libros y *los que* V. tiene.
These books and those which your G. has

Estas casas y *las que* V. tiene.
These houses and those which your G. has.

Pedro es *él que* ha hecho esto.
Peter is the one who has done this.

Maria es *la que* ha dicho esto. El es á quien debo la vida.
Mary is the one who has said this. He is the one to whom I owe life.

The neuter lo que

Esto es *lo que* V. desea. Digo *lo que* siento.
This is that which (what) you want. I say that which (what) I think.

¿Escucha V. *lo que* digo? No sé *lo que* quiero. (9)
Hears your G. that which (what) I say? I dont know what I want.

Deseo saber *lo que* V. cree que podemos hacer.
I desire to know what you think that we can do.

He estado en París, *lo que* me ha hecho mucho bien. (10)
I have been in Paris, (a thing) which has done me much good.

¿Comprende V. *todo lo que* digo?
Understands your G. all that I say?

No es todo oro *lo que* reluce.
It is not all gold that which glitters.

El de, la de (fem.)

Mi libro y el de V. Mi pluma y la de V.
My book and that of your G. My pen and that of your G.

(8) *Cuyo* is a possessive pronoun (sometimes an adjective), and like all possessives, agree with the *thing* possessed.

(9) English generally uses *what* for *that which*.

(10) The *which* does not refer to Paris, but the *being in Paris*, hence the neuter *lo que*.

Mis libros y los de V.
My books and those of your G.

Mis plumas y las de V.
My pens and those of your G.

Estas telas son superiores á las de Italia.
These cloths are superior to those of Italy.

Que si, que no

¿Cree V. que esto es bueno? Creo que sí.
Thinks your G. that this is good? I think that yes (I think so).

Creo que nó (pienso que nó).
I think that no (I think not).

Digo que sí. Verdad que sí.
I say that yes (I say yes, or, that it is). Truth that yes (it's really so).

Por supuesto que V. habla español. Por supuesto que sí.
For granted (= of course) that you speak S. For granted that yes (of course).

¿Habla V. español? Por supuesto. Por supuesto que nó.
Speaks your G. Spanish? For granted (of course). Of course not.

Peculiar use of que with Infinitive

¿Qué tiene V. que hacer? ¿Qué tiene V. que decir?
What has your G. which to do? What has your G. which to say?

Tengo muchas cosas que hacer. No tengo nada que decir.
I have many things (which) to do. I haven't nothing which to say.

Tengo que salir. No hay tiempo que perder.
I have to go out. There's no time which to lose.

Es la única cosa que queda que hacer.
It is the only thing which remains (which) to do.

Lección Octava

Buen for bueno, mal for malo, un for uno

El piso está malo.
The walking is bad.

Usted está de mal humor.
Your G. is of bad humor.

Tengo una buena pluma.
I have a good pen.

El buen amigo.
The good friend.

Una pluma.
A pen.

Hace mal tiempo (*for malo tiempo*).
It makes bad weather.

Tengo una mala pluma. (1)
I have a bad pen.

Mi amigo es bueno.
My friend is good.

Hace buen día.
It makes a nice day.

Un libro (*for uno libro*).
A book.

Tengo uno.
I have one.

Primer for primero, tercer for tercero

La primera mujer.
The first woman.

El primero de abril.
The first of April.

En primer lugar.
In the first place.

Deseo salir por el primer tren.
I desire to depart by the first train.

El primer hombre.
The first man.

El tercer hombre. (2)
The third man.

Cualquier for cualquiera

Deseo un libro cualquiera. (3)
I desire a book whatsoever (what ever book you like).

Cualquiera de los dos.
Whichever of the two (either one).

(1) The *o* is generally dropped from BUENO, MALO, and UNO when these adjectives come immediately before their nouns. In the feminine the *a* is never dropped.

(2) The *o* is also dropped from PRIMERO and TERCERO when these adjectives come immediately before their nouns.

(3) Cualquiera is derived from CUAL, which, and QUIERA, you may like, hence the plural CUALESQUIERA. It generally drops the *a* when coming immediately before its noun. The ending QUIERA does not change for plural or for gender.

¿Cuál libro desea V. ? Cualquiera.
Which book do you desire your G. ? Whichever you please (= either).

Deseo *cualquier* libro.
I desire whatsoever book (any book at all).

Deseo *algunos cualesquier* libros.
I desire some whatsoever books (any books whatsoever).

No diré esto á *quienquiera*.
I shall not tell this to whomsoever (to any one whatever).

Esta casa es más alta que *cualquiera* otra de la ciudad.
This house is more high than whatsoever other of the city.

Grande and ciento

Esta casa es muy grande. Es una *gran* casa. (4)
This house is very large. It is a large house.

Más vale un pájaro en la mano que *ciento* volando.
More is worth a bird in the hand than (a) hundred flying.

Tengo cien pájaros. Cien mil pájaros. Mil y ciento. (5)
I have (a) hundred birds. A hundred thousand birds. One thousand one hundred.

Algo and alguien, nada and nadie

¿Tiene V. *algo* de nuevo? No tengo nada de nuevo.
Has your G. anything of new? I not have nothing of new.

¿Habla V. *de alguien*? No hablo de nadie.
Speaks your G. of anybody? I not speak of nobody.

Nadie es perfecto. Nadie habla de V.
Nobody is perfect. Nobody speaks of your G.

Nada es más fácil que esto. Sin preguntar nada á nadie. (6)
Nothing is more easy than this. Without asking nothing to nobody.

Alguno, ninguno

Tengo algunos libros (*or* tengo *unos* libros).
I have some books.

¿Tiene V. algunos libros (*or* tiene V. libros)? (7)
Has your G. any books?

(4) **GRANDE** when used before a noun (masc. or fem.) beginning with a consonant, drops the final *de*. In the plural the full form **GRANDES** is used.

(5) **CIENTO** drops the final *to* before a noun. **Un** is not used before **CIENTO** or **MIL**.

(6) **Nada** and **nadie** although negatives, take **no** before the verb, when the verb precedes them. (See Les. 6 Obs. 8)

(7) In the interrogative English uses the word *any* instead of *some*.

¿Tiene V. alguna cosa (= algo) que hacer?
Has your G. anything which to do?

¿Ha estado V. alguna vez (jamás) en París? (8)
Has been your G. any time (ever) in Paris?

Algunos de estos libros tienen veinte páginas.
Some of these books have twenty pages.

Algunas de estas casas tienen seis cuartos.
Some of these houses have six rooms.

Él está en alguna parte.
He is in some place (somewhere).

No está en *ninguna* parte. No quiero ninguna casa. (9)
He is not in not any (no) place (nowhere) I dont want *no* house.

No quiero aceptar ninguna cosa (nada).
I dont wish to accept no thing (nothing).

No quiero *ningunas* de estas casas (*ningunos* de estos libros).
I dont want none (not any) of these houses (none of these books).

Tiene V. dos libros; no quiero *ninguno* de los dos (ni uno ni otro).
Your G. has two books; I not want no one of the two (neither).

Ninguno (nadie) está aquí. No hablo de ninguno (nadie). (10)
No one (nobody) is here. I not speak of no one.

Quiero *algún* dinero. No quiero *ningún* dinero. (11)
I want some money. I not want no money.

No podemos hacer ningún descuento sobre esto.
We can't make no discount on this.

De ningún modo. De todos modos.
By no means. By all means.

He estado durante *algún* tiempo en Francia y no tengo *ninguna*.
I have been during some time in France and I have no

dificultad para hablar francés.
difficulty for to speak French.

Todo

Toda ciudad.
Every city.

Todo libro.
Every book.

(8) **Ve** never refers to a *period* of time, but simply an *occurrence*.

(9) English uses *no* in the sense of *not any*.

(10) **Ninguno** follows the rule of **NADA** and **NADIE** with regard to the negative **NO**. (See Obs. 6).

(11) **Algun** for **ALGUNO**, **ningún** for **NINGUNO**: these words being compounds of **uno**, drop the *o* if they immediately precede their nouns.

Toda la ciudad. All the city (the whole city).	Todas las ciudades. All the cities (every city).
Todos los días. All the days (every day).	Todo el mundo. All the world (everybody).
Todas las semanas. All the weeks (every week).	Toda la noche. All night.
	Todos los años. All the years (every year).

Cada and cada uno

Cada país tiene sus costumbres. Each country has its customs.	Cada libro tiene seis páginas. Each book has six pages.
--	--

Cada uno de estos libros tiene seis páginas. (12)
Each (one) of these books has six pages.

Cada una de estas casas cuesta mil pesos.
Each (one) of these houses costs a thousand dollars.

Mismo

El mismo libro. The same book.	La misma carta. The same letter.
V. será siempre el mismo. Your G. will be always the same.	Él dice lo mismo. (13) He says the same (the same thing).
El día mismo. The day itself (the very day).	Hoy mismo. To day itself (this very day).
Yo mismo. I (my)self.	Usted mismo. Your G. (him)self.
	Ella misma. (14) She (her)self.
Él habla de sí mismo. He speaks of him self.	Él habla de sí. (15) He speaks of him(self).

Uno no debe hablar siempre de sí mismo.
One ought not to speak always of himself.

Conmigo, contigo, consigo

Voy á pasear; quiere V. venir conmigo (= con mí)?
I am going to walk (take a walk); desires your G. to come with me?

(12) **Cada** (same form for masc. and fem.) is used only as an adjective, the pronoun *each* (i. e. *each one*) is CADA UNO (or UNA, fem.)

(13) **Lo mismo**: why is the neuter form here used? See Les. VII, Obs. 10.

(14) **Mismo** thus placed after a noun or pronoun, serves to emphasize the latter, much as the word *self* does in English. Old English also made frequent use of the expression *self-same*. French similarly uses the word *même*.

(15) **Sí** is only used in reference to the subject of the verb, so that **MISMO** does not add much to its meaning.

No deseo ir contigo (con tí). Él lleva el muchacho consigo (con sí)
 I dont wish to go with thee. He takes the boy with him. (16)

Y and é, o and ô

Bueno y puro. good and pure.	Malo é impuro. Bad and impure.	Padre é hijo. (17) Father and son.
Seis ó siete. Six or seven.	Diez ô once. Ten or eleven.	

(16) Instead of CON MÍ, CON TÍ, CON SÍ, we write CONMIGO, CONTIGO, CONSIGO.

(17) É is the old form of y and is used instead of the letter before a word beginning with í (or Áí, since Á is silent). The reason for this is obvious. U is used instead of o before a word beginning with o (or Ao).

Lección Novena

THE DIRECT OBJECT

Amo mi libro.
I love my book.

Amo **á** mi madre.
I love my mother.

Veo la puerta.
I see the door.

Veo **á** la señora.
I see the lady.

Veo *al* perro. (1)
I see the dog.

NOTE A.— The preposition **á** is generally thus used before the *direct object* of a verb when that object represents a *living thing* such as *man, dog, etc.* This rule is not absolute and may be disregarded. It is fairly well followed, however, especially when the word representing the *living thing* is *particular* or *definite*, that is, preceded by a definite adjective, like *this, the, my, your, his, our.* (Words like *some, a, several, many, one, two, three, etc.* are *indefinite*, since they do not specify any *particular* object).

¿A quién busca V.?
Whom seeks your G.?

Busco *un* médico. Busco *al* médico.
I seek a doctor. I seek the doctor (*lit. to the*).

¿Qué busca V.?
What seeks your G.?

Busco *algunos* amigos.
I seek some friends. (*indefinite*)

Veo **á** este caballero.
I see this gentleman.

Veo seis caballeros.
I see six gentlemen.

Conozco **á** este caballero.
I know this gentleman.

Conozco muchos caballeros.
I know several gentlemen.

NOTE B.— **A** is also used to distinguish the object from the subject in a sentence like, *Rige al nombre la preposición*, (the preposition governs the noun). Without this *a* this sentence might mean that *the noun governs the preposition*.

A is never used to indicate the object when the verb is **TENER**. (**TENGO MI PERRO**, not **A MI PERRO**), nor should it be so used when there is a dative in the sentence (i. e. when the regular preposition **A**, *to*, occurs). Thus, **DOY MI PERRO AL MUCHACHO**, *I give my dog to the boy*, not **DOY A MI PERRO AL MUCHACHO**.

Estoy muy contento de ver **á** V.

I am very glad of seeing your G. (glad to see your G).

The position of the pronoun-object

El hombre **nos** conoce.
The man us knows (knows us).

El hombre **os** conoce. (2)
The man knows you. (pl.)

(1) The **A** of course joins with *el*, giving *al*.

(2) The object, when a pronoun, is placed before the verb. The pronoun **vos** in such case drops the *v*, becoming **os**.

Veo al muchacho. I see the boy.	Le veo. Him I see.	Veo á la señora. I see the lady.	La veo. (3) Her I see.
¿Conoce V. á este hombre? Knows your G. this man?	Lo conozco muy bien. Him I know very well.	Los conozco. Them I know.	
Conozco á esta señora. I know this lady.	La conozco. Her I know.	Las conozco. (4) Them (fem.) I know.	
¿Ha visto V. mi perro? Has your G. seen my dog?	No le he visto. Not him I have seen.		
¿Ha visto V. mis libros? Has seen your G. my books?	Yo los he visto. I them have seen.	Yo no los he visto. I haven't seen them.	
¿Ha leído V. los periódicos? Has read your G. the papers?	No los he leído. I haven't read them.		
Él nos ha visto. He us has seen.	Él os ha visto. He you (pl.) has seen.		
¿Tiene V. mi libro? Has your G. my book?	Si, le tengo. Yes, him (it) I have.		
¿Tiene V. mis libros? Has your G. my books?	Los tengo. Them I have.		
¿Tiene V. mi carta? Has your G. my letter?	La tengo. (5) Her (it) I have.		
¿Tiene V. mis cartas? Has your G. my letters?	Las tengo. Them (fem.) I have.	No las tengo. I haven't them.	

The neuter lo

¿Cree V. esto? Believes your G. this?	Lo creo. I believe it.	No lo creo. I don't believe it.
¿Quiere V. saber esto? Desires your G. to know this?	Lo quiero mucho. I desire it much.	
El muchacho es malo. The boy is bad.	¿Quién lo dice? Who says it (who says so)?	Yo lo digo. I say it (so).
Estoy malo. I am ill.	Lo siento mucho. I feel it much (am very sorry).	¡Cuánto lo siento! How I feel it (regret it).

(3) Notice that when *him* and *her* are objects of a verb they are placed in Spanish before the verb, the form *le* being used instead of *él* and *la* instead of *ella*.

(4) Notice that **LOS** and **LAS** are used instead of *ellos* and *ellas*. We would never say *ellos* (or *ellas*) *conozco*.

(5) **La**, feminine, because referring to **CARTA**.

¿Como lo pasa V. hoy?

How does your G. pass it to-day (how do you feel to-day)?

No lo hemos hecho tan mal.

We haven't done (it) so badly.

Lo often used for le or la

Strictly speaking *lo* only applies to the indefinite *it*. The names of definite things, such as *book, table, etc.*, are either masc. or fem., and the proper form to use in referring to these things is either *le* or *la* (fem.). However *lo* is much used for *LE* and *LA*, when *things* (not *persons*) are referred to. (6)

¿Habla V. el español?

Speaks your G. the Spanish?

Yo **lo** hablo un poco.

I speak it a little.

¿Tiene V. mi libro?

Has your G. my book?

Yo **lo** (or *le*) tengo.

I have it.

¿Ha tomado V. mi libro?

Has taken your G. my book?

Lo he tomado.

No **lo** he tomado.

(7)

I have taken it.

I haven't taken it.

The Dative le, les (pl.)

¿Qué da V. al muchacho? —

What gives your G. to the boy?

Le doy un libro.

To him I give a **book**.

¿Qué da V. á la muchacha? —

What gives your G. to the girl?

Le doy una rosa.

To her I give a rose.

¿Qué da V. á los maestros? —

What gives your G. to the masters?

Les doy libros.

To them I give **books**.

¿Qué da V. á las señoras? —

What gives your G. to the ladies?

Les doy rosas. (8)

To them I give **roses**.

Le estoy muy agradecido.

To him I am very grateful.

¿Qué ha dicho V. á este señor?

What has said your G. to this gentleman?

No **le** he dicho nada.

I didn't say nothing to him.

¿Qué ha dado V. á mi hermana?

What has given your G. to my sister?

Le he dado una rosa.

To her I have given a rose.

¿Qué ha dado V. á estas señoras?

What has given your G. to these ladies?

Les he dado rosas.

To them I have given **roses**.

(6) But do not however use **ELLO** for **ELLA** or **ÉL** in similar cases.

(7) Be careful not to separate the past participle from its auxiliary verb.

(8) It will be noticed that the preposition **á** is not expressed with the dative pronoun. In English the *to* may also be omitted, thus, *I give him (or them) the roses*, or *I gave to them the roses*. It is important to distinguish the dative from the accusative (direct object), thus, *I gave the girl (dative) her way* and, *I gave the girl (acc.) away*, or *I cut him (dat.) a piece*, and *I cut him (acc.) in pieces*.

It must be remembered that the forms *le, la, lo, las, los*, etc. are only used as the direct objects of verbs. After prepositions the forms are *él, ella, ellos, ellas*, etc.

Tengo libros <i>para él</i> . I have books for him.	<i>Le amo.</i> Him I love.
Tengo libros <i>para ella</i> . I have books for her.	<i>La amo.</i> Her I love.
Trabajo <i>con ellos</i> . I work with them.	<i>Los amo.</i> I love them.

With Prepositions

él, him,
ella, her,
ello, it, (indef.)
ellos, them,
ellas, them, (fem.)

Accusative

le, him,
la, her,
lo, it, (indef.)
los, them,
las, them,

Dative

le, to him,
le, to her,
le, to it,
les, to them,
les, to them.

¿Qué dice de él? What says he of him?	¿Qué dice de ello? What says he of it?	<i>Está contento de ello.</i> He is satisfied with it.
¿Qué dice de ella? What says he of her?	No la ama. He not likes her.	

Position of pronoun-object with an
INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, or PARTICIPLE

¿Dónde está el muchacho? Where is the boy?	No puedo <i>verla</i> . I cannot see-him.	
Deseo <i>verle</i> . I desire to see him.	Deseo <i>verla</i> . I desire to see her.	Deseo <i>verlos</i> . I desire to see them.
Aquí vienen mis hermanas, deseo <i>verlas</i> . (9) Here come my sisters, I desire to see them. (fem.)		
Quiero una pluma, pero no puedo comprarla. I want a pen, but cannot buy-her.		
Tengo unas flores, quiero <i>darlas</i> a mi hermana. I have some flowers, I wish to give-them to my sister.		
¿Puede V. hacer esto? Can your G. do this?	No puedo <i>hacerlo</i> . I cannot do-it.	No quiero <i>hacerlo</i> . I dont want to do-it.
Aquí viene mi hermana, tengo algo que <i>decirle</i> . (dative) Here comes my sister, I have something (which) to tell to her.		
Veo mis hermanos, quiero <i>verlos</i> , tengo algo que <i>decirles</i> . I see my brothers, I want to see them, I have something to tell to them.		

(9) It will be seen that the pronoun object is attached to the end of an infinitive instead of preceding it as in the case of a finite verb.

Aquí vienen mis amigos, tengo algo que darles.
Here come my friends, I have something to give to them.

Deseamos sentarnos. Deseamos levantarnos.
We desire to seat ourselves (sit down). We desire to raise ourselves (get up).

La gramática es el arte de expresarnos correctamente.
(The) grammar is the art of expressing us (ourselves) correctly.

¿No tiene V. otra cosa que enseñarnos? No quiero enseñaros.
Has not your G. anything else to teach us? I don't want to teach you (pl.)

Tengo un reloj, estoy dándole cuerda.
I have a watch, I am giving it cord (winding it up).

Viéndole, viéndola, viéndolo, viéndolos, viendonos. (10)
Seeing him, seeing her, seeing it, seeing them, seeing us.

Hágalo V. por amor de Dios.
May your G. do it for the love of God (for heaven's sake).

Dígalo. Tómela. Tómelos. (11)
May your G. say it (or Say it). May your G. take her. Take them.

Enséñenos eso. Voy á hacerlo.
Teach us that. I am going to do it (to do so).

Tenga V. la bondad de hablar alto.
May your G. have the goodness (of) to speak high (loud).

Déenos V. un cuarto.
May your G. give us a room.

Tengo una pluma, deseo cortar/a, ¿tiene V. una corta-plumas?
I have a pen (quill), I wish to cut it, has your G. a pen-knife (pen-cutter)?

NOTE — Once more we would remind the student that the pronoun-object should always precede its verb, except when that verb is an infinitive, a present participle, or an imperative (or subjunctive used imperatively).

(10) It will be seen that the pronoun-object is also joined to the end of a present participle.

(11) The true imperative forms are only used in the 2nd. person, but as we generally use the *third* person in addressing one in Spanish, we are obliged to use the subjunctive in place of the imperative. The above forms are therefore subjunctives used imperatively.

Lección Décima

The pronouns continued

<p>? Qué dice él de mí? What says he of me?</p> <p>¿Qué dice él de ti? What says he of thee?</p> <p>Él habla de sí. He speaks of him(<i>self</i>).</p> <p>Él <i>me</i> da un beso. He to me gives a kiss.</p> <p>El se compra un sombrero. He for him(<i>self</i>) buys a hat.</p>	<p>Él <i>me</i> ama. He me loves.</p> <p>Él <i>te</i> ama. He thee loves.</p> <p>Él <i>se</i> engaña. He him(<i>self</i>) deceives.</p> <p>Él <i>te</i> da el dinero. He to thee gives the money.</p> <p>¿Me comprende V.? Do you understand me?</p>
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NOTE — We have already seen that the pronoun-object must precede its verb. Now when *MI, TI, SI*, are pronoun-objects they change *i* to *e*, becoming *ME, TE, SE*.

Los niños <i>se</i> divierten. The children them(<i>selves</i>) amuse.	Ellos <i>se</i> engañan. They them(<i>selves</i>) deceive.
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No me gusta este libro.
Not to me pleases this book (this book does not please me).

Me gusta el té muy dulce.
To me pleases the tea very sweet (I like tea very sweet).

Me parece que V. se engaña.
To me it seems that your G. deceives himself (is mistaken).

A mí me parece que eso no es verdad. (1)
To me it to me seems that that is not true.

A nosotros nos parece que V. se engaña.
To us it to us seems that your G. deceives himself.

A él no le gusta el libro.
To him not to him pleases the book.

¿A mí qué me importa!
To me what to me does it matter!

¿Cómo se llama V.?
How does your G. call himself (what is your name)?

(1) For emphasis or contrast the pronoun is repeated with the preposition. The form used with a preposition differs from the form used as object of a verb.

Yo me llamo Juan.

I call me (myself) John (my name is John).

¿Cómo se encuentra V. hoy?

How does your G. find himself to-day?

No me siento bien.

I don't feel myself well.

Me duele la cabeza.

To me pains the head (my head aches).

¿No se engaña V.?

Does not your G. deceive himself (are you not mistaken)?

Él me ha dicho esto.

He to me has told this.

Él me ha dado un libro.

He to me has given a book.

NOTE — It will be remembered that when a pronoun is the object of an infinitive, a present participle, or an imperative, it is attached to the end of these forms.

El muchacho viene á verme.

The boy comes to see me.

¿Quiere V. acompañarme?

Does your G. wish to accompany me?

Él va á enviarme á París.

He is going to send me to Paris.

¿Quiere V. pasarme el pan?

Will your G. pass me the bread?

Él debe afeitarse.

He must shave himself.

¿Desea V. lavarse?

Does your G. desire to wash himself?

Déme V. fosforos.

May y. G. give me matches.

Dispénsame V.

May y. G. excuse me.

Escúcheme.

Listen to me.

Présteme V. su reloj.

May your G. lend me his watch.

Siéntese V.

May your G. seat himself (sit down).

Levántese V.

May your G. raise himself (get up or stand up).

Dése prisa.

May your G. give yourself haste (make haste).

No estoy listo, estoy alistandome.

I am not ready. I am preparing myself (getting ready).

Está haciendose tarde.

It is making itself late (it is becoming late).

No hay facilidad para banarse.

There is no opportunity for bathing one's self.

Tenga la bondad de sentarse.

May your G. have the goodness to seat himself (to sit down).

The third person used for second person

NOTE — We have already seen that the third person in Spanish replaces to a large extent the 2nd. person. We will here give further examples:

V. no tiene su libro.

Your G. hasn't his book.

V. se engaña, voy á darle su libro.

Your G. deceives himself, I am going to give him (you) his book.

Voy á darle á V. su libro.

I am going to give him (your G.) his book (going to give you your book).

Yo le doy su libro.

I to him give his book (or I give you your book).

A él yo le doy su libro.

To him I give him his book (I give him his book).

A V. yo le doy su libro. (2)

To your G. I give him his book (I give you your book).

Yo le he dado mi libro.

I have given him / your (G.) my book.

Le doy las gracias, caballero.

I give him (you) thanks, sir.

Les doy las gracias, caballeros.

I give them (your Graces) thanks, gentlemen.

Le doy á V. las gracias.

I give to him (your G.) thanks.

Les doy á ustedes las gracias.

I give to them (your Graces) thanks.

¿Cómo le va?

How goes it to him (y. G.), how are you?

¿En qué puedo servirle, señor?

In what can I serve him (you) sir?

Quiero darle algo.

I want to give you something.

Voy á hacerle una visita.

I am going to make him (y. G.) a visit.

Caballeros, tengo algo que decirles.

Gentlemen, I have something to tell to them (your Graces).

Yo le estoy á V. muy agradecido, señor.

I am to him (to your G.) very grateful, sir.

A V. le gusta andar á pié.

To your G. it pleases him to go on foot.

A VV. les gusta andar en coche.

To your Graces it pleases them to go in a carriage.

No le conozco, señor.

I dont know him (y. G.) sir.

or

No le conozco á V., señor.

I dont know him (y. G.) sir.

Le doy los buenos días, señor.

I bid to him (y. G.) good day. sir. (I bid you good day, sir).

Yo le digo á V. adiós hasta mañana.

I bid to him (y. G.) adieu until to-morrow.

¿Cuánto le debe á V.?

How much do I owe to him (y. G.)

V. no me debe nada,

Your G. owes me nothing.

(2) Where ambiguity might exist, we may add A EL OF A USTED according to the meaning. In many cases the context will make it clear who is meant.

¿Le gusta el vino? or ¿Le gusta á V. el vino?
To him (your G.) pleases the wine?

¿Quiere V. vino? Si le gusta á V.
Wishes y. G. some wine? If it pleases to him (y. G.) = if you please.

¿Quiere V. pan? Si le gusta.
Does y. G. wish some bread? If it pleases to him = if you please.

Quiero hacerle una pregunta.
I wish to make him (y. G.) a question (to ask you a question).

Le pido á V. mil perdones, señor.
I ask him (y. G.) a thousand pardons, sir.

Les pido á VV. mil perdones, señores. (3)
I ask to them (your Graces) a thousand pardons, gentlemen.

Yo le digo (á V.) la verdad.
I tell him (your Grace) the truth.

No les conozco á ustedes, señores.
I dont know them (your Graces) gentlemen (= I dont know you).

¿Les han dado á ustedes mis libros?
Have they given to them (your Graces) my books?

Verbs used reflexively

Yo me lavo, *I me wash.* (tu te lavas), él se lava,
Nosotros nos lavamos, *we us wash,* (vosotros os laváis), ellos se lavan.

Debe afeitarme ahora V. se ha engañado.
I must shave myself now. Your G. has deceived himself.

¿Cómo se llama V.? Yo me llamo Juan.
How calls himself your G.? I call me John (call myself John).

Yo me siento. Quiero sentarme.
I seat myself (I sit down). I wish to seat myself.

Yo me acuesto. Deseo acostarme.
I lay me down (lie down, go to bed). I desire to lay me down (go to bed).

Yo me levanto. Deseamos levantarnos.
I me raise (get up, or stand up). We desire to raise us (get up).

Yo me equivoco. V. se equivoca.
I mislead myself (am mistaken). Y. G. misleads himself (is mistaken).

Deseo tomar un baño. or Deseo bañarme.
I desire to take a bath. I desire to bathe myself = take a bath.

Él va á casarse.
He is going to marry himself (get married).

(3) A V. and a VV. (A USTEDES) may be omitted in most sentences of this kind without causing much ambiguity.

Él va á casarse con la hija del señor Ribera.
He is going to marry himself (get married) with the daughter of, etc.

El tren *se* para aquí. (4) Sirvase V. entrar.
The train stops itself here. May y. G. serve himself to enter (please enter).

Sirvase sentarse.
May y. G. serve himself to seat himself

Sirvanse entrar, caballeros.
May your Graces serve themselves to enter (please enter).

Estos caballeros *se* parecen mucho, uno á otro.
These gentlemen resemble themselves much the one to the other (each other).

Estas hermanas *se* parecen, una á otra.
These sisters resemble themselves the one to the other.

Estos caballeros *se* gustan uno á otro.
These gentlemen please themselves the one to the other (please each other).

Me alegro mucho saberlo.
I rejoice myself much to know it (I am glad to know it).

NOTE — It will be seen that the verbs are used reflexively in Spanish in a great many cases where English would not use a reflexive construction. Some Spanish verbs are only used reflexively. In Spanish we often use a *dative reflexive* pronoun, as in the following examples:

Yo *me* acuerdo de esto.
I recall to myself of that (remember about that).

Yo *me* acuerdo de mis amigos.
I recall to myself of my friends (remember my friends).

Yo no puedo acordarme de esto.
I cannot recall to myself about that (I cannot remember that).

Uno no puede acordarse de todo.
One cannot recall to him of all (one cannot remember everything).

Quitese el sombrero.
May your G. remove to himself the hat (take off your hat).

Me duele la cabeza.
To me pains the head (my head aches).

¿Se acuerda V. de mí? (5)
Does your G. recall to yourself of me?

(4) **El** (**ELLA, ELLO**) has the *special* reflexive form **SE**, which also answers for the plural **ELLOS**, but the other pronouns have no special reflexive form.

(5) It is evident that in all these examples the reflexive pronoun is dative.

Lección Undécima

The pronouns continued

¿A quién da el maestro el libro? To whom gives the master the book?		Él me lo da. He to me it gives
Él me los da. He me them gives.	Él te los da. He thee them gives.	Él nos los da. He us them gives.
Te los he dado. To thee them I have given.	Os los ofrezco. To you them I offer.	
El me lo da, El te lo da, El se lo da, El os lo da, El nos lo da,	<i>he me it gives, he thee it gives, he him it gives, he you it gives, he us it gives,</i>	El no me lo da. El no te lo da, El no se lo da, El no os lo da, El no nos lo da.

It is important to observe that the dative precedes the accusative. The student should practice the above forms until he can repeat them readily, substituting occasionally *LOS*, *LAS*, or *LA*, for *LO*.

El quiere dárme lo. He wants to give-me-it.	El quiere dártelo. He wants to-give-thee-it.
El desea darnoslo. He wants to give us it.	No puede darnoslo. He cannot give you it.
¿Puede V. darnoslos? Can your G. give us them?	No puedo darnoslos. I cannot give you them.

Se used for le

¿Da V. su libro al muchacho? (Gives your G. his book to the boy?)	Se lo doy (<i>for le lo doy</i>). To him it I give.
No se lo doy. I dont give it to him.	Se los doy. To them I give them.
No puedo darselo. I cannot give it to him.	No se los doy. (1) I dont give them to them.
	No puedo darselo á ellos. (2) I cannot give it to them.

(1) **Se** is used instead of **LE** or **LES** before *le, la, lo, los* or *las*, as it is more easily distinguished from the latter than *le* or *les*.

(2) Since **SE** may mean *him, her* or *them*, we may add the explanatory **A EL** or **A ELLA**, etc. after it, as above.

Aquí viene mi hermana, voy a prestar~~se~~lo mi libro.
Here comes my sister, I am going to lend her my book.

Yo *se* lo presto á ella.
I lend it to her.

Yo *so* lo presto á él.
I lend it to him.

Yo *se* lo presto al muchacho.
I lend it to him, to the boy.

¿Me da V. su libro?
Gives your G. his book to me?

Se lo doy (for *le* lo doy).
To him (your G.) I give it.

Se lo doy á V.
To him (your G.) I give it.

No *se* lo doy á V. (3)
I dont give it to him (your G.).

No puedo dárselo á V.
I cannot give it to him (your G.).

No puedo decírselo
I cannot tell it to him (your G.).

Yo *se* lo presto á V. mi libro.
I lend him (your G.) my book.

¿Se los ha dado ella?

Has she given them to him (your G.)? Ella no me los ha dado.
She has not given them to me.

Déelos al muchacho.

May your G. give them to him, to the boy.

Se lo agradezco infinito.

I acknowledge it to you infinitely (thank you much for it).

Idiomatic use of *lo*

Yo creo que el perro está aquí. —
I believe that the dog is here.

Yo *lo* creo también.
I believe it also (believe *so* too)

Haga V. una lista de estos artículos.
May your G. make a list of these articles.

Lo haré.
I will do it (do *so*).

El español es muy fácil.
Spanish is very easy.

Nó, no *lo* es.
No, it is not (*so*).

¿Eres mi amigo?
Art thou my friend?

Lo soy. (4)
I am (that).

V. es Español.
Your G. is Spanish.

¿Quién *lo* dice?
Who says *so*?

¿Está mi hermano aquí?
Is my brother here?

No *lo* sé. (5)
I dont know (it).

(3) If *him* refers to *your Grace*, we may add *a V.* after it.

(4) To merely answer *SOY* would not be considered in Spanish as complete.
I am what? I am the aforesaid. Compare the French *JE LE SUIS*.

(5) *I dont know* (whether he is or not = *LO*).

Idiomatic use of reflexive verbs

El globo se divide en dos hemisferios

The globe divides itself (is divided) into two parts.

¿Cómo se llama esto en español?

How does this call itself in Spanish (what is this called in Spanish)?

Se llama "libro".

It calls itself (is called) "book".

¿Cómo se dice esto en español?

How does this say itself in Spanish (how is this said in S.)

Aquí se habla español.

Here Spanish speaks itself (is spoken).

Aquí se vende pan.

Here bread sells itself (is sold).

Ya no se usan las plumas de ganso.

Now goose quills do not use themselves (are not used).

Se dice que el señor García está en París. (6).

It says itself (it is said) that Mr. García is in Paris.

Aquí se ven todas clases de casas.

Here all kinds of houses see themselves (are seen).

Aquí se ve la catedral.

Here the cathedral sees itself (is seen).

Mis niños se educan aquí. (7)

My children are educating themselves here (are being educated here).

Todos los días se aprende algo más.

Every day something new learns itself (is learned).

Aquí se vende azúcar por mayor y por menor.

Here sugar sells itself for greater and for less (wholesale and retail).

Esto debe considerarse.

This owes to consider itself (ought to be considered).

Estos polvos deben tomarse en la noche.

These powders ought to take themselves (be taken) at night.

Allí se sienta uno.

There one seats himself (is seated).

El resultado no se ha publicado aún.

The result has not published itself (has not been published) yet.

Amor con amor se paga.

Love pays itself with love (tit for tat).

(6) *Se dice* is very much used, it answers to the English *they say* or *it is said*, or the French *on dit*.

(7) *Are being educated* is the same as *are educated* (using *educated* as a participle, not as an adjective).

¿Qué se va á hacer?

What is going to do itself (what is going to be done)?

No se sabe.

It does not know itself (it is not known).

It will be seen that the idiomatic use of the reflexive largely takes the place of passive voice in Spanish. Indeed the Spanish passive is little used.

Use of *ir se*

¿Cuándo se va V.?

When hies himself your Grace (when are you going away)?

Yo me voy mañana.

I hie me to-morrow (am going away to-morrow).

¿Adónde va V.?

Voy á París.

Whither is your G. going?

I am going to Paris.

Él se va.

Nosotros nos vamos.

Ellos se van.

He hies himself.

We us hie.

They themselves hie

Yo debo irme.

Debemos irnos.

Él debe irse.

I must hie me.

We must hie us.

He must hie himself.

No se vaya V. tan pronto.

May not your G. hie himself so soon (dont go away so soon).

NOTE — It will be seen that *ir* means *to go*, while *irse* has the meaning of *to go away*. The same distinction is made between *DORMIR*, *to sleep*, and *DORMIRSE*, *to fall asleep*.

Queder often used like *estar*

Quedo (or estoy) á V. muy agradecido.

I remain (am) to you very grateful.

Ese lugar queda (está) bastante lejos de aquí.

This place is pretty far from here.

Yo he quedado (estado) muy satisfecho.

I have been very satisfied.

Conocer and saber

Esta manzana no sabe bien.

This apple doesn't taste well.

El sabe mucho latin

He knows much Latin (is very sagacious).

El sabe escribir y leer.

He knows (how) to write and read.

No sabe lo que dice.

He doesn't know what he is saying.

El no me conoce.

He does not know (recognize) me.

Conozco su amigo de vista.

I know your friend by sight (to see him).

Yo sé (el sabe) esto de memoria. (8)

I know (he knows) this by memory (by heart).

(8) It will be seen that **SABER** means *to know* or *be cognisant* of anything, while **CONOCER** means *to recognize* or *be acquainted with*.

Por qué and porque

¿Por qué se va V. tan pronto?
For what (why) are you going away so soon?

Porque deseo ver á mi hermano. (9)
Because (or for that) I desire to see my brother.

Tal

Nunca he visto tal muchacho.
Never I have seen such a boy.

Nunca he visto *tales* muchachos.
Never I have seen such boys.

No hay tal cosa.
There is no such thing (it is no such thing).

Tal vez
On such occasion (hence = perchance, perhaps).

¿Qué tal (= cómo) lo pasa?
What like (how) do you pass it (how do you do)?

¡Ola! ¿Qué tal?
Hollo! how d'ye do?

¿Qué tal tiempo hace?
What like weather makes it?

¿Qué tal le gusta esto?
How do you like this?

(9) The accent on *porque* is of course on the first syllable.

Lección Duodécima

The verbs

Napoléon *era* un gran general.
Napoleon was a great general.

Napoléon *estaba* en París cuando yo *estaba* en Londres.
Napoleon was in Paris when I was in London.

Este hombre *será* un gran general.
This man will be a great general.

Este hombre *estará* en París. Yo *estaré* aquí.
This man will be in Paris. I will be here.

Él ha sido maestro de español.
He has been (a) teacher of Spanish.

Él ha *estado* en París.
He has been in Paris.

No puede *ser* maestro.
He cannot be a teacher.

Puede *estar* aquí.
He may be here.

Siendo maestro.
Being a teacher.

Estando aquí. (1)
Being here.

SER, to be, SIENDO, being, SIDO, been. ESTAR, to be, ESTANDO, being, ESTADO, been.

Present tense

	1st. person		1st. person
Sing.	Yo soy, I am,		Yo estoy,
Plur.	Nosotros somos, we are,		Nosotros estamos,
	2nd. person		2nd. person
Sing.	(Tu eres), thou art,		(Tu estás)
Plur.	(Vosotros sois), ye are,		(Vosotros estáis)
	3rd. person		3rd. person
Sing.	El es, he is,		El está
Plur.	Ellos son, they are,		Ellos están.

(1) It will be remembered that the verb ESTAR is used instead of SER when mere situation or a temporary state is referred to.

Imperfect tense

	<i>1st. person</i>		<i>1st. person</i>
Sing.	Yo era, <i>I was,</i>		Yo est-aba,
Plur.	Nos éramos, <i>we were,</i>		Nosotros est-ábamos.
	<i>2nd. person</i>		<i>2nd. person</i>
Sing.	(Tu eras), <i>thou wert,</i>		(Tu est-abas),
Plur.	(Vosotros érais), <i>ye were,</i>		(Vosotros est-ábais),
	<i>3rd. person</i>		<i>3rd. person</i>
Sing.	El era, <i>he was,</i>		El est-aba,
Plur.	Ellos eran, <i>they were, (2)</i>		Ellos est-aban (3)

Future tense

	<i>1st. person</i>		<i>1st. person</i>
Sing.	Yo seré, <i>I shall be,</i>		Yo estaré,
Plur.	Nosotros serémos, <i>we shall be,</i>		Nosotros estaremos,
	<i>2nd. person</i>		<i>2nd. person</i>
Sing.	(Tu serás), <i>thou shalt be,</i>		(Tu estarás),
Plur.	(Vosotros seráis), <i>ye shall be,</i>		(Vosotros estaréis),
	<i>3rd. person</i>		<i>3rd. person</i>
Sing.	El será, <i>he shall be,</i>		El estará,
Plur.	Ellos serán, <i>they shall be,</i>		Ellos estarán.

Regular verbs

Verbs take the ending *mos* when they have *NOSOTROS* (expressed or understood) for subject.

Nosotros amamos.	Nosotros tememos.	Nosotros partimos.
We love.	We fear.	We depart.

When *yo* is the subject there is no ending properly speaking, but the vowel of the stem (which is always *a*, *e*, or *i*.) is changed to *o*.

Yo amo.	Yo temo.	Yo parto.
I love.	I fear.	I depart.

When *él* (*ELLA*, *ELLO*) is the subject there is likewise no ending, the stem being bare. But if the stem vowel is *i* it is changed to *e*.

El ama.	El teme.	El parte (<i>not parti</i>).
He loves.	He fears.	He departs.

Add *n* to the above and we have the forms for the plural *ELLOS*.

Ellos aman.	Ellos temen.	Ellos parten.
They love.	They fear.	They depart.

(2) The accent throughout *era* is on the *e*.

(3) The accent throughout *estaba* is on the first *a* of *aba*.

Examine the following :

Verb AMAR, to love

Yo amo-,	(Tu amás),	El ama-,
Nos amamos,	(Vos amáis).	Ellos aman.

Verb TEMER, to fear

Yo temo-,	(Tu témes),	El teme-,
Nos tememos,	(Vos teméis),	Ellos temen.

Verb PARTIR, to depart

Yo parto,	(Tu partes),	El parte-,
Nos partimos,	(Vos partís = partís),	Ellos parten. (4)

It will be seen that there are three classes (or conjugations) of verbs, determined by the vowel of the stem, which vowel can be seen in the infinitive form.

Give the 3rd. person, singular and plural, of the following verbs :

Hablar, comer, escribir, ver, salir, hacer, llamar, enviar, tomar.

The Perfect and Future tenses

PERFECT

(*I have loved*)

Yo he amado,
Nos hemos amado,
Tu has amado,
Vos habéis amado,
El ha amado,
Ellos han amado,

FUTURE

(*I shall love*)

Yo amaré (= amaré)
Nos amaremos (amarhemos)
Tu amarás (amarhas)
Vos amaréis (amarhabéis)
El amará (amarha)
Ellos amarán (amarhan).

It will be seen that the Future tense is formed by adding to the Infinitive of a verb the forms of the Present of HABER (viz. *he, hemos, etc.*) The *h* not being pronounced is dropped, thus, PARTIR, EL PARTIRÁ (= *partirha*), *he will depart*, TEMER, ELLOS TEMERÁN (= *temerhan*), *they will fear*. It is on this plan that the Future of all verbs is formed.

Give the 3rd. person, singular and plural, Future, of the following :

Hablar, comer, escribir, ver, llamar, enviar.

The Perfect tense is simply the Present of HABER used with a past participle of a verb. Now the past participle is obtained by adding *do* to the stem of the verb : AMADO, PARTIDO, TEMIDO, (*e* changing to *i*).

Give the past participle of the following verbs :

Hablar, comer, llamar, enviar, salir.

(4) The verb takes the ending *s* when the subject is *TU*, and *is* when the subject is *VOS*. But *i-is* contracts to *is*.

Use of the Perfect tense

The Perfect tense is used like the English Perfect (*I have loved*), but also like the English Preterite (*I loved*). Thus if we wish to say in Spanish *I wrote a letter yesterday*, we would say **YO HE ESCRITO UNA CARTA AYER.** (5)

The student should practice using both the Perfect and the Future until he can employ them without hesitation in expressing himself.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

The Subjunctive is much used in Spanish, replacing to a large extent the Imperative. When we request or *order* a person to do anything, we use the third person of the Subjunctive.

El toma.	Tome V.	El habla.	Hable V.
He takes.	May your G. take.	He speaks.	May your G. speak.
Ellos toman.	Tomen VV.	Ellos hablan.	Hablen VV.
They take.	May your Gs. take.	They speak.	May your Gs. speak.
El come.	Coma V.	El escribe.	Escriba V.
He eats.	May your G. eat.	He writes.	May your G. write.

How to obtain the Subjunctive.— If the Indicative ends in *a* (*toma*) change this letter to *e*; if the Indicative ends in *e* (*el come, el escribe*) change this letter to *a*. Nothing could be more simple than to change *a* to *e*, and *e* to *a*.

Volver

Vuelvo la cara. I turn the face.	Volvamos á casa. Let us return home.
Vuelvo á hablar. I return to speak (speak again).	Volveré á probar. (6) I shall return to try (try again).
¿Cuándo vuelve V. á verme? When returns your G. to see me (when will you see me again)?	
Espero que le volveré á ver. I hope that I will return to see you (see you again).	
Nos volveremos á ver. We shall return to see us (we shall meet again).	

Acabar

Deseo acabar esto. I desire to finish this.
Deseo acabar con el negocio. I desire to finish with the business (to end the matter).

(5) There is a regular preterite tense in Spanish, but it is more used in literature than in conversation or familiar style.

(6) The phrase for *again* is *OTRA VEZ*, but *VOLVER A* is much used instead.

Acabo de hacer una visita á mi amigo
I finish from making a visit to my friend (have just made a visit etc.)

Acabo de almorzar.
I finish from breakfasting (have just breakfasted).

El acaba de venir.
He finishes from coming (he has just come).

El acababa de venir.
He was finishing from coming (he had just come).

El acaba de principiar.
He finishes from commencing (he has just begun).

Echar to throw or put

El echa una ojeada.
He casts a glance.

Ellos echan suertes.
They cast lots.

V. echa á perder mi libro.
You put to ruin (spoil) my book.

V. lo echa á perder.
You put it to ruin (spoil it).

El se echa á reir. (7)
He puts himself to laugh (begins to laugh).

Echar de ménos

El echa de ménos su libro.
He puts as less his book (he misses his book).

NOTE — *To miss* means to regard as *missing* or as being *minus* or *less*.
Hence the Spanish ECHAR DE MENOS.

El echa de ménos su hermano.
He puts as less his brother (he misses his brother).

Poder

Puede venir.
He may come.

Puede ser.
It may be (= perhaps).

Esto no puede ser.
That cannot be.

No puedo ver.
I cannot see.

(7) Compare the French IL SE MET Á RIRE.

THE ART OF SPEECH

To learn to translate or write a language is one thing, to speak it is another. Many persons succeed in the former, who utterly fail in the latter. What is the secret of translating? The mastery of the main principles of syntax (without necessarily touching on the technicalities) and the possession of a vocabulary more or less extensive.

The secret of learning to speak is this: committing to memory ready-made phrases and using them as the occasion arises. The student who in studying a text-book contents himself with merely translating, without attempting to commit to memory the common phrases he meets with, never learns to speak the language he is studying.

Speaking does not mean *composing*, it rather means uttering constructions that have been well committed to memory. This self evident truth has been much overlooked by teachers, but has been recognized by some, and hence there are a number of methods for learning languages which contain no grammar whatsoever, but merely phrases for the student to memorize.

Where these methods fail

The utter lack of any system, order or gradation in these phrase-methods that have been well committed to memory. But what renders them absolutely valueless is that they contain no word of explanation of the constructions or idioms given, and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a student to memorize phrases which he does not clearly understand.

We have in the preceding pages introduced the student in a practical way to the general syntax of Spanish, being careful to explain all idiomatic constructions met with, and we think we have placed him in a position where he can intelligently memorize the common phrases of Spanish speech, and that he can do this without great effort. Let him remember it is not sufficient to memorize the phrases, he must use them.

Buenos días, caballero.	Good day, sir.
Buenas tardes, caballero.	Good evening, sir.
Buenas noches, señora (señorita).	Good night, Madam (Miss).
¿Cómo está V.?	How are you?
Muy bien, gracias.	Very well, thanks.
¿Cómo le va?	How goes it to you (how are you)?
No estoy bueno.	I am not well.
¿Qué tal?	How d'ye do?
¿Cómo van los negocios?	How is business?
¿Qué hay de nuevo?	What is there of new?
Nada de particular.	Nothing (of) special.
¿Cómo lo pasa V.?	How do you pass it (how are you)?

No me siento bien.	I dont feel well.
Me duele la cabeza.	To me pains the head.
Lo siento mucho.	I feel (regret) it much.
¡Cuánto lo siento!	How I regret it!
Me alegro mucho de verle, señor.	Pleased to see you, sir.
Igualmente.	Equally (pleased am I).
Sírvase entrar.	Please enter.
Sírvase sentarse.	Please seat yourself (sit down).
Quítese el sombrero.	Take off your hat.
Guárdese el sombrero.	Retain to yourself the hat (keep your hat on).
Pase, señor.	Pass(first), sir.
Síntese V.	Sit down.
Perdóneme V.	Pardon me.
Dispénsese V.	Excuse me.
Mil gracias.	A thousand thanks.
Le doy á V. las gracias.	I render you thanks.
Se lo agradezco infinito.	Much obliged for it. (See p. 56)
No hay de que, señor.	There is nothing (to thank me for).
Voy á presentarle a la señora M.	I am going to present (introduce) you to Mrs. M.
Tengo el gusto de presentarle al señor B.	I have the pleasure of introducing you to Mr. B.
A los piés de V., señora.	At your feet, madam.
Beso á V. las manos, caballero.	I kiss your hands, sir.
Voy á presentarle á mi amigo.	I am going to introduce you to my friend.
Mucho gusto en conocerle, señor.	Much pleasure in knowing, you sir.
Servidor de V., señor.	Your servant, sir.
Debo irme.	I must go.
No se vaya V. tan pronto.	Do not go away so soon.
Tengo mucho que hacer.	I have a great deal to do.

Hágame el favor de venir otra vez.	Do me the honor of coming again.
Espero que le volveré á ver pronto.	I hope I shall see you again soon. (See p. 63)
Vendré mañana.	I shall come to-morrow.
Pues, adiós hasta mañana.	Then, adieu until to-morrow.
Hasta la vista.	Until the seeing (au-revoir).
Hasta pronto.	Until soon.
Hasta más tarde.	Until later.
<hr/>	
¿Qué tiene V. señor?	What ails you, sir?
Tengo los frios.	I have the chills.
¿Tiene V. hambre?	Are you hungry?
No, pero tengo sed.	No, but I am thirsty.
Tengo frio, calor, sueño, miedo.	I am cold, warm, sleepy, afraid (See p. 25)
Es una gran lástima.	It is a great pity.
Vamos á casa.	Let us go home.
Está bien.	All right.
Tenga V. cuidado.	Have care (take care).
No tenga V. cuidado.	Have no care (dont be uneasy).
No se astuste V.	Dont alarm yourself.
No hay peligro.	There is no danger.
Mire lo que hace.	See what you are doing.
¿Qué le hace?	What does it do (matter) to you?
¿Qué le importa?	What does it matter to you?
<hr/>	
¿Habla V. español?	Do you speak Spanish?
Yo lo hablo un poco.	I speak it a little.
No lo hablo bien, pero intiendo casi todo.	I dont speak it well, but I understand nearly everything.
Le felicito	I congratulate you.

¿Cómo se llama esto en español?	What is this called in Spanish?
No lo sé, señor.	I dont know, sir.
¿Qué quiere decir esta palabra?	What does this word mean?
¿Qué quiere V. decir?	What do you mean?
¿Quiere V. tener la bondad de repetir.	Will you have the goodness to repeat.
Con mucho gusto.	With much pleasure.
Tenga la bondad de hablar más alto.	Have the goodness to speak louder.
No entiendo lo que dice, señor.	I dont understand what you say, sir.
Voy á repetir.	I will repeat.
Escúcheme.	Listen to me.
Le entiendo ahora.	I understand you now.
Lo que dice V. es cierto.	What you say is true.
No es cierto.	It is not true (it is false).
—	
¿Qué tiempo hace?	What kind of weather is it?
Hace mal (buen) tiempo.	It is bad (fine) weather.
Hace un tiempo muy feo (sucio).	It is very nasty (dirty) weather.
Hace mucho calor, mucho sol, mucho viento, mucho frio, mucho polvo, mucho fango.	It is very warm, very sunny, very windy, very cold, very dusty, very muddy.
Hace aire, fresco, húmedo.	It is airy, cool, damp.
Hace un hermoso día.	It is a fine day.
Llueve, truena.	It is raining, it is thundering.
Está oscuro, va á llover.	It is dark, it is going to rain.
Principia á llover.	It is beginning to rain.
Va á nevar.	It is going to snow.
¿Cree V. que tendremos buen día?	Do you think that we will have a fine day.
Yo creo que sí.	I think so.

¿ Qué hora es ?	What time is it ?
Es la una, son las dos.	It is one, it is two.
Son las tres y media.	It is half past three.
Son las tres ménos diez minutos.	It is ten minutos to three.
Es el mediodía.	It is mid-day.
Es la media noche, la media noche y veinte minutos.	It is mid-night, it is twenty minutes past twelve P. M.
Es temprano, es tarde.	It is early, it is late.
¿ A qué hora se levanta V. ?	What hour do you rise ?
Yo me levanto de buena hora.	I get up at good hour (early).
¿ A qué hora se acuesta V. ?	What time do you go to bed ?
Yo me acuesto á las diez.	I go to bed at ten.
¿ A qué hora se va el correo ?	At what hour does the mail depart ?
¿ A qué hora sale el tren ?	What time does the train leave ?
No hay tiempo que perder.	There is no time to lose.
Pues deme dos hilettes para Nueva York.	Then give me two tickets for New York.
Su reloj no va bien.	Your watch does not go well.
Adelanta. Retarda.	It goes fast. It goes slow.
Tengo un reloj de bolsillo.	I have a pocket time-piece (watch).
Tengo un reloj de pared.	I have a wall time-piece (clock).
Voy á dar cuerda á mi reloj.	I am going to give string to my watch (wind it up).
Démelo, si gusta.	Give it to me, please.
¿ Qué día del mes tenemos ?	What day of the month have we ?
Tenemos el diez.	We have the tenth.
Esta semana, la semana entrante, la semana pasada.	This week, next week, last week.
He estado á París hace dos años.	I was in Paris two years ago
Estoy aquí hace dos años	I am here now two years.

Muchas veces, pocas veces, (rara vez).	Many times, few times, (seldom).
A menudo. (8)	At small intervals = frequently.
Mañana, mañana por la mañana.	To-morrow, to-morrow morning.
Hoy. Ayer. Anteayer.	To-day. Yesterday. Day before yesterday.
El año que viene.	Next year.

¿Cómo se llama V.?	What is your name?
Me llamo Fulano de Tal.	My name is Fulano of such (so and so).
¿No se acuerda V. de mí?	Do you not remember me?
No le conozco, señor.	I dont know you, sir.
¿Quiere V. venir conmigo?	Will you come with me?
¿Quiere V. dar una vuelta conmigo?	Will you give a turn (take a stroll) with me?
¿Quiere V. acompañarnos?	Will you accompany us?
No quiero ir á pié.	I dont want to go afoot.
¿Está V. listo (pronto)?	Are you ready?

¿Puede V. decirme donde está la estación del ferrocarril?	Can you tell me where the railway station is?
Favor de indicarme dónde está, etc.	Please show me where, etc.
¿Qué calle debo tomar para ir á la catedral?	What street ought I to take in order to go to the cathedral?
Vaya V. derecho por adelante.	Go straight ahead.
¿Está muy lejos?	Is it very far?
No, señor, está muy cerca.	No, sir, it is quite near.
Da vuelta á la mano derecha.	Give a turn (turn) to the right (hand).
Da vuelta á la mano izquierda.	Turn to the left.

(8) *M menudo* = *small*. Compare the English *minute*.

A la derecha.	To the right.
Siga V. hasta la segunda calle.	Follow on as far as the second street
Váyase. No se vaya.	Go away. Dont go away. (9)
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Quiero ir á las tiendas.	I want to go shopping.
Quiero comprar algunas cosas.	I want to buy some things.
¿Cuánto vale esto?	What is this worth?
Vale dos pesos y cinco centavos.	Two dollars and five cents.
Es muy caro, demasiado caro.	It is very dear — too dear.
No lo es, señor, es muy barato.	It is not, sir, it is very cheap
Es una ganga.	It is a bargain.
Lo tomaré.	I will take it.
¿Cuánto le debo?	How much do I owe you?
Aquí está la cuenta.	Here is the bill.
Aquí tiene V. la cuenta.	" "
No tengo moneda suelta.	I have no loose money (change).
Sólo tengo un billete de banco.	I only have a bank note.
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¿Qué quiere V. beber?	What do you wish to drink?
¿Quiere V. tomar un trago conmigo?	Will you take a draught (drink) with me?
A su salud.	To your health.
Mozo, traíganos dos tabacos.	Waiter, bring us two cigars.
Traígame fósforos.	Bring me some matches.
Dése prisa.	Give yourself haste (make h.)
No se apresure V.	Dont hurry yourself.
¿Ha comido V. ya?	Have you eaten yet?
Todavía nó.	Not yet.
¿Qué desea V. comer?	What do you wish to eat?
Aquí tiene V. la carta.	Here is the menu.

(9) In the Imperative (or Subjunctive used for Imperative) the pronoun precedes the verb, if the latter is negatived.

Sopas

Sopa de arroz.

Pescados

Salmón, trucha, bacallao, ostras.

Asados

Pierna de carnero, roast beef, ternera, costillas de cerdo, pollo, pavo, ganso, perdiz.

Legumbres

Papas, repollo, coliflor, guisantes, judías, nabos.

Huevos

Fritos, pasados por agua, tortillas.

Postres

Jalea, conserva de peras, fresas, ciruelas.

Naranjas, uvas, nueces.

Vino, cerveza, té, leche, café.

Pan, mantequilla, queso.

Soups

Rice soup.

Fish

Salmon, trout, codfish, oysters.

Roasts

Leg of mutton, roast beef, veal, pork cutlets (chops), chicken, turkey, goose, partridge.

Vegetables

Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, beans, turnips.

Eggs

Fried, passed through water (soft boiled), omelets.

Desert

Jelly, preserved pears, strawberries, prunes.

Oranges, grapes, nuts.

Wine, beer, tea, milk, coffee.

Bread, butter, cheese.

