

20.—The articles AN or A and THE are by some called DISTINGUISHING ADJECTIVES.

Inflexion:

21.—Adjectives are inflected to express comparison. Thus an adjective is a *variable part of the speech*. There are three degrees of comparison, *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*. (for general rules see grammar.)

22.—Dissyllables ending in *y*, *ble*, *er* and *ow*, and those accented on the last syllable, are compared by adding *er* and *est*: as,

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.	POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO.	SUPERLATIVO.
Merry.	Merrier.	Merriest.	Alegre, jovial.	Más jovial.	El más jovial
Feeble.	Feebler.	Feeblest.	Debil, feble.	Más débil	El más débil.
Slender.	Slenderer.	Slenderest.	Delgado, debil.	Más delgado	El más delgado
Shallow.	Shallower.	Shallowest.	Somero, superficial.	Más somero	El más somero
Polite.	Politer.	Politest.	Urbano, político.	Más urbano	El más urbano

Observations:

A.—The affix *ish* is sometimes added to the *positive* to lessen its signification, and forms what is termed the *Imperfect* or *Sub-positive degree*: as *Blackish* (*negruzco*).

B.—Terminational comparison, as well as that denoted by *more* and *most*, always increases the signification. *Less* and *least* decrease it and must therefore be considered as indicating the *comparative* and *superlative degrees* of diminution.

23.—The following adjectives are compared irregularly:

POSITIVE.	POSITIVO.	COMP.	COMPARATIVO.	SUPER.	SUPERLATIVO.
Bad.	Mal, Malo.	Worse	Peor, más malo.	Worst	El peor, pésimo.
Evil.	Malo, malvado.	Worse	Más malvado.	Worst	El más malvado.
Far.	Lejano, distante.	Farther	Más distante.	Farthest	El más distante.
Fore.	Anterior, delantero.	Former	Antec ed ente, precedente.	{ Foremost First	Delantero, primero en situación.

POSITIVE.	POSITIVO	COMP.	COMPARATIVO.	SUPER.	SUPERLATIVO.
Good.	Bueno.	Better	Mejor.	Best	El mejor, óptimo.
Hind.	Posterior, trasero.	Hinder	El más atrás.	Hindmost	Postero, último en orden.
Ill.	Malo, enfermo.	Worse	Peor.	Worst	Lo más malo.
Late.	Tardío, remoto.	{ Later Latter	Más tardío. Posterior, más derno.	{ Latest Last	El más tardío. Último.
Many.	Muchos.	More	Más, mayor, exceso.	Most	} Lo más, la mayor parte de...
Much.	Mucho, abundante.	More	Mayor cantidad.	Most	
Near.	{ Cerca, inmediato, junto á	{ Nearer Nigher	Más cercano ó inmediato.	Next Nighest	} Inmediato, el más próximo.
Old.		Older Elder	Más viejo, Mayor, el que tiene más edad que otro.	Oldest Eldest	

Observation:

A.—Although many adjectives of quality, on account of their absolute signification, do not admit of comparison, they are allowed to take the comparative and superlative degrees when used in a relative sense: as, INDEPENDENT, (*independiente*) MORE INDEPENDENT, (*más independiente*) MOST INDEPENDENT, (*el ó lo más independiente*).

V. THE PRONOUN.

24.—A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun in order to prevent its too frequent repetition in the same sentence.

Classification:

25.—Pronouns are either *simple* or *compound*, and may be classified under the following heads: *Personal*, *Relative* and *Interrogative*.

26.—I. *Simple Personal Pronouns*, may be thus represented:

1st person I, (*yo*) 2^d person THOU (*tu*) 3^d person: masculine HE, (*él*) feminine SHE (*ella*) and neuter IT (*él, la, lo*.)

These pronouns have different words for the plural as indicated under the head of inflexion.

27.—ONE is an indefinite personal pronoun, and is derived from the French ON. It is distinct from the adjective ONE, which corresponds to French UN.

28.—II. *Simple Relative Pronouns* relate to something which has gone before in the sentence and are:

WHO.	WHICH.	THAT.
quien, el que, el cual	[el que, el cual	que, el que, quien, el cual

WHO relates to persons—WHICH to the lower animals and things without animal life—THAT either to persons or things.

THAT is often used for *Who* and *Which* to prevent their too frequent repetition.

29.—III. *Interrogative Pronouns* are used in asking questions: as,

WHO *did it*. Quién lo hizo?

WHAT *have you done*? Qué ha hecho vd?

WHICH *of the men*? Cuál de los hombres?

30.—The *Simple Interrogative Pronouns* are:

WHO? (quién) WHAT? (qué) WHICH? (cuál qué quién.)

Who is used of persons only, *what* (neuter of *who*) is used of things only, and *which* is used of both persons and things, and requires one or more to be selected from some class or group.

31.—*Compound Personal Pronouns* are formed:

A.—By adding the singular noun SELF (*mismo*) for the singular, and the plural noun SELVES (*misimos*) for the plural: thus,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
MY self	Yo mismo,	} OUR selves Nosotros mismos.
OUR self	Nos mismos.	
THY self	Tu mismo.	} YOUR selves Vosotros mismos.
YOUR self	Ud. ó vos mismo.	
HIM self	El mismo.	} THEM selves Ellos mismos,
HER self	Ella misma.	
IT self	{ El mismo (<i>neut</i>)	
	{ Ella misma.	
	{ Ello mismo.	
ONE self	Uno mismo.	

B.—By adding the adjective OWN: as.

MY OWN, (*mi propio*) THY OWN, (*tu propio*) HIS OWN, (*su propio*, de él) HER OWN, (*su propio*, de ella) ITS OWN, (*su propio* de él, *neut*) ONE'S OWN, (*lo propio* de uno) OUR OWN, (*nuestro propio*) YOUR OWN, (*vuestro propio*) THEIR OWN, (*su propio*, de ellos.)

Observation: *Oneself* and *one's own* are called *compound indefinite personal pronouns*.

32.—*Compound Relative Pronouns* include both the relative and the antecedent. They are:

Those ending in *ever*: as,

WhoEVER, (*quien quiera*) WhichEVER, (*cualquiera*) WhatEVER, (*Lo que quiera que*.)

Those ending in *soever*: as,

WhosOEVER, (*quien quiera*) WhichsOEVER, (*cualquiera*) WhatsOEVER (*cualquiera cosa que, todo lo que*.)

33.—VI. The *Compound Interrogative Pronouns* are:

WhoEVER, *whatever, whichever*: as, WhoEVER *will give it to him*? (¿Quién habrá de dárselo?) WhatEVER *will he say*? (¿Qué dirá él?) WhichEVER *do you mean*? (¿Cuál quiere vd. decir?)

Inflection:

34.—*Pronouns* are inflected to express *Gender, Number, Person, and Case*.

1° GENDER.

35.—Only *pronouns of the third person* have any distinction of gender: as masculine, HE; feminine, SHE; neuter, IT.

36.—Of the *relative pronouns*, WHO is of common gender, WHAT is of neuter gender and THAT is of all genders.

37.—Of the *interrogative pronouns* WHO? is of common gender, WHAT? is of neuter gender, and WHICH? is of all genders.

2° NUMBER.

38.—The *personal pronouns* have different words for the plural:

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL
I	Yo	WE	Nosotros
THOU	Tu	YE or YOU	Vosotros
HE	El	} THEY	Ellos
SHE	Ella		
IT	El Ella, (<i>neut</i>) Ello.		

39.—The *relative pronouns* have the same form for both numbers: as, The dog WHICH (El perro que) The dogs WHICH (Los perros que.)

40.—The *interrogative pronouns* have also the same form for both numbers: as, WHICH *of the dogs* is loose? (Cuál de los perros está suelto?) WHICH *of the dogs* ARE loose? (Cuáles de los perros están sueltos?)

3^o CASE.

41.—The personal pronouns are inflected for the *possessive* and *objective* cases, thus:

NOMINATIVE.		POSSESSIVE (two forms)		OBJECTIVE.		
I	Yo	MY	or MINE	mi ó mio	ME	Me, mi
THOU	Tu	THY	or THINE	tu ó tuyo	THEE	Te, tí
HE	El	HIS	HIS	su, suyo, de él	HIM	Le, á él
SHE	Ella	HER	or HERS	su ó suyo, de ella	HER	La á ella
It	{ El (<i>neut</i>) { Ello.	ITS	ITS	{ su, suyo, de él { (<i>neutro</i>) ó de ello	IT	Le lo, á ello
WE	Nosotros	OUR	or OURS	nuestro	US	Nos, á noso- tros.
YOU	Vosotros	YOUR	or YOURS	vuestro	YOU	Os, á vosotros
THEY	Ellos, ellas	THEIR	or THEIRS	{ su ó suyo { de ellos	THEM	Les, á ellos, á ellas,
ONE	Uno, una	ONE'S		de uno, de una	ONE	A uno

Observations:

A.—The first possessive form is used when the noun follows the pronoun, the second when the noun is omitted.

B.—The compound personal pronouns in SELF have no possessive case.

C.—Some grammarians parse only the second form above mentioned, viz: *mine, thine, his hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*; as possessive pronouns, and the first form *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your their*, as possessive adjectives.

D.—The apostrophe is never used with the possessive case of pronouns

42.—The *relative* and *interrogative* pronoun *Who* is inflected for the possessive and objective cases. It is thus declined:

MASCULINE AND FEMENINE.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom	WHO	Quien	WHO	Quienes	
Poss	WHOSE	De quien	WHOSE	De quienes	
Obj	WHOM	A quien	WHOM	A quienes	

43.—The compound relative pronoun *whosoever* is inflected for the possessive and objective cases. It is thus declined:

MASCULINE AND FEMENINE.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom</i>	WHOSOEVER quien quiera.	WHOSESOEVER quienes quiera.
<i>Poss</i>	WHOSESOEVER de quien quiera	WHOSESOEVER de quienes quiera.
<i>Obj</i>	WHOMSOEVER á quien quiera	WHOMSOEVER á quienes quiera.

THE VERB.

44.—A verb is a word by means of which we affirm:

1.—What any thing does—2 What is done to it; 3. In what state it exists.

Classification:

Verbs are of two kinds, *Transitive* and *Intransitive* (one *neuter*, BE.)

Inflection:

Verbs have *Voice, Mood, Tense, Number* and *Person*.

Transitive verbs have two voices the *Active* and *Passive*.

45.—Verbs have five moods *Infinitive, Indicative, Subjunctive*, or *Conditional, Potential*, and *Imperative*.

The *INFINITIVE MOOD* makes no assertion, but merely names the action: as *They were forced TO RETIRE.* (*Se vieron obligados á retirarse.*)

The *INDICATIVE MOOD* makes a direct assertion: as *Peter reads* (*Pedro lee.*)

The *SUBJUNCTIVE* or *CONDITIONAL MOOD* expresses condition or supposition: as, *If you HAD STUDIED you would have learned* (*Si hubiese usted estudiado habría aprendido.*)

The *POTENTIAL MOOD* expresses *possibility, liberty, power, obligation will or necessity*: as, *You CAN DO nothing for me;* (*Nada puede usted hacer por mí.*) *New books MUST BE published.* (*Es menester publicar nuevos libros.*) *He WOULD HAVE done it.* (*El lo hubiera hecho.*)

The *IMPERATIVE MOOD* expresses a command, desire or entreaty: as *OPEN the door,* (*abra usted la puerta.*)

46.—Besides the moods, verbs have certain forms called "*Participles*."

A *Participle* is a verbal adjective. There are two participles, the *Present* or *Incomplete* and the *Past* or *Complete*.

The *Incomplete Participle* ends in *ing* and expresses an incomplete action or state, as *SINGING*, (*cantando*;) *WRITING*, (*escribiendo*.)

47.—The *Complete Participle* has various endings and expresses a completed action or state: as *SUNG* (*cantado*) *WRITTEN* (*escrito*.)

The *complete participle* of transitive verbs is always passive.

The most common endings of the complete participles are: *d. ed. n. en.*