

3. COMPOUND WORDS.

125. In most compound words the second word indicates *the genus or class*, and the first word *the species or the quality* that distinguishes the object denoted by the compound from the class: thus *coffee field* (cafetal,) means a particular kind of field, one *in which coffee grows*.

The tonic accent is placed upon the first or defining word: as *to ou-
tie*, (Exceder á otro en decir falsoes) *landbreeze*. (Terral, viento de la
tierra.)

I. COMPOUND NOUNS.

126. COMPOUND NOUNS consist of:

1. A noun preceded by a noun: as,

Servant-MAN. Sirviente (hombre). *Man-EATER*. Antropófago, comedor

de hombres.

MoonLIGHT. Luz de la luna.

Book-CASE. Librero, armario ó ca-

ja para libros.

RailWAY. Vía ferrea.

Steam-BOAT. Buque ó bote de va-

por.

These compounds constitute the largest class.

2º A noun preceded by an adjective: as,

QuicksILVER. Azogue (plata ligera.) *BlackBIRD*. Mirlo (pájaro negro.)

FreEMAN. Libre, el que goza Half-PENNY. Moneda del valor de

medio penique.

3º A noun preceded by a transitive verb: as,

DareDEVIL. Persona en extremo PastIME. Pasatiempo, diversión.

osa da ó atrevida,
(capaz de atacar al
mismo diablo.)

PickPOCKET. Ratero, roba bolsillos *TellTALE*. Soplón, chismoso, (de

cidor de cuentos.)

4º A noun preceded by a participle: as,

Spinning-JENNY. Torno de hilar, te- Riding-HABIT. Traje de montar ó

cabalgar.

5º A noun preceded by an adverb: as,

ForeKNOWLEDGE. Presciencia, cono- AfterTHOUGHT. Premeditación, pen-

nocimiento an-
ticipado.

samiento ulterior,
recapacitación.

6º A noun preceded by a preposition: as,

ForeNOON. La mañana, ántes del AfterNOON. La tarde, después del

mediodia.

mediodia.

7º A verb preceded by a noun as,

GodSEND. Enviado de Dios, de WindFALL. Fruta caida por el

procedencia divina.

viento, provecho ó
ganancia inesperada.

8º A verb preceded by an adverb: as,

WelCOME. Bienvenida.

InLET.

Entrada, paso para pe-
netrar en alguna
parte.

9º An adjective preceded by a noun: as,

Court-MARTIAL. Corte marcial.

Knight-ERRANT. Caballero andante

10º A phrase: as,

Forget-ME-NOT. No me olvides.

HearSAY.

Rumor de oídas, dice-
ceres.

Never-DO-WELL. Inútil, lo que para

StandSTILL.

Quietud, tranquilidad,
acción de estancarse
el agua, detenerse
algo que está en mo-
vimiento.

2. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES:

127. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES consist of:

1º An adjective preceded by a noun as,

Snow-WHITE. Nevado, blanco como la nieve.

Blood-RED.

Encarnado ó rojo como la sangre.

Coal-BLACK. Negro como carbón.

Nut-BROWN.

Avellanado, color de avellana ó nuez.

2º An adjective preceded by an adjective: as,

Yellowish-WHITE. Amarillento.

Blue-BLACK.

Azul oscuro ó que ti-
ra á negro.

3º An adjective preceded by an adverb: as,

All-POWERFUL. Omnipotente, de po- Non-RESIDENT. Ausente, [que puede

der supremo.

ausentarse.]

Over-STRICKT. Rigurosísimo, estricto Up-RIGHT. Derecho, de pié, erguido,

por demás.

recto.

4º An incomplete or present participle preceded by an adjective or adverb: as,

All-RULING. El que todo lo gobierna.

Fast-SAILING.

Velero, el buque que es de buena mar-

Soft-FLOWING. El ó lo que corre suau- Merry-MAKING. Alegre, jovial, lo que

vemente.

causa júbilo.

5º A complete or past participle preceded by an adjective or adverb: as,

New-BORN. Recien-nacido.

New-LAID.

Recien puesto ó tendido.

Fresh-MADE. Fresco, reciente, acaba-

Free-SPOKEN.

Dicho sin reserva.
do de hacer.

6º An incomplete participle preceded by a noun: as,

Fruit-BEARING. Fructífero.

Heart-RENDING.

Agudo, penetrante;
lo que parte ó des-
pedaza el corazón

Truth-telling. Verídico; lo que dice | *Music-making.* Armonioso, lo que la verdad. produce sonidos musicales.

7º A complete participle preceded by a noun: as, *Heaven-born.* Celeste, nacido del *Blood-stained.* Ensangrentado, manchado con sangre; cielo. cruel.

Observation:

Many adjectives are at once compound and derived. They are usually formed by adding *d* or *ed* to compounds made up of:

(1) A noun preceded by a noun: as,

Iron-jointed. Con ensambladuras ó *Ox-eyed.* Con ojos de buey ó parejunturas de hierro.

cídos á los de buey.

(2) A noun preceded by an adjective: as,

Blue-eyed. De ojos azules. | *Long-legged.* De piernas largas.

3. COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

128. COMPOUND PRONOUNS, as before stated, consist of:

1º The word *self*, or its plural *selves*, preceded by a personal pronoun: as,

My-self. Yo mismo. | *Them-selves.* Ellos mismos.

2º The word *own* preceded by a personal pronoun: as,

My-own. El mio propio. | *Their-own.* El suyo propio.

3º The words *so*, *ever* or *soever* preceded by a relative or interrogative pronoun: as,

Who-ever. Quienquiera que, enal | *Who-soever.* Quienquiera, enal quiera que.

(See compound personal pronouns, &c. pages. 22 & 23.)

4. COMPOUND VERBS.

129. COMPOUND VERBS consist of:

1º A verb preceded by an adverb: as,

Fore-tell. Predecir, profetizar. | *Under-value.* Apreciar en méños, dar á una cosa méños valor del que merece.

Out-do. Exceder á otro en alguna cosa, sobrepujar, eclipsar. | *Over-throw.* Trastornar, demoler, destruir, vencer.

Observation:

Akin to this class are preposition-verbs: as,

To-laugh-at. (Reirse de.) | *To-go-up.* (Subir, ascender.)
To-get-out. (Salir.) | *To-come-in.* (Entrar, penetrar.)

2º A verb preceded by a noun: as,

Brow-beat. Mirar con ceño, con fie | *Hen-peck.* Dominar una mujer á su reza.

3º A verb preceded by an adjective: as,

Rough-hew. Formar el modelo tosco | *White-wash.* Blanquear con yeso ó de alguna cosa.

5 COMPOUND ADVERBS.

130. COMPOUND ADVERBS consist of:

1º A preposition preceded by an adverb: as,

Therefrom. De allí, de allá, de eso, de | *Hereupon.* Sobre esto, á consecuencia aquello.

Whereby. Por lo cual, con lo cual, | *Forthwith.* Inmediatamente, sin tardanza, luego.

2º An adverb preceded by an adverb: as,

There-about. Por allí, acerca de, po | *Thence-forward.* Desde entonces, en más ó ménos.

3º An adverb preceded by an adjective: as,

Some-how. De algún modo ó manera. | *Any-where.* En cualquier parte. *Some-where.* En alguna parte. | *Every-where.* En ó por todas partes.

4º A noun preceded by a noun: as,

Side-ways. De lado, oblicuamente. | *Lengthways.* Hacia lo largo, longitudinalmente.

5º A noun preceded by an adjective: as,

Straightway. Luego, inmediatamente, al instante. | *Yesterday.* Ayer.

Otherwise. De otra manera, de otro modo, por otra parte. | *Meanwhile.* Mientras tanto.

6º A noun preceded by a preposition: as,

Indoors. De puertas para adentro. | *Upstairs.* Arriba, en el piso alto, en el interior de la casa.

Observation:

Akin to these are such words as,

Peradventure. Quizá, acaso, por | *Perhaps.* Quizá, acaso, tal vez, acaso, por ventura.

7º An abbreviated phrase: as,

Head-foremost. De cabeza, con la cabeza adelante. El primero, el que marcha más á la cabeza.

Observation:

Many compound adverbs are formed from compound adjectives by adding *ly*: as, *left-handedly*, (zurdamente, con la mano izquierda.)

6. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

131. COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS consist of:

1º A preposition preceded by a preposition: as,

INTO. En, dentro, adentro.

UPON. Sobre, encima, en, con, cerca de, á, por.

2º An adverb preceded by a preposition: as,

WITHOUT. Sin, fuera, afuera.

THROUGHOUT. Por todo, en todas partes, al través.

3º A noun preceded by an adverb: as,

INSIDE. Interior, del lado de adentro.

OUTSIDE. Exterior ó parte externa, del lado de afuera,

4º A phrase: as,

According to. Según, conforme á

By-MEANS OF. Por medio de.

7. COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS.

132. COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS consist of:

1º A noun preceded by an adjective: as,

LIKewise. También, así mismo, igual mente.

OTHERWISE. De otra manera, de otro modo, por otra parte.

2º An adverb preceded by an adverb: as,

MOREOVER. Además, por otra parte

HOWEVER. No obstante, en todo caso, al menos.

WHENEVER. Siempre que, cuando quiera que.

WHEREAS. Por cuanto, siendo así que, cuando, pues que.

3º A preposition preceded by an adverb: as,

WHEREFORE. Porque, por lo que, por cuyo motivo.

WHEREAFTER. Despues de lo cual

THEREFORE. Por eso, por lo tanto, de consiguiente.

WHEREAT. A lo cual.

4º A conjunction preceded by an adjective: as,

ALTHOUGH. Aunque, no obstante, bien que.

5º An abbreviated phrase: as,

NEVER THE LESS. No obstante que,

NOT WITH STADING. Aunque, no obs-
tin embargo, todavia.

N. B. Many compound conjunctions have their parts written as separate words: as, *according as*: (según, de conformidad con)=as soon as (tan pronto como).

GENERAL EXPLANATORY SINOPSIS

OF

SAXON PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

133. PREFIXES:

A.	denotes:	ON, OUT, FROM.
AFTER	—, —, —	LATER, LATTER, FOLLOWING.
AL, ALL	—, —, —	MOST, WHOLLY, IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE.
BE	—, —, —	NEARNESS, ADDING INTENSITY; UPON, OVER, TO MAKE.
BY	—, —, —	NEAR, ASIDE.
EN, EM	—, —, —	TO MAKE.
FOR	—, —, —	THROUGH, ALSO OPPOSITION.
FORE	—, —, —	BEFORE OR IN FRONT.
MID	—, —, —	MIDDLE, HALF.
MIS	—, —, —	BADLY, WRONG, AMISS.
N	—, —, —	NOT.
OFF	—, —, —	AWAY, ASIDE.
OUT	—, —, —	BEYOND, EXCESS.
OVER	—, —, —	EXCESS OR ABOVE IN PLACE OR RANK.
TO	—, —, —	ADDITION OR THIS (according to the case:)
UN.	—, —, —	{ NOT, NEGATION (before an adjective or adverb.) { DEPRIVATION OR REVERSAL (before a verb.)
UNDER	—, —, —	BENEATH, BELOW, SUBORDINATE.
UP	—, —, —	RISING, SUSTAINING, UPWARDS.
WITH	—, —, —	FROM, OR AGAINST, OPPOSING OR RESTRAINING.

134. SUFFIXES.

I. Of nouns:

1º Denoting agent or doer: AR-ER-OR-YER, IER-ARD, ART-MAN-WOMAN-MAID.

2º Denoting abstract ideas, as state, condition, quality, action, being, jurisdiction or possession: DOM, RIC-SHIP-HOOD-NESS-TH-T-Y-ERY-RY-TER-LOCK-LEDGE-ING.

3º Denoting diminution, that is to say, a smaller form or less degree of an object or quality: OCK-IE-Y-KIN-ING-LING-ET-LET.

4º Denoting instrument or means by which some thing is done: LE-EL.

5º Forming patronimics, that is to say, words denoting sonship or descent: SON.

6^o Suffixical terminations of certain verbal primary derivatives and diminutives: D-M-EN, N.

II. Of adjectives:

1^o Denoting quality: LIKE-LY-ABLE, IBLE-ISH-LESS-FUL-SOME-Y-ING-ED.

2^o Denoting material: EN.

3^o Denoting number: TEEN-TH-TY-FOLD.

4^o Denoting place or direction: ERN-ERLY-WARD.

III. Of verbs:

1^o Denoting to make: EN-SE-ISH.

2^o Forming frequentative, or words denoting the repetition of an act, and hence a habit or occupation: LE-L, ER-ON-OM, M.

IV. Of adverbs:

1^o Denoting manner: LY-WISE-LONG.

2^o Denoting time: CE-TIMES.

3^o Denoting place: WARDS-WARD. NCE-THER.

END.

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