

THE SAGACIOUS STARLING.

A THIRSTY starling found a decanter of water, and attempted to drink from it; but the water scarcely touched the neck of the decanter, and the bird's bill could not reach it.

He began to peck at the outside of the vessel, in order to make a hole in it; but in vain, the glass was too hard.

He then attempted to upset the decanter. In this he succeeded no better; the vessel was too heavy.

At length the starling hit upon an idea that succeeded: he threw little pebbles into the decanter, which caused the water gradually to rise till within the reach of his bill.

* * *

Skill is better than strength: patience and reflection make many things easy which at first appear impossible.

EL ESTORNINO SAGAZ.

Un estornino sediento halló una garrafa llena de agua, é inmediatamente procuró beber; pero el agua á penas llegaba al cuello de la garrafa, y el pico del pájaro no podía alcanzarla.

Se puso luego á picar la garrafa á fin de hacer un agujerito; pero se esforzó en vano, porque el vidrio era muy grueso.

Entónces intentó voltear la garrafa para derramar el agua; pero no pudo hacerlo, porque era muy pesada.

Al fin concibió una idea, que se le logró: echó poco á poco en la garrafa una cantidad tan grande de piedrecitas, que hicieron subir gradualmente el agua á la distancia que su pico podía alcanzar, y luego apagó su sed.

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Mas vale maña que fuerza: la paciencia y la reflexion hacen fáciles muchas cosas, que parecian imposibles á primera vista.

OLLENDORFF'S

SPANISH GRAMMAR.

FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Primera.*¹

DEFINITE ARTICLE.—*Articulo Definido.*

MASCULINE SINGULAR.—*Masculino Singular.*

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|-------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| <i>The.</i> | | <i>El.</i> | |
| Of or from the. | | Del. | |
| To or at the. | | Al. | |
| | | | |
| Have you? | | ¿ Tiene V. ? ² | <i>ie.</i> —6. |
| Yes, Sir, I have. | | Si, señor, yo tengo. | <i>ñor.</i> |
| The hat. | | El sombrero. | |
| Have you the hat? | | ¿ Tiene V. el sombrero? | |

You. | *Usted, (V.)*

Obs. There are in Spanish three ways of addressing a person, to wit:
1st. By translating literally the pronoun *thou*, *Tú*.

2d. " " " *you*, *Vos*, in the singular.
VOSOTROS, VOSOTRAS, plural.

3d. " the pronoun *you*, *USTED*, sing.; *USTEDES*, pl.

As the celebrated Spanish poet, *Cadalso*, says,

" Una dama seria y grave
Y que la critica sabe
Del *Vos*, del *Tú*, y del *Usted*."

Tú is used among the nearest relatives of a family, intimate friends, little children, in poetry, and speaking to menial servants.

¹ TO TEACHERS.—Each lesson should be dictated to the pupils, who should pronounce each word as soon as dictated. The teacher should also exercise his pupils by putting the questions to them in various ways.

² A Spanish interrogative sentence stands between two points of interrogation; the first of which is inverted, to show when the emphasis begins.

Vos was formerly generally used among all classes of society, addressing each other individually; at present it is confined to persons of high rank, or those placed in high posts, as superiors addressing their inferiors.

Public speakers, preachers, &c., addressing the public, congregations, &c., use *Vosotros*; unless they be corporate bodies entitled to be styled *Usias*, (your Lordships,) &c.

USTED, a contraction of *Vuestra Merced*, (your Honor, or your Worship,) formerly used, then abridged into *Vuesarced*, and finally into *Usted*, or *Usté*, is the only word used in the common intercourse in polite society, in all the transactions of life; excepting the cases above explained, and when the persons spoken to are entitled to a higher mark of respect by calling them *Usia*, (*Vuestra Señoria*, V. S., your Lordship or Ladyship,) &c.

Usted, and its plural *Ustedes*, are common to both genders, and agree with the verb in the third person singular or plural, according to their respective number; as, You are a good boy, *Usted es un buen muchacho*; You are good boys, *Ustedes son buenos muchachos*.

Usted, and *Ustedes*, have been always written in abbreviation, thus: *Vmd.*, *Vmds.*—*Vm.*, *Vms.* At present, *Usted* is represented by a *V.*, and *Ustedes* by *VV.*

The speaker by using *Usted* may be sure never to give offence. The omission of it is considered vulgar; for instance, *Dígame que hora es*, (tell me what hour it is,) instead of *Dígame V. que hora es*.

When *Usted* is made use of at the beginning of a phrase, to avoid its repetition the cases of the pronouns *he*, *él*, or *she*, *ella*, are employed; as, When I saw *you* this morning, I told *you*, that I would accompany *you* and present *you* to him this afternoon—*Cuando yo vi á Usted esta mañana le dije, que yo le (or la) acompañaria, y le (la) presentaria á él esta tarde*.

In translating ancient history, public speeches, &c., *tú*, *vos*, or *vosotros* must be used; because *Usted* is of a very modern introduction into the language.

With the view to make the scholar perfectly familiar with the use of these three modes of address, some of the exercises are translated in one and some in another; but preference is given to *Usted*, because it is the most necessary and usual in the colloquial polite intercourse.

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| <p><i>I.</i></p> <p>The bread.</p> <p>The cane.</p> <p>The soap.</p> <p>The sugar.</p> <p>The paper.</p> <p>Have you the paper?</p> <p>Yes, Sir, I have the paper.</p> <p>Have you my hat?</p> <p>Yes, I have your hat.</p> <p><i>My.</i></p> | <p><i>Yo.</i></p> <p>El pan.</p> <p>El baston.</p> <p>El jabon.</p> <p>El azúcar.</p> <p>El papel.</p> <p>¿ Tiene V. el papel?</p> <p>Si, señor, yo tengo el papel.</p> <p>¿ Tiene V. mi sombrero?</p> <p>Si, yo tengo su sombrero de V.</p> <p><i>Mi,</i> (both genders.)</p> | <p><i>yo.</i>—6.</p> <p><i>ja.</i></p> <p><i>zu.</i></p> |
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☞ Mind that (n) stands for a common noun.

Your. *Su (n) de V.* } *su (n) de V.* is more polite than *el (n) de V.*
El (n) de V. }

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|---------------------|---|
| Have you your cane? | ¿ Tiene V. su baston? |
| I have my cane. | Yo tengo mi baston. |
| Have you my paper? | ¿ Tiene V. mi papel? |
| I have your paper. | Yo tengo su papel de V., or el papel de V. |

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|-----------------------|--|
| Which hat have you? | ¿ Que sombrero tiene V.? |
| Which or What? | ¿ Que? que.—7. |
| Which bread have you? | ¿ Que pan tiene V.? |
| I have my bread. | Yo tengo mi pan. |
| Which cane have you? | ¿ Que baston tiene V.? |
| I have your cane. | Yo tengo el baston de V., or Yo tengo su baston de V. |

EXERCISE.

1.

Have you the hat?—Yes, Sir, I have the hat.—Have you your hat?—I have my hat.—Have you my hat?—I have your hat.—Which hat have you?—I have my hat.—Have you the bread?—I have the bread.—Have you my bread?—I have your bread.—Have you your bread?—I have my bread.—Which bread have you?—I have your bread.—Have you my cane?—I have your cane.—Have you your cane?—Which cane have you?—I have your cane.—Have you your soap?—Yes, Sir, I have my soap.—Which soap have you?—Your soap, Sir.—Which sugar have you?—I have your sugar.—Have you my paper?—I have your paper.—Have you the paper?—Yes, Sir, I have the paper.—Which sugar have you, Sir?—I have my sugar, Sir.—Have you your hat?—Yes, Sir, I have my hat.¹

SECOND LESSON.—*Leccion Segunda.*

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| Have you the paper? | ¿ Tiene V. el papel? |
| Have you it? | ¿ Le tiene V.? |
| I have it. | Yo le tengo. |

¹ In writing these exercises, the pupils must pronounce all the phrases aloud, as they write them.

Obs. Before dictating a new lesson, the teacher puts to the pupils the questions contained in the printed exercise of the last lesson; then he dictates the new lesson, and puts fresh questions.

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|----------------------|---|
| <i>It.</i> | <i>Le,</i> (this pronoun goes before the verb.) |
| Have you my hat? | ¿Tiene V. mi sombrero? |
| Yes, Sir, I have it. | Si, señor, yo le tengo. |
| The cloth. | El paño. For the pronunciation |
| The shoe. | El zapato. of the syllables <i>ñor,</i> |
| The dog. | El perro. <i>ño, za, llo,</i> see the |
| The horse. | El caballo. Table. |
| The leather. | El cordoban. |

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Have you my <i>good</i> cloth? | ¿Tiene V. mi buen paño? |
| Good. <i>Bueno,</i> makes <i>buen</i> before a noun masculine singular. <i>ue.—6.</i> | |
| Bad. <i>Malo,</i> " <i>mal</i> " | " " " " |
| Pretty. | Bonito. |
| Handsome or fine. | Hermoso. |
| Ugly. | Feo. <i>feo.</i> |
| Old. | Viejo. <i>vie, jo.—j.</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Have you the pretty dog? | ¿Tiene V. el bonito perro? |
| No, Sir. | No, señor. |
| I have it not. | Yo no le tengo. |
| No. | No. (verb.) |
| Not. | No. (<i>No</i> comes always before the |
| I have not. | Yo no tengo. |
| Have you my old hat? | ¿Tiene V. mi sombrero viejo? <i>jo.</i> |
| I have not your old hat. | Yo no tengo ^{su} el sombrero viejo de V. |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Which paper have you? | ¿Que papel tiene V.? |
| I have the good paper. | Yo tengo el buen papel. <i>uen.—6.</i> |
| Have you my good soap? | ¿Tiene V. mi buen jabon? |
| I have it not. | Yo no le tengo. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Have you the <i>paper</i> hat? | ¿Tiene V. el sombrero de papel? |
| <i>Of.</i> | <i>De.</i> |

Obs. Two substantives depending on each other, without any stop between them, or separated by an apostrophe ('), are translated by changing their order, and placing the preposition *de* (of) between them: as, He has a brick house, *él tiene una casa de ladrillo*; Pope's works, *las obras de Pope*.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| The leather shoe. | El zapato de cordoban. |
| The gun. | El fusil. <i>u.</i> |
| The iron. | El hierro, el fierro. <i>ier.—6.</i> |
| The iron gun. | El fusil de hierro. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| The cotton. | El algodón. |
| The cap. | El gorro. <i>rro.</i> |
| The cotton cap. | El gorro de algodón. |
| Have you the leather shoe? | ¿Tiene V. el zapato de cordoban? |
| My old iron gun. | Mi fusil viejo de hierro. |
| Your pretty cotton cap. | Su bonito gorro de algodón de V., or El bonito gorro de algodón de V. |

EXERCISE.

2.

Have you my fine horse?—Yes, Sir, I have it.—Have you your old shoe?—No, Sir, I have it not.—Have you my pretty leather shoe?—I have it.—Which horse have you?—I have your good horse.—Which shoe have you?—I have my ugly leather shoe.—Have you my cap?—I have it not.—Have you your bad cap?—Yes, I have it.—Have you my ugly cotton cap?—No, Sir, I have it not.—Which cap have you?—I have the paper cap.—Have you the good cloth?—Yes, I have it.—Have you my fine cloth?—No, Sir, I have it not.—Which cloth have you?—I have your pretty cloth.—Have you your old soap?—I have it not, Sir.—Have you my good soap?—No, Sir; I have your bad soap.—Which soap have you?—I have your old soap.—Have you your good gun?—I have it not, Sir.—Have you my old iron gun?—I have it.—Which gun have you?—I have the old iron gun.—Have you my cloth cap?—Yes, Sir, I have your pretty cloth cap.—Have you the fine leather shoe?—No, I have it not.—Which leather shoe have you?—I have the ugly leather shoe.—Have you your old horse?—No, Sir, I have it not.—Which horse have you?—I have my fine horse.—Have you my old dog?—No, Sir, I have not your old dog; I have your good dog.

THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Tercera.*

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|--|--|
| Have you <i>any</i> thing? | ¿Tiene V. algo? or alguna cosa. |
| I have <i>something</i> . | Yo tengo algo. <i>go.</i> |
| <i>Any</i> thing— <i>something</i> . | Alguna cosa, algo. <i>gu.</i> |
| I have <i>nothing</i> . | Yo no tengo nada. |
| I have <i>not any</i> thing. | Yo nada tengo, (or no tengo ninguna cosa.) |
| <i>Nothing</i> . | No (v) nada. |
| <i>Not any</i> thing. | Nada (v). |
| <i>Obs. A.</i> If <i>nada</i> is used without <i>no</i> , <i>nada</i> is placed before the verb. | |
| I have nothing | Nada tengo, (or no tengo nada.) |

2

Obs. B. The pronoun subject, or nominative, is almost always omitted, because the termination of the verb shows the person which performs the action expressed by the verb.

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The wine. | El vino. |
| The money. | El dinero. |
| The gold. | El oro. |
| The button. | El boton. |
| The gold button. | El boton de oro. |
| The coffee. | El café. |
| The cheese. | El queso. <i>que.</i> |
| The candlestick. | El candelero. |
| The gold candlestick. | El candelero de oro. |

Have you any thing good?
I have nothing good.

¿ Tiene V. algo bueno, (or de bueno?)
Yo no tengo nada de bueno, (or nada de bueno tengo.)

Are you hungry?

† ¿ Tiene V. hambre? [bre.]

I am hungry.

† Yo tengo hambre, (or tengo ham-

I am not hungry.

† No tengo hambre.

Are you thirsty?

† ¿ Tiene V. sed?

I am not thirsty.

† No tengo sed.

Are you sleepy?

† ¿ Tiene V. sueño? *sue.*

I am sleepy.

† Tengo sueño. *ño—ñ.*

Are you ashamed?

† ¿ Tiene V. vergüenza? *üe.*

I am not ashamed.

† No tengo vergüenza. *za—z.*

What have you?

¿ Que tiene V.?

What?

¿ Que?

What have you good?

¿ Que tiene V. bueno? (or de bueno.)

Obs. C. *Que*, in connection with an adjective, requires, sometimes, *de* before the adjective.

What have you bad?

¿ Que tiene Vm. malo? (or de malo.)

I have nothing bad.

No tengo nada malo, (or de malo.)

EXERCISE.

3.

Have you my good wine?—I have it.—Have you the old gold?—I have it not.—Have you any thing?—Yes, I have something.—What have you?—I have the money.—Have you the gold candlestick?—No, I have it not; I have nothing, Sir.—Have you my old (*añejo*) cheese?—I have it.—Have you any thing bad?—Yes, Sir, I have something bad; I have the bad coffee.—Have you your ugly iron button?—No, I have it not.—What have you?—I have the gold candlestick.—Have you my cloth cap?—No, I have it not.—Yes, you have

it.—No, Sir, I have not any thing.—Have you any thing handsome?—No, Sir, I have something ugly.—What have you ugly?—I have the ugly dog.—Have you any thing old?—I have nothing old; I have something pretty.—What have you pretty?—I have the pretty paper cap.—Are you hungry?—Yes, I am hungry.—Are you sleepy?—No, I am not sleepy; I am thirsty.—Are you ashamed?—No, Sir, I am sleepy.—Have you any thing good?—Yes, Sir, I have your good bread.

FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Cuarta.*

Have you *that* book?

¿ Tiene V. ese libro?

I have *that* book.

Tengo ese libro.

That.

Ese.

That horse.

Ese caballo.

That money.

Ese dinero.

That cloth cap.

Ese gorro de paño.

That old dog.

Ese perro viejo.

That pretty paper hat.

Ese bonito sombrero de papel.

Have you the bread of the baker?

¿ Tiene V. el pan del panadero?

Of the.

Del.

Of the tailor.

Del sastre.

Of the neighbor.

Del vecino.

Have you the cloth of the tailor?

¿ Tiene V. el paño del sastre?

The tailor's cloth.

El paño del sastre.

'S (meaning) *the* (n) of *the* (n).

El (n) *del* (n), or *el* (n) *de*.

The neighbor's cap.

El sombrero *del* vecino.

My tailor's dog.

El perro de mi sastre.

That neighbor's horse.

El caballo de este vecino.

Obs. A. *El* (n) *de* is used before adjective pronouns, such as *my*, *that*.

Have you *my* neighbor's cap?

¿ Tiene V. *el* gorro *de* mi vecino?

Have you *that* tailor's cloth?

¿ Tiene V. *el* paño *de* este sastre?

Have you the neighbor's?

¿ Tiene V. *el* *del* vecino?

That, or *the one.*

El del, or *el de*.

'S meaning *that of*, or *the one of*.

El del, or *el de*. (See *Obs. A.*)

The neighbor's.

El del vecino.

My tailor's.

El de mi sastre.

That tailor's.

El de ese sastre.

Your brother's.

El de su hermano de V.

Brother.

Hermano.

The man.

El hombre.

| | |
|--|---|
| Have you my bread or the baker's? | ¿ Tiene V. mi pan ó el del panadero ? |
| Or. | ó. |
| I have your neighbor's. | Yo tengo <i>el de</i> su vecino de V. |
| Have you <i>yours</i> or mine? | ¿ Tiene V. <i>el suyo</i> ó <i>el mio</i> ? |
| I have <i>mine</i> ; I have not <i>yours</i> . | Yo tengo <i>el mio</i> ; nó tengo <i>el de</i> V. |
| Mine, or my own. | <i>El mio</i> . |
| Yours. | <i>El suyo</i> , (or <i>el de</i> V.) |

Obs. B. *El suyo* is used when V. has been expressed in the first part of the phrase; but *el de* V. must be used when V. has not been expressed.

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|-----------------|----------------------|--------|
| Are you warm? | † ¿ Tiene V. calor ? | |
| I am warm. | † Tengo calor. | |
| Are you cold? | † ¿ Tiene V. frio ? | io.—6. |
| I am not cold. | † Yo no tengo frio. | |
| Are you afraid? | † ¿ Tiene V. miedo ? | |
| I am afraid. | † Tengo miedo. | |
| That coal. | Ese carbon. | |
| My friend. | Mi amigo. | |
| The man's. | El del hombre. | |

EXERCISES.

4.

Have you that book?—No, Sir, I have it not.—Which book have you?—I have the neighbor's.—Have you my stick or that of my friend?—I have your friend's.—Have you your bread or the baker's?—I have not that of the baker; I have mine.—Have you the neighbor's horse?—No, I have not the neighbor's.—Which horse have you?—I have the baker's.—Have you your dog or the tailor's?—I have my own.—Have you the pretty gold button of my brother?—I have it not.—Which button have you?—I have my cloth button.—Have you my cloth cap, or the tailor's?—I have not yours; I have the tailor's.—Have you my brother's horse, or mine?—I have your brother's.—Which coffee have you?—I have the neighbor's.—Have you your dog, or that of the man?—I have the man's.—Have you your friend's money?—I have it not; I have my own.—Are you afraid of that dog?—No, Sir.—Are you cold or warm?—I am warm.—Are you sleepy?—I am not sleepy; I am hungry.

5.

Have you my bread, or the baker's?—I have yours.—Have you my gold candlestick, or the neighbor's?—I have the neighbor's.—Have you your paper or mine?—I have mine.—Have you your tailor's cloth?—I have it not.—Which cloth have you?—My brother's.—Which hat

have you?—I have that man's.—Have you the old stick of my brother?—No, I have not your brother's old stick; I have my own.—Have you that man's soap?—No, I have it not.—Which soap have you?—I have your brother's old soap.—Have you my iron gun, or my brother's?—I have yours.—Which shoe have you?—I have my friend's leather shoe.—Have you your gold button, or mine?—I have not yours.—Which button have you?—I have the tailor's.—Have you any thing good?—Yes, Sir, I have something good.—What have you good?—I have your brother's good horse.—Are you afraid of that man?—No, Sir, I am not afraid of that man.—Have you my neighbor's coal?—Yes, Sir, I have it.—Have you that man's good horse?—No, Sir, I have my own.

FIFTH LESSON.—*Leccion Quinta.*

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The merchant. | El comerciante. | |
| Of the shoemaker. | Del zapatero. | |
| The boy. | El muchacho. | <i>chacho</i> |
| The pencil. | El lápiz. | <i>iz.—z.</i> |
| The chocolate. | El chocolate. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Have you the merchant's cane or your own? | ¿ Tiene V. el baston del comerciante ó el de V. ? |
| I have <i>neither</i> the merchant's cane nor mine. | Yo <i>no</i> tengo <i>ni</i> el palo del comerciante <i>ni</i> el mio. |
| <i>Neither—nor.</i> | <i>No—ni—ni.</i> |
| I have <i>neither</i> the bread nor the cheese. | Yo <i>no</i> tengo <i>ni</i> el pan <i>ni</i> el queso, (or <i>ni</i> el pan <i>ni</i> el queso tengo.) |

Obs. A. When *no* is used, it stands before the verb; but when it is not used, *ni—ni* must be placed before the nouns, and then the verb is placed last.

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|---|---|
| Are you hungry or thirsty? | † ¿ Tiene V. hambre ó sed ? |
| I am <i>neither</i> hungry nor thirsty. | † Yo <i>no</i> tengo <i>ni</i> hambre <i>ni</i> sed. |
| Are you warm or cold? | † ¿ Tiene V. calor ó frio ? |
| I am <i>neither</i> warm nor cold. | † <i>Ni</i> calor <i>ni</i> frio tengo. |
| Have you the iron or the gold button? | † ¿ Tiene V. el boton de hierro ó el de oro ? |
| I have <i>neither</i> the iron nor the gold button. | † <i>Ni</i> el boton de hierro <i>ni</i> el de oro tengo. |
| Have you yours or mine? | ¿ Tiene V. el suyo ó el mio ? |
| I have <i>neither</i> yours nor mine. | Yo <i>no</i> tengo <i>ni</i> el de V. <i>ni</i> el mio. |

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|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| The cork. | El corcho. | |
| The corkscrew. | El tirabuzon. | |
| That umbrella. | Ese paraguas. | guas.—6. |
| The Frenchman. | El Frances. | ces.—c. |
| Of the carpenter. | Del carpintero. | |
| The wine. | El vino. | |
| The hammer. | El martillo. | llo.—ll. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| What is the matter with you ? | † ¿ Que tiene V. ? |
| Nothing is the matter with me. | † Yo no tengo nada, (or nada tengo.) |
| What is the matter with — ? | ¿ Que — ? |
| Nothing is the matter with — ? | { Nada —, (or no—nada.) |

Obs. B. The first of these phrases means—What have you ? and the second—I have nothing ; in which *what* is translated *que*, and *nothing*, *nada* ; and *is the matter with* is changed into *tiene*, *tienen*, or *tengo*, &c., (*have*.)

EXERCISES.

6.

I am neither hungry nor thirsty.—Have you my shoe or the shoemaker's?—I have neither yours nor the shoemaker's.—Have you your pencil or the boy's?—I have neither mine nor the boy's.—Which pencil have you?—I have that of the merchant.—Have you my chocolate or the merchant's?—I have neither yours nor the merchant's ; I have my own.—Have you the bread or the wine?—I have neither the bread nor the wine.—Have you your cloth or the tailor's?—I have not the tailor's ; I have mine.—Have you your corkscrew or mine?—I have neither yours nor mine.—Which cork have you?—I have my neighbor's.—Have you the iron or the gold button?—I have neither the iron nor the gold button.—Are you warm or cold?—I am neither warm nor cold ; I am sleepy.—Have you my hammer or the carpenter's?—I have neither yours nor the carpenter's.—Which hammer have you?—I have the iron hammer.—Have you any thing?—I have something fine.—What have you fine?—I have the Frenchman's fine umbrella.—Have you the hat or the cap?—I have neither the hat nor the cap.

7.

Have you my gun or yours?—I have neither yours nor mine.—Which gun have you?—I have my friend's.—Have you my cloth cap or that of my brother?—I have neither yours nor your brother's.—Which cap have you?—I have my boy's paper cap.—Have you the book of the Frenchman or that of the merchant?—I have neither the Frenchman's nor the merchant's.—Which book have you?—I have

yours.—What is the matter with you?—I am cold and hungry.—Have you any thing good or bad?—I have neither any thing good or bad.

SIXTH LESSON—*Leccion Sexta.*

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| The ox. | El buey. | uey |
| The biscuit. | El bizcocho. | |
| Of the captain. | Del capitan. | |
| Of the cook. | Del cocinero. | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Have I ? | ¿ Tengo yo ? |
| <i>I.</i> | <i>Yo.</i> |
| You have. | V. tiene. |
| You have not. | V. no tiene. |
| Am I hungry ? | † ¿ Tengo yo hambre ? |
| You are hungry. | † V. tiene hambre. |
| You are not hungry. | † V. no tiene hambre. |
| Am I afraid ? | † ¿ Tengo yo miedo ? |
| You are afraid. | † V. tiene miedo. |
| You are not afraid. | † V. no tiene miedo. |
| You are right. | † V. tiene razon. |
| I am right. | † Yo tengo razon. |
| You are wrong. | † V. no tiene razon.—V. hace mal. |
| I am wrong. | † Yo no tengo razon.—Yo hago mal. |
| Am I right or wrong ? | † ¿ Tengo yo razon, ó no ? |
| You are neither right nor wrong. | † V. ni tiene razon ni deja de tenerla. |
| Are you right or wrong ? | † ¿ Tiene V. razon, ó no ? |
| I am neither wrong nor right. | † (Yo) ni tengo razon ni dejo de tenerla. |

Obs. I am wrong, is rendered in Spanish by, *I am not right*, or *I do ill*—*Yo no tengo razon*, or *Yo hago mal*. Are you right or wrong ? by *Are you right*, or *not* ? *¿ Tiene V. razon, ó no ?* and, You are neither right nor wrong, word for word is, You have neither reason nor are in need of it, *V. ni tiene razon ni deja de tenerla*.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Have I the nail ? | ¿ Tengo yo el clavo ? |
| You have it. | V. le tiene. |
| You have it not. | V. no le tiene. |
| Have I any thing good ? | ¿ Tengo yo algo (de) bueno ? |
| You have nothing good. | V. no tiene nada (de) bueno. |
| Have I the carpenter's hammer ? | ¿ Tengo yo el martillo del carpintero ? |
| You have it not. | V. no le tiene. |
| Have you it ? | ¿ Le tiene V. ? |
| I have it. | Le tengo. |
| I have it not. | No le tengo. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| The mutton. | El carnero. | |
| The knife. | El cuchillo. | llo.— |
| Have you the fine one? | † ¿ Tiene V. el hermoso? | |
| Have I the ugly one? | † ¿ Tengo yo el feo? | |
| The fine one. | † El hermoso. | |
| The ugly one. | † El feo. | |
| | | |
| Which one have you? | ¿ Cual tiene V.? | |
| Which one have I? | ¿ Cual tengo yo? | ua.—6. |
| Which one? | ¿ Cual? | |
| Am I afraid or ashamed? | ¿ Tengo yo miedo ó vergüenza? | |
| You are neither afraid nor ashamed. | V. no tiene ni miedo ni vergüenza | |
| Have I my knife or yours? | ¿ Tengo yo mi cuchillo ó el de V.? | |
| You have neither yours nor mine. | V. no tiene ni el suyo ni el mio. | |

EXERCISES.

8.

I have neither the baker's dog, nor that of my friend.—Are you ashamed?—I am not ashamed.—Are you afraid or ashamed?—I am neither ashamed nor afraid.—Have you my knife?—Which one?—The fine one.—Have you my mutton or the cook's?—I have neither yours nor the cook's.—Which (one) have you?—I have that of the captain.—Have I your biscuit?—You have it not.—Am I hungry or thirsty?—You are neither hungry nor thirsty.—Am I warm or cold?—You are neither cold nor warm.—Am I afraid?—You are not afraid.—Have I any thing good?—You have nothing good.—What have I?—You have nothing.—Which pencil have I?—You have that of the Frenchman.—Have I your cloth or the tailor's?—You have neither mine nor that of the tailor.—Which one have I?—You have your friend's.—Have I your iron gun?—You have it.

9.

Am I right?—You are right.—Am I wrong?—You are wrong.—Am I right or wrong?—You are neither right nor wrong; you are afraid.—Have I the good coffee or the good sugar?—You have neither the good coffee nor the good sugar.—Have I any thing good or bad?—You have neither any thing good nor bad.—What have I?—You have nothing.—What have I pretty?—You have my friend's dog.—Which one?—The pretty one.—Which corkscrew have I?—You have the old one.—Have I the old one?—Yes, Sir, you have it.—Have I your chocolate?—No, you have yours.—Have I the shoemaker's leather shoe?—You have not the shoemaker's; you have the captain's.—Have I it?—Yes, you have it.—Am I ashamed of that man?—No, you are not ashamed of that man; you are afraid of his dog.

SEVENTH LESSON.—*Lección Séptima.*

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| Who? | ¿ Quien? | quie.—6 |
| Who has the pencil? | ¿ Quien tiene el lápiz? | |
| Who has it? | ¿ Quien le tiene? | |
| Has the boy it? | ¿ Le tiene el muchacho? | |
| He has it not. | El no le tiene. | |
| Has he it not? | ¿ No le tiene él? | |
| He. | El. | |
| Obs. A. <i>El</i> , when it is a pronoun, is pointed out by an accent; but when it is an article, it has it not | | |
| Has he the hat? | ¿ Tiene él el sombrero? | |
| He has it. | Él le tiene. | |
| I have. | Yo tengo. | |
| You have. | V. tiene. | |
| He has. | Él tiene. | |
| Have I? | ¿ Tengo yo? | |
| Have you? | ¿ Tiene V.? | |
| Has he? | ¿ Tiene él? | |
| | | |
| The chicken. | El pollo | |
| The chest, the trunk | El baul, el cofre. | |
| The bag. | El costal or sacco. | |
| The waistcoat. | El chaleco. | |
| The ship. | El barco. | |
| The young man. | El joven or mozo.— <i>Mozo</i> means also servant, waiter. | |
| Has the young man? | ¿ Tiene el mozo? | |
| Has my friend? | ¿ Tiene mi amigo? | |
| Has that baker? | ¿ Tiene ese panadero? | |
| | | |
| The rice. | El arroz. | |
| The countryman, the peasant. | El aldeano, el paisano. | ea. |
| The servant. | El criado. | |
| Is the peasant hungry? | † ¿ Tiene hambre el aldeano? | |
| He is hungry. | † El tiene hambre. | |
| Is your brother warm? | † ¿ Tiene calor su hermano de V.? | |
| Is he ashamed? | † ¿ Tiene él vergüenza? | üe. |
| What has he? | ¿ Que tiene él? | |
| What has my friend? | ¿ Que tiene mi amigo? | |
| What have I? | ¿ Que tengo yo? | |
| | | |
| Has he <i>his</i> shoe? | ¿ Tiene él su zapato? | |
| Yes, Sir, he has <i>his</i> shoe. | Sí, señor, él tiene su zapato. | |

His.
His bird.
His foot.
His eye.

Su. (Adjective pronoun.)
Su pájaro.
Su pié.
Su ojo.

Which book has that man?
He has *his own*.

His or his own.

Has he his or mine?
He has neither his nor yours.
Has he his money?
Yes, he has his own.

¿Que libro tiene ese hombre?
Él tiene *el suyo*, (or *el suyo propio*.)
El suyo, or *el suyo propio*. (Absolute possessive pronoun.)
¿Tiene él el suyo ó el mio?
Él no tiene ni el suyo ni el de V.
¿Tiene él su dinero?
Sí, él tiene el suyo.

Has *anybody* my money?

No, Sir, *nobody* has it.

Somebody, anybody.

Some one, any one.

Nobody, not anybody.

No one, not any one.

¿Tiene *alguno* (or *alguien*) mi dinero?
No, señor, *ninguno* le tiene.
} *Alguno.*
} *Alguien.*
} *Ninguno*
} *Nadie.*

Obs. B. Alguno, Alguien, Ninguno, and Nadie, are indefinite pronouns standing always for persons. See Appendix.

Has anybody my bird?
Somebody has it.
Nobody has it.

¿Tiene alguno mi pájaro?
Alguno le tiene.—Alguien le tiene.
Ninguno le tiene.—Nadie le tiene.

EXERCISES.

10.

Who has my trunk?—The boy has it.—Is he thirsty or hungry?—He is neither thirsty nor hungry.—Has the man the chicken?—He has it.—Who has my waistcoat?—The young man has it.—Has the captain my ship?—He has it not.—Who has it?—The merchant has it.—Who has the knife?—Which knife?—Mine.—The servant has it.—Is he afraid?—He is not afraid.—Is the man right or wrong?—He is neither right nor wrong.—Who has the countryman's rice?—My servant has it.—Has he my horse?—No, Sir, he has it not.—Who has it?—The peasant has it.—Who has my old shoe?—The shoemaker has it.—What has your friend?—He has his good money.—Has he my gold?—He has not yours; he has his own.—Who has it?—The young man has it.—Who is cold?—Nobody is cold.—Is anybody warm?—Nobody is warm.

Which. That.

Have you the horse *which* I have?
I have the horse *which* you have.
I have not *that which* you have.

That which. The one which.

Have I the glove *which* you have?
You have not the one *which* I have.
That *which* he has.
The one *which* you have.

Que. (Relative pronoun.)

¿Tiene V. el caballo *que* tengo?
Tengo el caballo *que* V. tiene.
Yo no tengo *el que* V. tiene.

El que.

¿Tengo yo el guante *que* V. tiene?
V. no tiene el *que* yo tengo.
El *que* él tiene.
El *que* V. tiene.

EXERCISES.

13.

Which hay has the stranger?—He has that of the peasant.—Has the sailor my looking-glass?—He has it not.—Have you this hat or that one?—I have this one.—Have you the hay of my garden or that of yours?—I have neither that of your garden nor that of mine, but I have that of the stranger.—Which glove have you?—I have that of the sailor.—Have you his mattress?—I have it.—Which gun has the sailor?—He has his own.—Who has my good billet?—This man has it.—Who has that stick?—Your friend has it.—Have you the corn of your granary or that of mine?—I have neither that of your granary nor that of mine, but I have that of my merchant.—Who has my glove?—That servant has it.—What has your servant?—He has the tree of this garden.—Has he that man's book?—He has not the book of that man, but he has that of this boy.—Has the peasant this or that ox?—He has neither this nor that, but he has the one which the boy has.—Has this ass his hay or that of the horse?—He has neither his nor that of the horse.—Which horse has this peasant?—He has that of your neighbor.—Have I your hay or his?—You have neither mine nor his, but you have that of your friend.—Have you this horse's hay?—I have not his hay, but his corn.—Has your brother my wine or his?—He has neither yours nor his own, but he has the sailor's.—Has the stranger my bird or his own?—He has that of the captain.—Have you the tree of this garden?—I have it not.—Are you hungry or thirsty?—I am neither hungry nor thirsty, but I am sleepy.

14.

Has the sailor this bird or that one?—He has not this, but that one.—Has your servant this sack or that one?—He has this one, but not that one.—Has your cook this chicken or that one?—He has neither this one nor that one, but he has that of his neighbor.—Am I right or wrong?—You are neither right nor wrong, but your good boy is wrong.—Have I this knife or that one?—You have nei-

3



ther this nor that one.—What have I?—You have nothing good, but you have something bad.—Have you the chest which I have?—I have not that which you have.—Which horse have you?—I have the one which your brother has.—Have you the ass which my friend has?—I have not that which he has, but I have that which you have.—Has your friend the looking-glass which you have or that which I have?—He has neither that which you have nor that which I have, but he has his own.

15.

Which bag has the peasant?—He has the one which his boy has.—Have I your golden or your iron candlestick?—You have neither my golden nor my iron candlestick.—Have you my waistcoat or that of the tailor?—I have neither yours nor that of the tailor.—Which one have you?—I have that which my friend has.—Are you cold or warm?—I am neither cold nor warm, but I am thirsty.—Is your friend afraid or ashamed?—He is neither afraid nor ashamed, but he is sleepy.—Who is wrong?—Your friend is wrong.—Has any one my umbrella?—No one has it.—Is any one ashamed?—No one is ashamed, but my friend is hungry.—Has the captain the ship which you have or that which I have?—He has neither that which you have, nor that which I have.—Which one has he?—He has that of his friend.—Is he right or wrong?—He is neither right nor wrong.—Has the Frenchman any thing good or bad?—He has neither any thing good nor bad, but he has something pretty.—What has he pretty?—He has the pretty chicken.—Has he the good biscuit?—He has it not, but his neighbor has it.

NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Nona.*

DEFINITE ARTICLE IN THE PLURAL.

MASCULINE.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <i>The.</i> | <i>Los.</i> |
| <i>Of the, from the.</i> | <i>De los.</i> |
| <i>To the, at the.</i> | <i>A los.</i> |

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

Rule.—Nouns terminating in a short or unaccented vowel are made plural by adding *s* to the singular; as, book, *libro*, books, *libros*.
Nouns ending in a long or accented vowel, or in a consonant, or in *y*, add *es* to make the plural; as, bashaw, *bajá*, bashaws, *bajáes*, captain, *capitan*, captains, *capitanes*, law, *ley*, laws, *leyes*.

Words ending in *z* add *es*, and change the *z* into *c*, or retain it; as, judge, *juez*, judges, *jueces*, or *juezes*.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| The book. | El libro + s. | The books. | Los libros. |
| Good. | Bueno + s. | Good books. | Buenos libros. |
| The stick. | El baston + es. | The sticks. | Los bastones. |
| The ox. | El buey + es. | The oxen. | Los bueyes. |
| The judge. | El juez + ces. | The judges. | Los jueces. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| The books. | Los libros. |
| The good books. | Los buenos libros. |
| Of the books. | De los libros. |
| The canes. | Los bastones. |
| The good canes. | Los buenos bastones. |
| Of the canes. | De los bastones. |
| The neighbors. | Los vecinos. |
| The good neighbors. | Los buenos vecinos. |
| The friends. | Los amigos. |
| The old friends. | Los amigos viejos. |
| The pretty dogs. | Los bonitos perros. |
| The ugly hats. | Los sombreros feos. |
| The woods, (forest.) | Los bosques. |
| The Frenchmen, (the French.) | Los Franceses. |
| The Englishman. | El Ingles. |
| The Englishmen, (the English.) | Los Ingleses. |

Obs. A. *Adjectives* must agree in gender and number with the nouns or pronouns they qualify, and their plural is made according to the rules laid down above for nouns.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The place, the places. | El lugar, los lugares. |
| The nail, the nails. | El clavo, los clavos. |
| Have you the books? | ¿ Tiene V. los libros ? |
| I have the books. | Yo tengo los libros. |
| Who has the hats ? | ¿ Quien tiene los sombreros ? |
| He has the hats. | El tiene los sombreros. |
| Have I the birds ? | ¿ Tengo yo los pájaros ? |
| Yes, Sir. | Si, señor |
| Have you my knives ? | ¿ Tiene V. mis cuchillos ? |
| I have not your knives. | Yo no tengo sus cuchillos de V. |

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
| My. | Mi. | Mis. |
| Your. | Su (n) de V. | Sus (n) de V. |
| | El (n) de V. | Los (n) de V. |
| | Vuestro. | Vuestros. |
| | (See Obs. A, Lesson IV.) | |

| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| His or her. | Su. | Sus. |
| Our. | Nuestro. | Nuestros. <i>ues.—6.</i> |
| Their. | Su. | Sus. |

Obs. B. These adjectives agree in number with the nouns that come after them, and to which they refer.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| His or her books. | Sus libros. |
| Our book, our books. | Nuestro libro, nuestros libros. |
| The work, (labor.) | El trabajo. |
| The works. | Los trabajos. |
| Our gloves. | Nuestros guantes. |
| Small. | Pequeño, (sing.) Pequeños, (plur.) |
| Large. | Grande, (sing.) Grandes, (plur.) |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Which hats? | ¿Que sombreros? |
| Which ones? | ¿Cuales? |
| These books. | Estos libros. |
| Those books. | Esos libros, aquellos libros. |
| These. | Estos. |
| Those. | Esos, aquellos. |
| | (See Obs. A, Lesson VIII.) |
| These or those books. | Estos libros ó aquellos. |
| Have you these or those books? | ¿Tiene V. estos libros ó aquellos? |
| These birds or those. | Estos pájaros ó aquellos. |
| Have I these or those birds? | ¿Tengo yo estos pájaros ó aquellos? |

| | |
|---|--|
| The eyes. | Los ojos. |
| The asses | Los burros. |
| Which horses have you? | ¿Que caballos tiene V.? |
| Have you the fine horses of your good neighbors? | ¿Tiene V. los hermosos caballos de sus buenos vecinos (de V.?) |
| Have I his small gloves? | ¿Tengo yo sus guantes pequeños? (or guantecitos.) |
| You have not his small gloves, but you have his large hats. | V. no tiene sus guantes pequeños, pero V. tiene sus sombreros grandes. |
| Has your brother his iron guns? | ¿Tiene el hermano de V. sus fusiles de hierro? |
| He has not his iron guns. | Él no tiene sus fusiles de hierro. |
| Which ones has he? | ¿Cuales tiene él? |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Of my gardens. | De mis jardines. |
| Of your pretty horses. | De sus bonitos caballos de V. |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Frenchmen's fine umbrellas. | Los hermosos paraguas de los Franceses. |
| Of my woods. | De mis bosques. |
| Of your fine trees. | De los hermosos árboles de V. |
| Have you the Frenchmen's fine umbrellas? | ¿Tiene Vm. los hermosos paraguas de los Franceses? |
| I have not their umbrellas, but I have their fine canes. | Yo no tengo sus paraguas, pero tengo sus hermosos bastones. |
| Have you the trees of my gardens? | ¿Tiene V. los árboles de mis jardines? |
| I have not the trees of your gardens. | Yo no tengo los árboles de sus jardines de V. |
| Have you my leathern shoes? | ¿Tiene V. mis zapatos de cordoban? |
| I have not your leathern shoes, but I have your cloth caps. | Yo no tengo sus zapatos de cordoban de V., pero tengo sus gorros de paño. |
| The bread, the loaves. | El pan, los panes. |

EXERCISES.

16.

Have you the gloves?—Yes, Sir, I have the gloves.—Have you my gloves?—No, Sir, I have not your gloves.—Have I your looking-glasses?—You have my looking-glasses.—Have I your pretty books?—You have not my pretty books.—Which books have I?—You have the pretty books of your friends.—Has the foreigner our good guns?—He has not our good guns, but our good ships.—Who has our fine horses?—Nobody has your fine horses, but somebody has your fine oxen.—Has your neighbor the trees of your gardens?—He has not the trees of my gardens, but he has your handsome woods.—Have you the horses' hay?—I have not their hay, but their corn.—Has your tailor my fine golden buttons?—He has not your fine golden buttons, but your fine golden candlestick.—What has the sailor?—He has his fine ships.—Has he my sticks or my guns?—He has neither your sticks nor your guns.—Who has the tailor's good waistcoats?—Nobody has his waistcoats, but somebody has his gold buttons.—Has the Frenchman's boy my good umbrellas?—He has not your good umbrellas, but your good sticks.—Has the shoemaker my leather shoes?—He has your leather shoes.—What has the captain?—He has his good sailors.

17.

Which mattresses has the sailor?—He has the good mattresses of his captain.—Which gardens has the Spaniard?—He has the gardens of the English.—Which servants has the Englishman?—He has the servants of the French.—What has your boy?—He has his pretty birds.

—What has the merchant?—He has our pretty chests.—What has the baker?—He has our fine asses.—Has he our nails or our hammers?—He has neither our nails nor our hammers, but he has our good loaves.—Has the carpenter his iron hammers?—He has not his iron hammers, but his iron nails.—Which biscuits has the baker?—He has the biscuits of his friends.—Has our friend our fine pencils?—He has not our fine pencils.—Which ones has he?—He has the small pencils of his merchants.—Which sticks has your servant?—He has the sticks of his good merchants.—Has your friend the small knives of our merchants?—He has not their small knives, but their golden candlesticks.—Have you these guns?—I have not these guns, but these iron knives.—Has the man this or that billet?—He has neither this nor that.—Has he your book or your friend's?—He has neither mine nor my friend's; he has his own.—Has your brother the wine which I have or that which you have?—He has neither that which you have nor that which I have.—Which wine has he?—He has that of his merchants.—Have you the bag which my servant has?—I have not the bag which your servant has.—Have you the chicken which my cook has or that which the peasant has?—I have neither that which your cook has nor that which the peasant has.—Is the peasant cold or warm?—He is neither cold nor warm.

TENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima.*

| <i>Those of.</i> | <i>Los de.</i> |
|--|--|
| Have you my books or <i>those</i> of the man? | ¿Tiene V. mis libros ó <i>los del</i> hombre? |
| I have not your books, I have <i>those</i> of the man. | Yo no tengo los libros de Vm., tengo los del hombre. |

| <i>Those which.</i> | <i>Los que.</i> |
|---|--|
| Have you the books which I have? I have <i>those</i> which you have. | ¿Tiene V. los libros que tengo? Yo tengo los que V. tiene. |
| Has the Englishman the knives which you have, or <i>those</i> which I have? | ¿Tiene el Ingles los cuchillos que V. tiene, ó los que yo tengo? |
| He has neither <i>those</i> which you have, nor <i>those</i> which I have. | No tiene ni los que V. tiene, ni los que yo tengo. |
| Which knives has he? | ¿Que cuchillos tiene (él)? |
| He has his own. | El tiene <i>los suyos</i> . |
| Have you <i>mine</i> ? | ¿Tiene V. <i>los míos</i> ? |
| No, I have not <i>yours</i> . | No, yo no tengo <i>los de V.</i> |

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Mine. | El mio. | Los míos. |
| Yours. | El suyo. | Los suyos. |
| | El de V. | Los de V. |
| | El vuestro. | Los vuestros. |
| | (See Obs. A, Lesson IV.) | |
| His, hers, (his own, her own.) | El suyo. | Los suyos. |
| Ours. | El nuestro. | Los nuestros. |
| Theirs, (their own.) | El suyo. | Los suyos. |

Obs. A. These pronouns agree in number with the object possessed; that is, the noun they refer to or stand for

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Have you yours or mine? | ¿Tiene V. los suyos ó los míos? |
| I have not yours, I have mine. | Yo no tengo los de V., tengo los míos. |
| <i>These</i> , (plur. of this one.) | <i>Estos</i> . |
| <i>Those</i> , (plur. of that one.) | <i>Esos, aquellos</i> . |

Obs. B. These words are used with or without substantives.

| | |
|--|--|
| I have neither these nor those. | Yo no tengo ni estos ni aquellos. |
| Have I these or those? | ¿Tengo yo estos ó aquellos? |
| You have these; you have not those. | V. tiene estos; no tiene aquellos. |
| Have I the looking-glasses of the French, or those of the English? | ¿Tengo yo los espejos de los Franceses, ó los de los Ingleses? |
| You have neither the former nor the latter. | V. no tiene ni aquellos, ni estos. |
| <i>The former</i> . | <i>Aquel</i> , (sing.) |
| <i>The latter</i> . | <i>Aquellos</i> , (plur.) |
| | <i>Este</i> , (sing.) |
| | <i>Estos</i> , (plur.) |

Obs. C. In Spanish *aquel* and *aquellos* refer always to the object first mentioned; *este*, *estos*, to the object last spoken of.

| | |
|---|---|
| Have you my canes or my <i>guns</i> ? | ¿Tiene V. mis bastones ó mis fusiles? |
| I have the latter, but I have not the former. | Yo tengo estos, pero no tengo aquellos. |
| Has the man these or those trunks? | ¿Tiene el hombre estos ó aquellos baules? |
| He has these, but not those. | Tiene esos, pero no aquellos. |
| Have you your <i>guns</i> or mine? | ¿Tiene V. sus fusiles ó los míos? |
| I have neither yours nor mine, but those of our good friends. | Yo no tengo ni los de V. ni los míos, pero los de nuestros buenos amigos. |

AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE NOUNS.

Augmentative and *Diminutive* nouns, in Spanish, are those which by the addition of a certain termination increase or diminish the signification of their primitives.