

The *augmentative* nouns are formed by adding *on, ote, azo, or onazo*, to the masculine nouns, and *ona, ota, aza, or onaza* to the feminine; suppressing their last letter, should it be *a, e, or o*; as,

A boy.	<i>Un muchacho.</i>	A girl.	<i>Una muchacha.</i>
A big boy.	<i>Un muchachon.</i>	A big girl.	<i>Una muchachona</i>

*On* and *ote, ona* and *ota*, generally indicate goodness in the object; *azo, aza, onazo, onaza*, most commonly refer only to size.

The termination *azo* frequently signifies the blow, or injury caused by the object to which it is added; as,

Whip.	<i>Látigo.</i>
A very large whip.	<i>Un latigazo.</i>
A stroke with a whip.	<i>Un latigazo.</i>

The termination *azo* added to the noun to express a blow, or injury, has no change when it is formed out of a noun feminine; as,

Hand.	<i>Mano.</i>
A large hand.	<i>Manaza.</i>
A blow, or stroke with the hand.	<i>Manazo.</i>

The *diminutive* nouns are formed by adding *ito, illo, uelo* for the masculine, and *ita, illa, uela* for the feminine, to the noun, which drops its last letter if it be *a, e, or o*; as,

A boy.	<i>Un muchacho.</i>
A little boy.	<i>Un muchachito</i>
A girl.	<i>Una muchacha.</i>
A little girl.	<i>Una muchachita.</i>

*Ita* and *ita* generally express love towards the object, and beauty in it; *illo* and *illa* sometimes mean pity, and sometimes contempt; *uelo* and *uela* formerly were used in the same sense as *ito* and *ita*, at present they indicate only contempt.

The greatest part of nouns ending in *an, in, on, che, ge, que, re, te, ve*, add *cito, cillo, zuelo, or cita, cilla, zuela* to the noun, which in such case does not drop the last letter; as,

Lion.	<i>Leon.</i>	Pretty little lion.	<i>Leoncito.</i>
Man.	<i>Hombre.</i>	Good little man.	<i>Hombrecito.</i>
Woman.	<i>Mujer.</i>	Handsome little woman.	<i>Mujercita.</i>
Exception.	Gentleman, } Mister, } <i>Señor.</i>	Young gentleman, } Master, } <i>Señorito, &amp;c.</i>	

Nouns ending in *z* change it into *c*, and add *cito, cita, &c.*; as,

Cross.	<i>Cruz.</i>	Little cross.	<i>Crucecita.</i>
Fish.	<i>Pez.</i>	Little fish.	<i>Peccecito, peccecillo</i>

Nouns ending in *co* or *ca* change this syllable into *quito, quita*; as,

Boat.	<i>Barco.</i>	Little boat.	<i>Barquito.</i>
Barge.	<i>Barca.</i>	Little barge.	<i>Barquita.</i>

Nouns ending in *go* or *ga*, drop the *o* and add *uito, uita, &c.*; as,

Friend.	<i>Amigo.</i>	Dear little friend.	<i>Amiguito.</i>
Friend.	<i>Amiga.</i>	Dear little friend.	<i>Amiguita.</i>

Nouns ending in *io, ia*, generally do not admit the termination, and express the diminutive by translating the adjective; as, The little Claudius, *El pequeño Claudio*, or *El niño Claudio*. Sometimes they drop the last two vowels and add the regular termination; as, *Julia*, *Julita*; *indio*, *indito*. When the letter *n* precedes the said last syllables *io, ia*, it is generally changed into *ñ*; as, *Antonio*, *Antoñito*.

## EXERCISES.

18.

Have you these or those billets?—I have neither these nor those.—Have you the horses of the Spaniards or those of the English?—I have those of the English, but I have not those of the Spaniards.—Which oxen have you?—I have those of the foreigners.—Have you the chests which I have?—I have not those which you have, but those which your brother has.—Has your brother your biscuits or mine?—He has neither yours nor mine.—Which biscuits has he?—He has his own.—Which horses has your friend?—He has those which I have.—Has your friend my books or his?—He has neither yours nor his; but he has those of the captain.—Have I your waistcoats or those of the tailors?—You have neither these nor those.—Have I our asses?—You have not ours, but those of our neighbors.—Have you the birds of the sailors?—I have not their birds, but their fine sticks.—Which caps has your boy?—He has mine.—Have I my shoes or those of the shoemakers?—You have not yours, but theirs, (those of the shoemakers.)

19.

Which paper has the man?—He has ours.—Has he our coffee?—He has it not.—Have you our bags or those of the strangers?—I have not yours, but theirs.—Has your carpenter our hammers or those of our friends?—He has neither ours nor those of our friends.—Which nails has he?—He has his good iron nails.—Has any one the ships of the English?—No one has those of the English, but some one has those of the French.—Who has the cook's chickens?—Nobody has his chickens, but somebody has his mutton.—Who has his cheese?—His boy has it.—Who has my old gun?—The sailor has it.—Have I that peasant's bag?—You have not his bag, but his corn.—Which guns has the Englishman?—He has those which you have.—Which umbrellas has the Frenchman?—He has those which his friend has.—Has he our books?—He has not ours, but those which his neighbor has.—Is the merchant's boy hungry?—He is not hungry, but thirsty.—Is your friend cold or warm?—He is neither cold nor warm.—Is he afraid?—He is not afraid, but ashamed.—Has the young man the sticks

of our servants?—He has not their sticks, but their soap.—Which pencils has he?—He has those of his old merchants.—Have you any thing good or bad?—I have neither any thing good nor bad, but something fine.—What have you fine?—I have our cooks' fine wine.—Have you not their fine mutton?—No, Sir, I have it not.

ELEVENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Undécima.*

The comb	El peine.
The glass.	El vidrio, (a factitious substance.)
The glass, (tumbler.)	El vaso.
Have you my small combs?	¿ Tiene V. mis peines chiquitos? (or peñecitos?)
I have them.	Yo los tengo.

*Them.* | *Los.*

*Obs. A.* *Los* is a pronoun when it is governed by a verb before which it is placed; but when *los* is an article, it comes before a substantive.

Has he my fine glasses?	¿ Tiene él mis hermosos vasos?
He has them.	Él los tiene.
Have I them?	¿ Los tengo yo?
You have them.	V. los tiene.
You have them not.	V. no los tiene.
Has the man my pretty combs?	¿ Tiene el hombre mis bonitos peines?
He has them not.	Él no los tiene.
Has the boy them?	¿ Los tiene el muchacho?
The men have them.	Los hombres los tienen.
Have the men them?	¿ Los tienen los hombres?

*They.* | *Ellos.*

They have them.	Ellos los tienen.
They have them not.	Ellos no los tienen.
Who has them?	¿ Quien los tiene?

The Germans.	Los Alemanes.
The Turks.	Los Turcos.
The Germans have them.	Los Alemanes los tienen.
The Italians.	Los Italianos.
The Spaniards.	Los Españoles.

*Some or any.* |

*Obs. B.* *Some* and *any*, used in an unlimited sense, are not translated, particularly when they are not followed by a noun; but the noun which is

understood in English is sometimes expressed in Spanish, or, what is more usual, we give another form to the sentence, by merely using the words—Yes, sir, *Si, señor*; No, sir, *No, señor*, either with or without the verb.

Have you any wine?	¿ Tiene V. vino?
I have some, (wine understood.)	Tengo vino.
	Si, tengo.
	Si, señor.
I have not any, (wine understood.)	No tengo vino.
	No tengo.
	No, señor.
Will you send for wine?	¿ Quiere V. enviar por vino?
I will send for some, (wine understood.)	Yo quiero enviar por vino.
	Si, quiero.
	Si, señor.
I will not send for any, (wine understood.)	No quiero enviar por vino.
	No quiero.
	No, señor.

*Some*, meaning *a little*, is expressed and translated by *un poco*.

I have some, (a little.)	Yo tengo un poco.
Some or any wine.	† Vino.
Some or any bread.	† Pan.
Some or any tea.	† Té.
Some or any buttons.	† Botones.
Some or any knives.	† Cuchillos.
Some or any men.	† Hombres.

Have you any wine?	† ¿ Tiene V. vino?
I have some wine.	† Yo tengo vino, or
	Tengo un poco.
Has this man any cloth?	† ¿ Tiene paño este hombre?
He has some cloth.	† Él tiene paño.
Has he any books?	† ¿ Tiene él libros?
He has some books.	† Él tiene libros, or
	Tiene algunos libros.
Have you any money?	† ¿ Tiene V. dinero?
I have some money.	† Yo tengo dinero, or
	Tengo un poco de dinero.

*No. Not any.* |

I have no wine.	Yo no tengo vino.
He has not any money.	Él no tiene dinero.
You have no books.	V. no tiene libros.
They have not any friends.	Ellos no tienen amigos.

*No.* (In a general indefinite sense.)

Some.	<i>Un poco</i> , (a small quantity.)
Some. Any.	<i>Alguno</i> . ( <i>Algun</i> , before a noun masculine singular.)
Some. Ones	
	<i>Algunos</i> .

Obs. C. *Alguno*, *Algun*, and *Algunos* are used in a limited sense.

Has he any paper?	¿ Tiene (él) algun papel?
Have you any good paper?	¿ Tiene V. algun buen papel?
Have I any?	¿ Tengo yo alguno?
Have you any good?	¿ Tiene V. alguno bueno?

No. Not any. None.	<i>No</i> . <i>Ninguno</i> . ( <i>Ningun</i> , before a noun masculine singular.) <i>Ningunos</i> .

Obs. D. *Ninguno*, *Ningun*, and *Ningunos*, are used in a limited sense.

He has not any paper.	(Él) no tiene ningun papel, or Ningun papel tiene. (See Obs. B, Lesson III.)
He has not any good paper.	
He has not any.	(Él) no tiene ningun buen papel, or Ningun buen papel tiene.
I have none.	
He has not any good.	Ninguno tiene, or No tiene ninguno.
He has none good.	
	Ninguno tengo, ( <i>pl.</i> ningunos tengo.) No tiene ningunó bueno, or No tiene ningunos buenos.
	Ninguno bueno tiene, or Ningunos buenos tiene.

Have you any paper?	¿ Tiene Vm. algun papel?
I have some.	Tengo alguno, (or un poco.)
I have some good.	Tengo alguno bueno.

Some old wine.	Vino añejo.
Some bad cheese	Queso malo.

Obs. E. When *malo* is before a noun of person it means wicked.

Any excellent coffee.	Excelente café.	ex.—x.
The painter.	El pintor.	
The picture.	El cuadro.	
The picture, (likeness.)	El retrato.	
The painter has some pictures.	El pintor tiene algunos cuadros.	

## EXERCISES.

20.

Have you my fine glasses?—I have them.—Have you the fine horses of the English?—I have them not.—Which sticks have you?—I have those of the foreigners.—Who has my small combs?—My boys have them.—Which knives have you?—I have those of your friends.—Have I your good guns?—You have them not, but your friends have them.—Have you my pretty pictures, or those of my brothers?—I have neither yours nor your brothers', but my own.—Which ships have the Germans?—The Germans have no ships.—Have the sailors our fine mattresses?—They have them not.—Have the cooks them?—They have them.—Has the captain your pretty books?—He has them not.—Have I them?—You have them. You have them not.—Has the Italian them?—He has them.—Have the Turks our fine guns?—They have them not.—Have the Spaniards them?—They have them.—Has the German the pretty umbrellas of the Spaniards?—He has them.—Has he them?—Yes, Sir, he has them.—Has the Italian our pretty gloves?—He has them not.—Who has them?—The Turk has them.—Has the tailor our waistcoats or those of our friends?—He has neither the latter nor the former.—Which caps has he?—He has those which the Turks have.—Which dogs have you?—I have those which my neighbors have.

21.

Have you any woods?—I have some woods.—Has your brother any soap?—He has no soap.—Have I any mutton?—You have no mutton, but you have some cheese.—Have your friends any money?—They have some money.—Have they any tea?—They have no tea, but they have some excellent coffee.—Have I any soap?—You have no soap, but you have some coal.—Has the merchant any cloth?—He has no cloth, but some pretty shoes.—Have the English any gold?—They have no gold, but they have some excellent iron.—Have you any good coffee?—I have no good coffee, but some excellent wine.—Has the merchant any good books?—He has some good books.—Has the young man any tea?—He has no tea, but some excellent chocolate.—Have the French any good gloves?—They have some excellent gloves.—Have they any birds?—They have no birds, but they have some pretty pictures.—Who has the fine knives of the English?—Their friends have them.—Who has the good biscuits of the bakers?—The sailors of our captains have them.—Have they our ships?—Yes, Sir, they have them.—What have the Italians?—They have some beautiful pictures.—What have the Spaniards?—They have some fine asses.—What have the Germans?—They have some excellent corn.

## 22.

Have you any friends?—I have some friends.—Have your friends any coal?—They have some.—Have the shoemakers any good shoes?—They have no good shoes, but they have some excellent leather.—Have the tailors any good waistcoats?—They have no good waistcoats, but some excellent cloth.—Has the painter any umbrellas?—He has no umbrellas, but he has some beautiful pictures.—Has he the pictures of the French or those of the Italians?—He has neither the latter nor the former.—Which ones has he?—He has those of his good friends.—Have the Russians (*los Rusos*) any thing good?—They have something good.—What have they good?—They have some good oxen.—Has any one my small combs?—No one has them.—Who has the peasants' fine chickens?—Your cooks have them.—What have the bakers?—They have some excellent bread.—Have your friends any old wine?—They have no old wine, but some good coffee.—Has anybody your golden candlesticks?—Nobody has them.

TWELFTH LESSON.—*Leccion Duodécima. duo.*—6.

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

*A or an, or one.*  
*Of a, an, from a, an.*  
*To a, an, at a, an.*

A man.  
A book.  
A stick, (of wood.)  
A stick, (a cane.)  
Of a boy.  
Of a good sailor.  
A small knife.  
A large cap.

One.  
Two.  
Three.

Have you any books?  
Yes, Sir, I have one.  
Have you a glass?  
I have no glass.  
I have one.  
Have you a good horse?  
I have a good horse.

*Un.*

*De un.*

*A' un.*

Un hombre.  
Un libro.  
Un palo.  
Un baston.  
De un muchacho.  
De un buen marinero.  
Un cuchillo pequeño.  
Un cuchillito.  
Un gorro grande.

Uno.

Dos.

Tres.

} Numeral adjectives.

¿ Tiene V. algunos libros?  
Si, señor, yo tengo uno.  
¿ Tiene V. un vaso?  
Yo no tengo vaso.  
Yo tengo uno.  
¿ Tiene V. un buen caballo?  
Yo tengo un buen caballo.

Have you any good horses?  
I have two good ones.  
Have you two good horses?  
Yes, Sir, I have two good ones.

Four.

Five.

Have you five horses?  
I have none, Sir.  
Have you a small lion?  
I have one.  
Have you any good shoes?  
I have some good.  
I have some bad ones.

Has your brother a friend?

He has a good one.  
Has he one?  
He has one.  
He has two good ones  
He has two of them.  
Have you five good dogs?  
I have three good and two bad ones.  
Who has a pretty umbrella?  
My brother has one.  
The hatter.

¿ Tiene V. buenos caballos?  
Tengo dos buenos.  
¿ Tiene V. dos buenos caballos?  
Si, señor, tengo dos buenos.

Cuatro.

Cinco.

¿ Tiene V. cinco caballos?  
Ninguno tengo, señor.  
¿ Tiene V. un leoncito?  
Tengo uno.  
¿ Tiene V. buenos zapatos?  
Tengo algunos buenos.  
Tengo algunos malos.

¿ Tiene algun amigo su hermano de V.?

Tiene uno bueno.  
¿ Tiene uno?  
(Él) tiene uno.  
Tiene dos buenos.  
† Él tiene dos.  
¿ Tiene V. cinco buenos perros?  
† Yo tengo tres buenos y dos malos.  
¿ Quien tiene un bonito paraguas?  
Mi hermano tiene uno.  
El sombrerero.

## EXERCISES.

## 23.

Have you any wine?—I have some.—Have you any coffee?—I have not any.—Have you any good wine?—I have some good.—Have you any good cloth?—I have no good cloth, but I have some good paper.—Have I any good sugar?—You have not any good.—Has the man any good paper?—He has some.—Has he any good cheese?—He has not any.—Has the American (*el Americano*) any money?—He has some.—Have the French any cheese?—They have not any.—Have the English any good wine?—They have no good wine, but they have some excellent tea.—Who has some good soap?—The merchant has some.—Who has some good bread?—The baker has some.—Has the foreigner any woods?—He has some.—Has he any coal?—He has not any.—What rice have you?—I have some good.—What hay has the horse?—He has some good.—What leather has the shoemaker?—He has some excellent.—Have

you any nails?—I have not any.—Who has some nails?—The merchant has some.—Have I any shoes?—You have some shoes.—Have I any hats?—You have no hats.—Has your friend any pretty knives?—He has some pretty ones.—Has he any good oxen?—He has not any good ones.—Have the Italians any fine horses?—They have not any fine ones.—Who has some fine asses?—The Spaniards have some.

## 24.

Has the captain any good sailors?—He has some good ones.—Have the sailors any good mattresses?—They have not any good ones.—Who has some good biscuits?—The baker of our good neighbor has some.—Has he any bread?—He has not any.—Who has some beautiful hats?—The French have some.—Who has some excellent iron nails?—The carpenter has some.—Has he any hammers?—He has some.—What hammers has he?—He has some iron ones.—What is the matter with your brother?—Nothing is the matter with him.—Is he cold?—He is neither cold nor warm.—Is he afraid?—He is not afraid.—Is he ashamed?—He is not ashamed.—What is the matter with him?—He is hungry.—Who has some beautiful gloves?—I have some.—Who has some fine pictures?—The Italians have some.—Have the painters any fine gardens?—They have some fine ones.—Has the hatter good or bad hats?—He has some good ones.—Has the carpenter good or bad nails?—He has some good.—Who has some pretty caps?—The boys of our merchants have some.—Have they any birds?—They have not any.—Who has some?—My servant has some.—Has your servant any sticks?—He has not any.—Who has some?—The servants of my neighbor have some.

## 25.

Have you a pencil?—I have one.—Has your boy a good book?—He has a good one.—Has the German a good ship?—He has none.—Has your tailor a good coat?—He has a good one. He has two good ones. He has three good ones.—Has the captain a fine dog?—He has two of them.—Have your friends two fine horses?—They have four.—Has the young man a good or a bad hat?—He has no good one. He has a bad one.—Have you a cork?—I have none.—Have I a friend?—You have a good one. You have two good friends.—Has the carpenter an iron nail?—He has six iron nails. He has six good ones and seven bad ones.—Who has good tea?—Our cook has some.—Who has five good horses?—Our neighbor has six.—Has the peasant any corn?—He has some.—Has he any guns?—He has not any.—Who has some good friends?—The Turks have some.—Have they

any money?—They have not any.—Who has their money?—Their friends have it.—Are their friends thirsty?—They are not thirsty, but hungry.—Has your servant a good dog?—He has one.—Has he this or that nail?—He has neither this nor that.—Have the peasants these or those bags?—They have neither these nor those.—Which bags have they?—They have their own.—Have you a good servant?—I have a good one.—Who has a good chest?—My brother has one.—Has he a leather or an iron chest?—He has an iron one.

THIRTEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima tercia.*

<i>How much?</i>	¿ Cuanto?
<i>How many?</i>	¿ Cuantos?
How much bread have you?	¿ Cuanto pan tiene V.?
How much money?	¿ Cuanto dinero?
How many knives?	¿ Cuantos cuchillos?
How many men?	¿ Cuantos hombres?
How many friends?	¿ Cuantos amigos?

*Only.*  
*But.*

I have but one friend.  
I have but one.  
I have but one good gun.  
I have but one good one.  
The book is not mine, but yours.  
You have but one good one.  
How many horses has your brother?

He has but one  
He has but two good ones.

*Much.*  
*Many.*  
*A good deal, very much.*

Much bread.  
Many men.  
A good deal of good bread.  
Have you much money?  
I have a good deal.  
Have you much good wine?  
I have a good deal.

*Solo.*  
*Solamente.*  
*No (v) sino.*  
*No (v) mas que.*

Solo tengo un amigo.  
Tengo uno solamente.  
No tengo mas que un buen fusil.  
(Yo) tengo solamente uno bueno.  
El libro no es mio sino de V.  
V. no tiene mas que uno bueno.  
¿ Cuantos caballos tiene su hermano de V.?  
No tiene mas que uno.  
Él tiene solamente dos buenos.

*Mucho.*  
*Muchos.*  
*Muchísimo. Muchísimos, (pl.)*

Mucho pan.  
Muchos hombres.  
Muchísimo pan bueno.  
¿ Tiene V. mucho dinero?  
Tengo muchísimo.  
¿ Tiene V. mucho vino bueno?  
Tengo muchísimo.

<i>Too much.</i>		<i>Demasiado, sobrado.</i>
<i>Too many.</i>		<i>Demasiados, sobrados.</i>
You have too much wine.		V. tiene demasiado vino.
You have too many books.		V. tiene demasiados libros.
<i>Enough.</i>		<i>Bastante, bastantes.</i>
Enough money.		Bastante dinero.
Knives enough.		Bastantes cuchillos.
<i>Little, (in size.)</i>		<i>Pequeño.</i>
<i>Little,</i>	} Small in quantity or number.	<i>Poco, pocos.</i>
<i>Few,</i>		<i>Unos pocos, unos cuantos.</i>
<i>A little,</i>		<i>Un poco, (after a verb.)</i>
		<i>Un poco de, (before a noun.)</i>
A little room.		Un cuarto pequeño.
A little wine.		Un poco de vino.
Few friends.		Unos pocos amigos.
		Unos cuantos amigos.
<i>But little.</i>		<i>Solo — un poco.</i>
<i>Only a little.</i>		<i>Solamente un poco.</i>
		<i>Muy poco.</i>
		<i>Solo — pocos.</i>
<i>But few.</i>		<i>Solamente unos cuantos.</i>
		<i>Muy pocos.</i>
<i>Not much.</i>		<i>No — mucho.</i>
<i>Not many.</i>		<i>No — muchos.</i>
You have not much money.		V. no tiene mucho dinero.
We have few friends.		Nosotros tenemos pocos amigos.
<i>We:</i>		<i>Nosotros.</i>
We have.		(Nosotros) tenemos.
Have we?		¿Tenemos (nosotros)?
We have not.		(Nosotros) no tenemos.
<i>Obs.</i> The pronoun subject is almost always omitted in Spanish.		
<i>Courage.</i>		<i>Valor. (Ánimo.)</i>
Have we any vinegar?		¿Tenemos vinagre?
We have some.		Si tenemos, (or Tenemos un poco.)
We have not any.		No tenemos, (or Ninguno tenemos.)
They have but little courage.		† Tienen muy poco valor.
Have you a good deal of money?		¿Tiene V. muchísimo dinero?
I have but little of it.		Solo tengo un poco.
You have but little of it.		V. tiene solo un poco.
He has but little of it.		(Él) tiene solamente un poco
We have but a little of it.		Solo tenemos un poco.

Have you enough wine?		¿Tiene V. bastante vino?
I have but a little, but enough.		Solo tengo un poco; tengo solo el bastante.
Seven.		Siete.
Eight.		Ocho.
Nine.		Nueve.
Ten.		Diez.
And.		Y.
Some bread and meat.		† Pan y carne.
Have you any tea and coffee?		† ¿Tiene V. té y café?
The hatter.		El sombrerero.
The joiner.		El ensamblador.

## EXERCISES.

26.

How many friends have you?—I have two good friends.—Have you eight good trunks?—I have nine.—Has your servant three glasses?—He has only one good one.—Has the captain two good ships?—He has but two good ones.—How many shoes has the shoemaker?—He has only five.—How many guns has your brother?—He has only four.—Have you much bread?—I have a good deal.—Have the Spaniards much money?—They have but little.—Has your neighbor much coffee?—He has only a little.—Has the foreigner much corn?—He has a good deal.—What has the American (*el Americano*)?—He has much sugar.—What has the Russian (*el Ruso*)?—He has a great deal of ham.—Has the peasant much rice?—He has not any.—Has he much cheese?—He has but little.—What have we?—We have much bread, much wine, and many books.—Have we much money?—We have only a little, but enough.—Have you many brothers?—I have only one.—Have the French many friends?—They have but few.—Has our neighbor much hay?—He has enough.—Has the Italian much cheese?—He has a great deal.—Has this man courage?—He has none.—Has the painter's boy any pencils?—He has some.—How many hammers has the carpenter?—He has only one.

27.

Have you much paper?—I have but little.—Has the cook much mutton?—He has but little mutton, but he has a good deal of ham.—How many oxen has the German?—He has eight.—How many horses has he?—He has only four.—Who has a good many biscuits?—Our

sailors have a good many.—How many books have we?—We have only three pretty ones.—Have you too much cheese?—I have not enough.—Have our boys too many books?—They have too many.—Has our friend too much coffee?—He has only a little, but enough.—Who has a good deal of tea?—The peasants have a good deal.—Have they many gloves?—They have not any.—Has the cook enough sugar?—He has not enough.—Has he enough vinegar?—He has enough.—Have you much soap?—I have only a little.—Has the merchant much cloth?—He has a good deal.—Has our tailor many buttons?—He has a good many.—Has the painter many gardens?—He has not many.—How many (gardens) has he?—He has but two.—How many knives has the German?—He has three of them.—Has the captain any fine horses?—He has some fine ones, but his brother has none.—Have we any buttons?—We have a good many.—What buttons have we?—We have gold buttons.—What candlesticks have our friends?—They have gold candlesticks.—Have they gold nails?—They have some.

28.

Has the youth any pretty sticks?—He has no pretty sticks, but some beautiful birds.—What chickens has our cook?—He has some pretty chickens.—How many has he?—He has six.—Has the hatter any hats?—He has a good many.—Has the joiner much work?—He has not a great deal, but enough.—Have we the horses of the French, or those of the Germans?—We have neither these nor those.—Which horses have we?—We have our own.—Has the Turk my small combs?—He has them not.—Who has them?—Your boy has them.—Who has our looking-glasses?—The Italians have them.—Has the Frenchman this or that umbrella?—He has neither this nor that.—Has he the mattresses which we have?—He has not those which we have, but those which his friends have.—Is he ashamed?—He is not ashamed, but afraid.

FOURTEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima cuarta.*

<i>A few.</i>	{	<i>Algunos.</i>
		<i>Unos.</i>
		<i>Unos pocos.</i>
		<i>Unos cuantos.</i>
A few books.	{	Algunos libros, (or unos libros.)
Have you a few books?		¿ Tiene V. algunos libros?
I have a few.	{	Yo tengo algunos.
You have a few.		Tengo unos cuantos.
He has a few.	{	V. tiene algunos.
		Él tiene algunos.

*But a few.*

I have but a few.

You have but a few books.  
He has but a few farthings.  
I have but a few.  
You have but a few.  
He has but a few.

One, or a farthing.	PLURAL. Farthings.	{	Un cuarto.	PLURAL. Cuartos.
			Un real.	
One, or a shilling.	Shillings.	{	Un peso.	Pesos.
			Un duro.	Duros.

*Other.**Another.*

Have you another horse?  
I have another.

No other horse.  
I have no other horse.  
I have no other.

*Some other.**Any other.*

Have you any other horses?

I have some others.

I have no others.

The arm.  
The heart.  
The foot.  
The writing.  
The volume.

*Solo (v) algunos.*  
*Solamente algunos.*  
*Solo unos cuantos.*  
*Solamente unos cuantos.*  
Solo tengo algunos, (or unos cuantos.)  
(Yo) tengo solamente algunos.  
No tengo mas que algunos.  
V. tiene solamente algunos libros.  
Él tiene solamente algunos cuartos.  
No tengo mas que algunos.  
V. no tiene mas que algunos.  
Él no tiene mas que algunos.

*Otro.*

¿ Tiene V. otro caballo?  
Yo tengo otro.

Ningun otro caballo.  
No tengo otro caballo.  
No tengo otro.

*Otro.*  
*Otros.*  
*Algun otro.*  
*Algunos otros.*

¿ Tiene V. otros caballos?  
¿ Tiene V. algunos otros caballos?  
Yo tengo otros.  
Yo tengo algunos otros.  
Yo no tengo otros.  
No tengo ningunos otros.

El brazo.  
El corazon.  
El pié.  
El escrito.  
El tomo.  
El volúmen.

No other.	{ No (v) otro.
	{ No (v) ningun otro.
Not any other.	{ No (v) otros.
	{ No (v) ningunos otros.
	{ Ni el uno ni el otro.
	{ Ni uno ni otro.
Neither the one nor the other.	{ Ni los unos ni los otros.
	{ Ni unos ni otros.

What day of the month is it?	{ † ¿ Que día del mes tenemos?
	{ † ¿ Que día es hoy?
(It is) the first.	El primero.
(It is) the second.	† El dos.
(It is) the third.	† El tres.
What day of the month is this?	† ¿ Á cuantos estamos?
(It is) the eleventh.	† Á once.

*Obs.* Except the first day of the month, all the other days are expressed by a cardinal number preceded by the article.

Which volume have you?	¿ Que tomo tiene V.?
I have the fourth.	Yo tengo el cuarto.
	SINGULAR. PLURAL.
The first.	{ El primero. } Los primeros.
The second.	{ El primer. <sup>1</sup> } Los segundos.
The third.	{ El tercero. } Los terceros.
The fourth.	{ El cuarto. } Los cuartos.
The fifth.	{ El quinto. } Los quintos.
The sixth.	{ El sexto. } Los sextos.
The seventh.	{ El séptimo. } Los séptimos.
The eighth.	{ El octavo. } Los octavos.
The ninth.	{ El nono. } Los nonos.
	{ El noveno. } Los novenos.
The tenth.	{ El décimo. } Los décimos.
The eleventh.	{ El undécimo. } Los undécimos.
The twentieth.	{ El vigésimo. } Los vigésimos.
The thirtieth.	{ El trigésimo. } Los trigésimos. <sup>2</sup>
Have you the first or second book?	¿ Tiene V. el primero ó el segundo libro?

<sup>1</sup> *Primero* and *tercero* lose the *o* before a noun. Ex.—*El primer tomo; el tercer tomo.*

<sup>2</sup> Henceforth the learner should write the date before his task. Ex.—*Nueva-York, Setiembre veinte, de mil ochocientos cuarenta y siete; New York, September 20th, 1847*

Which volumes have you?	¿ Que tomos tiene V.?
I have the two first ones.	† Yo tengo los dos primeros.
The twelfth.	El duodécimo.
The thirteenth.	El décimo tercio.
	But. Pero.
The American.	El Americano, (pl.) los Americanos.
The Russian.	El Ruso, (pl.) los Rusos.

## EXERCISES.

29.

Have you many knives?—I have a few.—Have you many pencils?—I have only a few.—Has the painter's friend many looking-glasses?—He has only a few.—Has your boy a few farthings?—He has a few.—Have you a few farthings?—We have a few.—How many shillings have you?—I have ten.—How many shillings has the Spaniard?—He has not many, he has only five.—Who has the beautiful glasses of the Italians?—We have them.—Have the English many ships?—They have a good many.—Have the Italians many horses?—They have not many horses, but a good many asses.—What have the Germans?—They have many dollars.—How many dollars have they?—They have eleven.—Have we the umbrellas of the Spaniards?—We have them not, but the Americans have them.—Have you much coffee?—I have only a little, but enough.—Has the Frenchman many shillings?—He has only a few, but he has enough.—Has your servant many farthings?—He has no farthings, but shillings enough.

30.

Have the Russians paper?—They have but little paper, but a good deal of iron.—Have the Turks much wine?—They have not much wine, but a good deal of coffee.—Who has a good deal of dollars?—The Germans (have a good deal.)—Have you no other gun?—I have no other.—Have we any other cheese?—We have some other.—Have I no other gun?—You have another.—Has our neighbor no other horse?—He has no other.—Has your brother no other friends?—He has some others.—Have the shoemakers no other shoes?—They have no others.—How many gloves have you?—I have only two.—Have you any other biscuits?—I have no other.—How many arms has this man?—He has only one, the other is of cork.—What heart has your boy?—He has a good heart.—Have you no other servant?—I have another.—Has your friend no other birds?—He has some others.—How many other birds has he?—He has six others.—How many gardens have you?—I have only one, but my friend has two of them.



31.

Which volume have you?—I have the first.—Have you the second volume?—I have it.—Have you the third or fourth book?—I have neither the former nor the latter.—Have we the fifth or sixth volume?—We have the fifth, but we have not the sixth volume.—Which volumes has your friend?—He has the seventh (volume.)—What day of the month is it?—It is the eighth.—Is it not the eleventh?—No, Sir, it is the tenth.—Who has our dollars?—The Russians have them.—Have they our gold?—They have it not.—Has the youth much money?—He has not much money, but much courage.—Have you the nails of the carpenters or those of the joiners?—I have neither those of the carpenters nor those of the joiners, but those of my merchants.—Has the Italian a few farthings?—He has a few.—Has he a few shillings?—He has five of them.—Have you another stick?—I have another.—What other stick have you?—That of my brother.—Have you a few other candlesticks?—We have a few.—Has your boy another hat?—He has another.

FIFTEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima quinta.*

<i>Both.</i>	{ <i>Ambos.</i>
	{ <i>Uno y otro.</i>
<i>The one and the other.</i>	{ <i>El uno y el otro.</i>
	{ <i>Los unos y los otros.</i> (Plur.)
<i>Neither the one nor the other.</i>	<i>Ni el uno ni el otro.</i>
Have you the first or the second volume of my dictionary?	¿ Tiene V. el primero ó el segundo tomo de mi diccionario?
I have both.	Tengo ámbos.
Have you my book or my paper?	¿ Tiene V. mi libro ó mi papel?
I have neither the one nor the other.	Yo no tengo ni el uno ni el otro.
Has my brother my gloves or his own?	¿ Tiene mi hermano mis guantes ó los suyos?
He has both yours and his.	† Él tiene ámbos.
Has he my books or those of the Spaniards?	¿ Tiene él mis libros ó los de los Españoles?
He has neither the one nor the other.	Él no tiene ni los unos ni los otros.

The Scotchman.  
The Irishman.  
The Dutchman.  
The Russian.

El Escocés.  
El Irlandés.  
El Holandés.  
El Ruso.

<i>Some more.</i>	{ <i>Mas.</i> <i>Algun.</i> † <i>Todavía.</i> <i>Aun.</i> }	In a general sense.
<i>Any more.</i>		
<i>Some more.</i>	{ <i>Todavía mas.</i> <i>Aun mas.</i> <i>Algunos mas.</i> <i>Todavía algunos.</i> }	In a limited sense.
<i>Any more.</i>		
<i>A few more.</i>		
Some more wine.	{ <i>Mas vino.</i>	{ <i>Todavía vino, (or algun vino.)</i>
Some more money.	{ <i>Mas dinero.</i>	{ <i>Aun dinero, (or algun dinero.)</i>
A few more buttons.	{ <i>Algunos botones mas.</i>	{ <i>Todavía algunos botones.</i>

Have you any more wine?  
I have some more wine.  
I have some more.  
Has he any more money?  
He has some more.  
Have I any more books?  
You have some more.

¿ Tiene V. todavía mas vino?  
Tengo todavía mas vino.  
† Todavía tengo, (or aun tengo.)  
¿ Tiene él mas dinero?  
Tiene alguno.  
¿ Tengo yo mas libros?  
V. tiene algunos mas.

*Not any more, no more.*  
*Much more.*  
*Many more.*

I have no more bread.  
He has no more money.  
Have you any more wine?  
I have no more.  
We have no more.  
Has he any more vinegar?  
He has no more.  
We have no more books.  
He has no more dogs.  
He has no more.

*No (v) mas.*  
*Mucho mas.*  
*Muchos mas.*  
Yo no tengo mas pan.  
Él no tiene mas dinero.  
¿ Tiene V. aun mas vino?  
No tengo mas.  
No tenemos mas.  
¿ Tiene todavía vinagre?  
No tiene mas.  
Nosotros no tenemos mas libros.  
Él no tiene mas perros.  
No tiene mas.

*Not much more.*  
*Not many more.*

Have you much more wine?  
I have not much more.  
Have you many more books?  
I have not many more.

*No (v) mucho mas.*  
*No (v) muchos mas.*  
¿ Tiene V. mucho mas vino?  
(Yo) no tengo mucho mas.  
¿ Tiene Vm. muchos mas libros?  
No tengo muchos mas.

One more book.	† Otro libro mas.
One more good book.	† Otro buen libro mas.
Four more books.	† Otros cuatro libros mas.
A few more books.	Algunos libros mas.
Have you a few dollars more?	¿ Tiene V. algunos pesos mas ?
I have a few more.	(Yo) tengo algunos mas.
Have I a few farthings more?	¿ Tengo yo algunos cuartos mas ?
You have a few more.	V. tiene algunos mas.
We have a few more.	(Nosotros) tenemos algunos mas.
They have a few more.	Ellos tienen algunos mas.
Tome, volume.	Tomo, volúmen.

## EXERCISES.

32.

Which volume of his dictionary have you?—I have the first.—How many tomes has it?—It has two.—Have you my dictionary or my brother's?—I have both.—Has the foreigner my comb or my knife?—He has both.—Have you my bread or my cheese?—I have neither the one nor the other.—Has the Dutchman my glass or that of my friend?—He has neither the one nor the other.—Has the Irishman our horses or our chests?—He has both.—Has the Scotchman our shoes or our caps?—He has neither the one nor the other.—What has he?—He has his good iron guns.—Have the Dutch our ships or those of the Spaniards?—They have neither the one nor the other.—Which ships have they?—They have their own.—Have we any more hay?—We have some more.—Has our merchant any more paper?—He has some more.—Has your friend any more money?—He has not any more.—Has he any more nails?—He has some more.—Have you any more coffee?—We have no more coffee; but we have some more chocolate.—Has the Dutchman any more sugar?—He has no more sugar; but he has some more tea.—Has the painter any more pictures?—He has no more pictures; but he has some more pencils.—Have the sailors any more biscuits?—They have not any more.—Have your boys any more books?—They have not any more.—Has the young man any more friends?—He has no more.

33.

Has our cook much more ham?—He has not much more.—Has he many more chickens?—He has not many more.—Has the peasant much more hay?—He has not much more hay; but he has a great deal more wine.—Have the French many more horses?—They have not many more.—Have you much more paper?—I have much more.—Have we many more looking-glasses?—We have many more.—

Have you one more book?—I have one more.—Have our neighbors one more garden?—They have one more.—Has our friend one more umbrella?—He has no more.—Have the Scotch a few more books?—They have a few more.—Has the tailor a few more buttons?—He has not any more.—Has your carpenter a few more nails?—He has no more nails; but he has a few sticks more.—Have the Spaniards a few farthings more?—They have a few more.—Has the German a few more oxen?—He has a few more.—Have you a few more shillings?—I have no more shillings; but I have a few more dollars.—What have you more?—We have a few more ships and a few more good sailors.—Have I a little more money?—You have a little more.—Have you any more courage?—I have no more.—Have you much more vinegar?—I have not much more; but my brother has a great deal more.

34.

Has he sugar enough?—He has not enough.—Have we dollars enough?—We have not enough.—Has the joiner iron enough?—He has enough.—Has he hammers enough?—He has enough.—Have you rice enough?—We have not rice enough; but we have enough sugar.—Have you many more gloves?—I have not many more.—Has the Russian another ship?—He has another.—Has he another bag?—He has no other.—What day of the month is it?—It is the sixth.—How many friends have you?—I have but one good friend.—Has the peasant too much bread?—He has not enough.—Has he much money?—He has but little money, but he has enough hay.—Have we the cloth or the cotton caps of the Americans?—We have neither their cloth nor their cotton caps.—Have you any more bread?—I have no more.—Have you any more oxen?—I have not any more.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.—*Lección Décima sexta.*

Several.	Varios, (algunos, or muchos.)
Several men.	Varios hombres.
Several children.	Algunos niños.
Several knives.	Algunos cuchillos.
The father.	El padre.
The son.	El hijo.
The child.	El niño.
The cake.	El bollo.
Tea.	Té.

<i>As much.</i>	<i>Tanto.</i>
<i>As many.</i>	<i>Tantos.</i>
<i>As much (n) as</i>	<i>Tanto (n) como.</i>
<i>As many (n) as.</i>	<i>Tantos (n) como.</i>
As much bread as wine.	Tanto pan como vino.
As many men as children.	Tantos hombres como niños.
Have you as much gold as lead?	¿Tiene V. tanto oro como plomo?
I have as much of this as of that.	Tengo tanto de este como de aquel.
I have as much of the former as of the latter.	Tengo tanto de aquel como de este.
I have as much of the one as of the other.	Tengo tanto del uno como del otro.
Have you as many shoes as pantaloons?	¿Tiene V. tantos zapatos como pantalones?
I have as many of these as of those.	Tengo tantos de estos como de aquellos.
I have as many of the latter as of the former.	Tengo tantos de estos como de aquellos.
<i>Quite (or just) as much.</i>	<i>Tanto, justamente tanto.</i>
<i>Quite (or just) as many.</i>	<i>Tantos, justamente tantos.</i>
I have quite as much of this as of that.	Tengo tanto de este como de aquel.
Quite as much of the one as of the other.	Tanto del uno como del otro.
Quite as many of those as of these.	Tantos de aquellos como de estos.
Quite as many of the one as of the other.	Tantos de los unos como de los otros.
An enemy, enemies.	Un enemigo, enemigos.
The finger.	El dedo.
The eye.	El ojo.
<i>More.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>
<i>More (n) than.</i>	<i>Mas (n) que.</i>
<i>Than.</i>	<i>Que.</i>
More bread than wine.	Mas pan que vino.
More knives than forks.	Mas cuchillos que tenedores.
More of this than of that.	Mas de este que de aquel.
More of the one than of the other.	Mas del uno que del otro.
More of these than of those.	Mas de estos que de aquellos.
More of the ones than of the others.	Mas de los unos que de los otros.
I have more of your sugar than of mine.	Tengo mas del azúcar de V. que del mio.

He has more of our books than of his own. (Él) tiene mas de nuestros libros que de los suyos.

<i>Less—Fewer.</i>	<i>Ménos.</i>
<i>Less (n) than.</i>	} <i>Ménos (n) que.</i>
<i>Fewer (n) than.</i>	
Fewer—less than I.	Ménos que yo.
Fewer—less than he.	Ménos que él.
Fewer—less than we.	Ménos que nosotros.
Fewer—less than you.	Ménos que vosotros.
Fewer—less than you.	Ménos que V., (or VV.)
Fewer—less than they.	Ménos que ellos.
As much as I	Tanto como yo.
As much as he.	Tanto como él.
As much as we.	Tanto como nosotros.
As much as you.	Tanto como vosotros, (or vos.)
As much as you.	Tanto como V., (or VV.)
As much as they.	Tanto como ellos.

Coat, (or garment.)	Vestido.
A gun, (a piece of artillery.)	Un cañon.
A tooth.	Un diente.
Have you as much of your wine as of mine?	¿Tiene V. tanto de su vino como del mio?
I have quite as much of yours as of mine.	Tengo tanto del de V. como del mio.

## EXERCISES.

35.

Have you a horse?—I have several.—Who has my good cakes?—Several men have them.—Has your friend a child?—He has several.—Have you as much coffee as tea?—I have as much of the one as of the other.—Has this man a son?—He has several.—How many sons has he?—He has four.—How many children have our friends?—They have many; they have ten of them.—Have we as much bread as wine?—You have as much of the one as of the other.—Has this man as many friends as enemies?—He has as many of the one as of the other.—Have we as many shoes as coats?—We have as many of the one as of the other.—Has your father as much gold as iron?—He has more of the latter than of the former.

36.

Have you as many guns as I?—I have just as many.—Has the foreigner as much courage as we?—He has quite as much.—Have we