

as much good as bad paper?—We have as much of the one as of the other.—Have your sons as many cakes as books?—They have more of the latter than of the former; more of the one than of the other.—How many teeth has this man?—He has but one.—How many fingers has he?—He has several.—How many guns have you?—I have only one, but my father has more than I; he has five.—Have my children as much courage as yours?—Yours have more than mine.—Have I as much money as you?—You have less than I.—Have you as many books as I?—I have fewer than you.—Have I as many enemies as your father?—You have fewer than he.—Have the French as many ships as we?—They have fewer than we.—Have we as many combs as they?—We have fewer than they.—Have we fewer knives than the children of our friends?—We have fewer than they.

## 37.

Who has fewer friends than we?—Nobody has fewer.—Have you as much of your wine as of mine?—I have as much of yours as of mine.—Have I as many of your books as of mine?—You have fewer of mine than of yours.—Has the Turk as much of your money as of his own?—He has less of his own than of ours.—Has our merchant fewer dogs than horses?—He has fewer of the latter than of the former; (fewer of the one than of the other.)—Has our cook as much bread as we?—He has as much of the one as of the other.—Has he as many chickens as birds?—He has more of the latter than of the former.

## 38.

Has the carpenter as many sticks as nails?—He has just as many of these as of those.—Have you more biscuits than glasses?—I have more of the latter than of the former.—Who has more soap than I?—My son has more.—Who has more pencils than you?—The painter has more.—Has he as many horses as I?—He has not so many horses as you; but he has more pictures.—Has the merchant fewer oxen than we?—He has fewer oxen than we, and we have less corn than he.—Have you another book?—I have another.—Has your son one more coat?—He has several more.—Have the Dutch as many gardens as we?—We have fewer than they. We have less bread and less wine than they. We have but little money, but enough bread, ham, cheese, and wine.—Have you as much courage as our neighbor's son?—I have just as much.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima séptima.*

## OF THE INFINITIVE.

There are in Spanish three conjugations, which are distinguished by the termination of the present of the infinitive, viz.:

1. The first has its infinitive terminated in *AR*; as:—  

Hablar,	to speak;
Comprar,	to buy;
Cortar,	to cut.
2. The second.....in *ER*; as:—  

Vender,	to sell;
Comer,	to eat, (to dine);
Beber,	to drink.
3. The third.....in *IR*; as:—  

Recibir,	to receive;
Dividir,	to divide;
Abrir,	to open.

Each verb we shall hereafter give will have the number of the conjugation to which it belongs marked after it. The verbs marked with an asterisk (\*) are irregular.

Fear.	Miedo de.
Shame.	Vergüenza de.
Right.	Razon de.
Time.	Tiempo de.
Courage.	Valor de, (para.)
A mind, (or a wish.)	Gana, (or deseo de.)
Wrong.	No tener razon de, (or hacer mal en.)
To work.	Trabajar l.
To speak.	Hablar l.
Have you a mind to work?	¿Tiene V. gana de trabajar?
I am ashamed to speak.	Tengo vergüenza de hablar.

To cut.	Cortar l.
To cut it.	Cortarle.
To cut them.	Cortarlos.
To cut some.	Cortar alguno.

*Obs. A.* When a pronoun object is governed by a verb in the infinitive, it is placed after the infinitive, and joined with it, so as to form a single word.

<i>Still.</i>	<i>Aun, (or Todavía.)</i>
Have you still a mind to buy it?	¿Tiene V. todavía deseo de comprarle?

Have you time to cut the bread ?	¿ Tiene V. tiempo de rebanar el pan ?
I have time to cut it.	Yo tengo tiempo de rebanarle.
Has he a mind to cut trees ?	¿ Tiene él gana de cortar árboles ?
He has a mind to cut some.	Tiene gana de cortar algunos.

To buy.	Comprar 1.
To buy some more.	Comprar algunos mas.
To buy one.	Comprar uno.
To buy two.	Comprar dos.
To buy one more.	† Comprar otro mas.
To buy two more.	Comprar dos mas.

To break, to tear.	Romper 2.
To pick up.	Alzar del suelo 1.
To mend.	Remendar * 1.
To repair.	Reparar 1.
	Componer * 2.
To look for, to seek.	Buscar 1.

Have you a mind to buy one more horse ?	¿ Tiene V. gana de comprar todavía otro caballo ?
I have a mind to buy one more.	Tengo gana de comprar otro mas.
Have you a mind to buy some books ?	¿ Tiene V. gana de comprar libros ?
I have a mind to buy some, but I have no money.	Tengo gana de comprar algunos, pero no tengo dinero.
Are you afraid to break the glasses ?	¿ Tiene V. miedo de romper los vasos ?
I am afraid to break them.	Tengo miedo de romperlos.
Has he time to work ?	¿ Tiene él tiempo de trabajar ?
	{ El tiene tiempo, pero no tiene gana de trabajar.
He has time, but no mind to work.	{ Él tiene tiempo, pero no tiene gana.
	{ Él tiene tiempo, pero no tiene gana de hacerlo, (to do it.)

*Obs. B.* To avoid the immediate repetition of a verb in the same mood or tense, it is more elegant to suppress it, or to make use of the verb *hacer* in its stead, as in the example.

To be right.	Tener razon de, (or hacer bien en)
Am I right in buying horses ?	¿ Tengo yo razon de comprar caballos.
To be wrong.	No tener razon de, (or hacer mal en.)
You are wrong in buying one.	{ V. no tiene razon de comprar uno.
	{ † V. hace mal en comprar uno.

*Obs. C.* When the present participle governed by *in*, stands for the infinitive governed by *of*, it is rendered in Spanish by the infinitive; then, "*in buying*," must be translated "*de comprar*."

You, (Plur.) | VV., (for *Ustedes*.) (See Less. I.)

## EXERCISES.

39.

Have you still a mind to buy my friend's horse ?—I have still a mind to buy it; but I have no more money.—Have you time to work ?—I have time, but no mind to work.—Has your brother time to cut some sticks ?—He has time to cut some.—Has he a mind to cut some bread ?—He has a mind to cut some, but he has no knife.—Have you time to cut some cheese ?—I have time to cut some.—Has he a desire to cut the tree ?—He has a desire to cut it, but he has no time.—Has the tailor time to cut the cloth ?—He has time to cut it.—Have I time to cut the trees ?—You have time to cut them.—Has the painter a mind to buy a horse ?—He has a mind to buy two.—Has your captain time to speak ?—He has time but no desire to speak.—Are you afraid to speak ?—I am not afraid, but I am ashamed to speak.—Am I right in buying a gun ?—You are right in buying one.—Is your friend right in buying a great ox ?—He is wrong in buying one.—Am I right in buying little oxen ?—You are right in buying one.

40.

Have you a desire to speak ?—I have a desire but I have not the courage to speak.—Have you the courage to cut your finger ?—I have not the courage to cut it.—Am I right in speaking ?—You are not wrong in speaking, but you are wrong in cutting my trees.—Has the son of your friend a desire to buy one more bird ?—He has a desire to buy one more.—Have you a desire to buy a few more horses ?—We have a desire to buy a few more, but we have no more money.—What has our tailor a mind to mend ?—He has a mind to mend our old coats.—Has the shoemaker time to mend our shoes ?—He has time, but he has no mind to mend them.—Who has a mind to mend our hats ?—The hatter has a mind to mend them.—Are you afraid to look for my horse ?—I am not afraid, but I have no time to look for it.—What have you a mind to buy ?—We have a mind to buy something good.—Have you a mind to break my nail ?—I have a mind to pick it up, but not to break it.

41.

Who has a mind to break our looking-glasses ?—Our enemy has a mind to break them.—Have the foreigners a mind to break our guns ?—They have a mind, but they have not the courage to break them.—

Who has a mind to buy my beautiful dog?—Nobody has a mind to buy it.—Have you a mind to buy my beautiful trunks, or those of the Frenchman?—I have a mind to buy yours, but not those of the Frenchman.—Which books has the Englishman a mind to buy?—He has a mind to buy that which you have, that which your son has, and that which mine has.—Which gloves have you a mind to seek?—I have a mind to seek yours, mine, and our children's.

42.

Which looking-glasses have the enemies a desire to break?—They have a desire to break those which you have, those which I have, and those which our children and our friends have.—Has your father a desire to buy these or those cakes?—He has a mind to buy these.—Am I right in picking up your canes?—You are right in picking them up.—Is the Italian right in seeking your hat?—He is wrong in seeking it.—Have you a mind to buy another ship?—I have a mind to buy another.—Has our enemy a mind to buy one more ship?—He has a mind to buy several more, but he is afraid to buy them.—Have you two horses?—I have only one, but I have a wish to buy one more.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima octava.*

To make.	} <i>Hacer</i> * 2.
To do.	
To be willing.	} <i>Querer</i> * 2.
To wish.	
Will you?	} ¿ <i>Quiere</i> V. ? ¿ <i>Quereis</i> vos ? ¿ <i>Quereis</i> vosotros ?
Are you willing?	
Do you wish?	
I will, I am willing, I wish.	
Will he? is he willing? does he wish?	¿ <i>Quiere</i> él?
He will, he is willing, he wishes.	Él <i>quiere</i> .
We will, we are willing, we wish.	Nosotros <i>queremos</i> .
You will, you are willing, you wish.	V. <i>quiere</i> , (plur., VV.) <i>quieren</i> , vosotros, or vos <i>quereis</i> .
They will, they are willing, they wish.	Ellos <i>quieren</i> .
Do you wish to make my fire?	¿ <i>Quiere</i> V. <i>hacer</i> mi fuego?
I am willing to make it.	Yo <i>quiero</i> <i>hacerle</i> .
I do not wish to make it.	Yo no <i>quiero</i> <i>hacerle</i> .
Does he wish to make it?	¿ <i>Quiere</i> él <i>hacerle</i> ?
He wishes to make it.	Él <i>quiere</i> <i>hacerle</i> .

Does he wish to buy your horse? | ¿ *Quiere* él *comprar* su caballo de V ?  
He wishes to buy it. | Él *quiere* *comprarle*.

To burn.	Quemar 1.
To warm.	Calentar * 1.
To tear.	Desgarrar 1. Despedazar 1.
The broth.	El caldo.
My fork.	Mi tenedor.

*Obs. A. Do, doth, does, and did*, in questions, in negative sentences, and when energetically used, must not be translated; they, however, point out the person and tense.

## TO BE—SER and ESTAR.

*To be* may be expressed in Spanish by *Ser* or *Estar*; but the meaning of these verbs being very different, the scholar must pay particular attention to the following rules, in order to use them properly:

*Ser* is used to express the qualities inherent, or essential to persons or things; the state of fixed mind; the materials of which a thing is made; the condition, employment, rank, trade, &c. of persons; the object, purpose, destination, &c. of persons or things.

*Estar* is employed to denote the accidental, or temporary qualities or affections of persons or things, and is followed in English by a present participle.

These rules will be more easily understood by these examples:

This man is good.	Este hombre <i>es</i> bueno.
This man is in good health.	Este hombre <i>está</i> bueno.
He was wicked during his youth.	Él <i>fué</i> malo en su juventud.
He was sick in his youth.	Él <i>estuvo</i> malo en su juventud.
Ink is black.	La tinta <i>es</i> negra.
This ink is whitish.	Esta tinta <i>está</i> blanca.
He is very tall.	Él <i>es</i> muy alto.
He is placed very high.	Él <i>está</i> muy alto.
His watch is gold.	Su reloj <i>es</i> de oro.
His watch is broken.	Su reloj <i>está</i> quebrado.
Is this wine good?	¿ <i>Es</i> bueno este vino ?

*To be*, followed by an active participle, is translated *Estar*; as,  
They are playing. | Ellos *están* jugando.

<i>To be</i> is translated <i>Tener</i> in the following acceptations:	
To be five feet long.	Tener cinco pies de largo.
To be three feet broad, wide.	Tener tres pies de ancho.
To be seven feet deep.	Tener siete pies de profundo.
To be fifty feet in circumference.	Tener cincuenta pies de circunferencia.
To be twenty years old.	Tener veinte años.

To be afraid of.	Tener miedo de.
To be obliged to.	Tener precision de.
To be so good as to.	Tener la bondad de.
To be prudent in.	Tener prudencia.
To be right in.	Tener razon para.
To be wrong in.	No tener razon para.
To be cold.	Tener frío.
To be hot, or warm.	Tener calor.
To be hungry, thirsty, sleepy, &c.	Tener hambre, sed, sueño, &c.

To go.	Ir * 3.
At the house of.	En la casa de, (or en casa de.)
To the house of.	Á la casa de, (or á casa de.)
To be at the man's house.	Estar en la casa del hombre.
To go to the man, or to the man's house.	Ir á casa (or la casa) del hombre.
To be at his friend's (house.)	Estar en la casa de su amigo.
To go to my father's (house.)	Ir á casa (or la casa) de mi padre.

<i>At home.</i>	<i>En casa.</i>
To be at home.	Estar en casa.
To go home.	Ir á casa. Ir á la casa.

*Obs. B. A casa means the house of the person who speaks. Ex.—Do you go home, (to your house?) ¿Va V. á su casa?—Do you go home, (to my house?) ¿Va V. á casa? (the house of him who speaks.)*

To be at my house.	Estar en casa.
To be staying with me.	Estar en mi casa.
To be at our house.	Estar en nuestra casa.
To be staying with us.	Estar en nuestra casa.
To go to my house.	Ir á casa.
To come to me.	Ir (or venir) á mi casa.
To go to our house.	Ir (or venir) á nuestra casa.
To come to us.	Ir (or venir) á nuestra casa.
To be at his house.	Estar en su casa.
To be staying with him.	Estar en su casa.
To go to his house.	Ir á su casa.
To go to him.	Ir á su casa.
To be at your house.	Estar en su casa de V.
To be staying with you.	Estar en la casa de V.
To go to your house.	Ir á su casa de V.
To go to you.	Ir á la casa de V.
To be at their house.	Estar en su casa de ellos, (or ellas.)
To be staying with them.	Estar en su casa de ellos, (or ellas.)
To go to their house.	Ir á su casa de ellos, (or ellas.)
To go to them.	Ir á su casa de ellos, (or ellas.)

To be at some one's house.	} Estar en la casa de alguno.
To be with some one.	
To go to some one's house.	} Ir á la casa de alguno.
To go to some one.	

*At whose house?* } *¿En casa de quien?* } *En la casa de quien?*

*To whose house?* } *¿Á casa de quien?* } *Á la casa de quien?*

To whose house do you wish to go?	} <i>¿Á casa de quien quiere V. ir?</i>
To whom do you wish to go?	
I wish to go to no one's house.	} No quiero ir a casa de ninguno.
I wish to go to no one.	

At whose house is your brother?	} <i>¿En casa de quien está su hermano de V.?</i>
With whom is your brother?	

*With whom is he?* } *¿Con quien está?*

*He is at our house.* } *¿En la casa de quien está?*

*He is with us.* } *Está en nuestra casa.*

*Is he at home?* } *¿Está (él) en casa?*

*He is not at home.* } *(Él) no está en casa.*

*Are you?* } *¿Está V.?* } *¿Están VV.?* (plur.)

*Tired.* } *¿Estais vos? or vosotros.*

*Are you tired?* } *Cansado.*

*I am tired.* } *¿Está V. cansado? ¿Estais cansados?*

*I am not tired.* } *(Yo) estoy cansado.*

*Is he?* } *(Yo) no estoy cansado.*

*He is.* } *¿Está él?*

*We are.* } *Él está.*

*They are.* } *El está.*

*To drink.* } *(Nosotros) estamos.*

*Where?* } *Ellos están.*

*To drink.* } *Beber 2.*

*Where?* } *¿En donde? ¿Dónde?*

*What do you wish to do?* } *¿Que quiere V. hacer?*

*What does your brother wish to do?* } *¿Que quiere hacer su hermano de V.?*

*Is your father at home?* } *¿Está en casa su padre de V.?*

*What will the Germans buy?* } *¿Que quieren comprar los Alemanes?*

*They will buy something good.* } *Ellos quieren comprar algo bueno?*

*They will buy nothing.* } *Ellos no quieren comprar nada.*

Do they wish to buy a book ?	¿ Quieren (ellos) comprar un libro ?
They wish to buy one.	Ellos quieren comprar uno.
Do you wish to drink any thing ?	¿ Quiere V beber algo ?
I do not wish to drink any thing.	Yo no quiero beber nada.

Do you wish to look for my son ?	¿ Quiere V. buscar á mi hijo ?
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*Obs. C.* When the object direct of an active verb is a person, proper noun, or any noun personified, it must be preceded by the preposition *á*

I am willing to look for your son.	Yo estoy pronto á (quiero) buscar ál hijo de V.
To go to your friend.	Ir á la casa del amigo de V.
To go to his neighbor.	Ir á casa de su vecino.

## EXERCISES.

43.

Do you wish to work ?—I am willing to work, but I am tired.—Do you wish to break my glasses ?—I do not wish to break them.—Are you willing to look for my son ?—I am willing to look for him.—What do you wish to pick up ?—I wish to pick up this dollar and that shilling.—Does that man wish to cut your finger ?—He does not wish to cut mine.—Does the painter wish to burn some paper ?—He wishes to burn some.—What does the shoemaker wish to mend ?—He wishes to mend our old shoes.—Does the tailor wish to mend any thing ?—He wishes to mend some waistcoats.—Do you wish to do any thing ?—I do not wish to do any thing.—What do you wish to do ?—We wish to warm our tea and our father's coffee.—Do you wish to warm my brother's broth ?—I am willing to warm it.

44.

Do you wish to speak ?—I do wish to speak.—Is your son willing to work ?—He is not willing to work.—What does he wish to do ?—He wishes to drink some wine.—Do you wish to buy any thing ?—I wish to buy something.—What do you wish to buy ?—I wish to buy some forks.—Are you willing to mend my coat ?—I am willing to mend it.—Who will mend our son's shoes ?—We will mend them.—What does he wish to buy ?—He wishes to buy some ships.—Does your father wish to look for his umbrella or for his stick ?—He wishes to look for both.—Do you wish to drink some wine ?—I wish to drink some, but I have not any.—Does the sailor wish to drink some wine ?—He does not wish to drink any, he is not thirsty.—What does the captain wish to drink ?—He does not wish to drink any thing.—What does the hatter wish to make ?—He wishes to make some hats.—Do you wish to buy a bird ?—I wish to buy several.

45.

How many forks does your servant wish to buy ?—He wishes to buy three.—Do you wish to buy many caps ?—We wish to buy only a few, but our children wish to buy a great many.—Does any one wish to tear your coat ?—No one wishes to tear it.—Who wishes to tear my books ?—Your children wish to tear them.—With whom is our father ?—He is with his friend.—Will you go to my house ?—I will not go to yours but to my brother's.—Does your father wish to go to his friend ?—He does not wish to go to his friend, but to his neighbor.—At whose house is your son ?—He is at our house.—Will you look for our hats or for those of the Dutch ?—I will look for neither yours, nor for those of the Dutch, but I will look for mine, and for those of my good friends.

46.

Am I right in warming your broth ?—You are right in warming it.—Is my servant right in warming your tea ?—He is wrong in warming it.—Is he afraid to tear your coat ?—He is not afraid to tear it, but to burn it.—Are your children at home ?—They are not at home, but at their neighbors'.—Is the captain at home ?—He is not at home, but at his brother's.—Is the foreigner at our brother's ?—He is not at our brother's.—At whose house is the Englishman ?—He is at yours.—Is the American at our house ?—No, Sir, he is not at our house.—With whom is the Italian ?—He is with nobody ; he is at home.—Do you wish to go home ?—I do not wish to go home ; I wish to go to the son of my neighbor.—Is your father at home ?—No, Sir, he is not at home.—Will you go to any one's house ?—I will go to no one's house.

47.

Where is your son ?—He is at home.—Is your brother at home ?—He is not at home ; he is at the foreigner's.—What will the German do at home ?—He will work, and drink some good wine.—What have you at home ?—I have nothing at home.—Are you tired ?—I am not tired.—Who is tired ?—My brother is tired.—Do you wish to drink any thing ?—I do not wish to drink any thing.—How many chickens does the cook wish to buy ?—He wishes to buy four.—Does the Spaniard wish to buy any thing ?—He wishes to buy something, but he has no money.—Do you wish to go to our brothers' ?—I do not wish to go to their house, but to their children's.—Is the Scotchman at anybody's house ?—He is at nobody's ; he is at his own house.—Is this good paper ?—It is very good.—Who is that man ?—He is my shoemaker.—Is this boy in good health ?—Yes, Sir.—Is he wicked ?—No, Sir, he is not wicked.—Is your watch gold ?—It is gold, but it is broken.

NINETEENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Décima nona.*

<i>Where?</i>	¿ <i>En donde?</i> ¿ <i>Donde?</i>
<i>There, thither.</i>	<i>Allá, or Allí.</i>
To go there.	Ir <i>allá, (or ir allí.)</i>
To be there.	Estar <i>allá, (or estar allí.)</i>
Do you wish to go there?	¿ <i>Quiere V. ir allá?</i>
Yes, I wish to go there.	<i>Sí, yo quiero ir allá.</i>
To take, to carry.	Llevar 1.
To send.	Enviar 1, (or mandar 1.)
To take, to lead, to conduct.	Conducir * 3.
To take it there.	Llevarle <i>allá.</i>
<i>Him, (object of the verb.)</i>	<i>Le.</i>
To send him there.	Enviarle <i>allí.</i>
To take him there.	Conducirle <i>allá.</i>
<i>Them, (object.)</i>	<i>Los, (pronoun object of a verb.)</i>
To carry them there.	Llevarlos <i>allá.</i>
To carry some there.	Llevar alguno, (or algunos <i>allá.</i> )
Will you send him to my father?	¿ <i>Quiere V. enviarle á casa, (or á la casa de mi padre?)</i>
I will send him there, to him.	<i>Yo le quiero enviar (allá.)</i>
<i>Obs. A. Allí and allá are omitted when no ambiguity can result from the omission.</i>	
Do you wish to go home?	¿ <i>Quiere V. ir á casa?</i>
Yes, I wish to go there.	<i>Sí, yo quiero ir (allá.)</i>
The physician.	El <i>médico.</i>
To come.	Venir * 3.
When?	¿ <i>Cuando?</i>
To-morrow.	<i>Mañana.</i>
To-day.	<i>Hoy.</i>
<i>Somewhere, anywhere, whither.</i>	<i>Alguna parte.</i>
<i>Nowhere, not anywhere.</i>	<i>Ninguna parte.</i>
Do you wish to go anywhere?	¿ <i>Quiere V. ir á alguna parte?</i>
I wish to go somewhere.	<i>Yo quiero ir á alguna parte.</i>
I do not wish to go anywhere.	<i>No quiero ir á ninguna parte.</i>
To write.	<i>Escribir 3.</i>
At what o'clock?	† ¿ <i>Á que hora?</i>
At one o'clock.	† <i>Á la una.</i>
At two o'clock.	† <i>Á las dos.</i>

oy—6

Half.	Medio. Media, (fem.)
The quarter.	El cuarto.
One o'clock.	† <i>La una.</i>

*Obs. B.* The word *o'clock* is never translated. The noun hour, *hora*, must be preceded by the article *la* before *una*, (one o'clock,) and *las* before the rest of the hours. *Half* being an adjective must agree with *hora*, feminine, consequently it is translated *media*. Feminine nouns will be fully explained hereafter.

At half-past one.	† <i>Á la una y media.</i>
At a quarter past one.	† <i>Á la una y cuarto.</i>
At a quarter past two.	† <i>Á las dos y cuarto.</i>
At a quarter to one.	{ <i>Á la una ménos cuarto.</i>
At twelve o'clock at night.	{ <i>Á los tres cuartos para la una.</i>
Midnight.	<i>Á las doce de la noche.</i>
At twelve o'clock.	<i>Media noche.</i>
Mid-day.	<i>Á las doce.</i>
The night.	<i>Medio día.</i>
In the night.	<i>La noche.</i>
<i>Less.</i>	<i>En la noche, (de noche.)</i>
At twenty minutes to four.	<i>Ménos.</i>
Note, (billet.)	<i>Á las cuatro ménos veinte minutos.</i>
	<i>Billete.</i>

## EXERCISES.

48.

Do you wish to go home?—Yes, I wish to go.—Does your son wish to go to my house?—He wishes to go.—Is your brother at home?—He is.—Where do you wish to go?—I wish to go home.—Do your children wish to go to my house?—They do not wish to go.—To whom will you take this note?—I will take it to my neighbor's.—Will your servant take my note to your father?—He will take it there.—To whom do our enemies wish to carry our guns, (*cañones?*)—To the Turks.—Will he carry them home?—He will not carry them home.—Will you come?—I will not come, (*ir.*)—Where do you wish to go?—I wish to go to the good English.—Will the good Italians go to our house?—They will not go.—Where do they wish to go?—They will go nowhere.

49.

Will you take your son to my house?—Yes, I will.—When will you take him to the captain's?—I will take him there to-morrow.—Do you wish to take my children to the physician?—I will take them

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there.—When will you take them?—I will take them to-day.—At what o'clock?—At half-past two.—When will you send your servant to the physician?—To-day.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter past ten.—Will you go anywhere?—I will go somewhere.—Where will you go?—I will go to the Scotchman.—To whom does he wish to go?—He wishes to go to his friends.—Will the Spaniards go anywhere?—They will go nowhere.—Will our friend go to any one?—He will go to no one.

## 50.

When will you take the young man to the painter?—To-day.—Will he carry these birds?—He will carry them home.—Will you take the physician to this man?—I will take him there.—When will the physician go to your brother?—He will go there to-day.—Will you send a servant to my house?—I will send one there.—Has your brother time to come to my house?—He has no time to come (*ir*) there.—Will the Frenchman write one more billet?—He will write one more.—Has your friend a mind to write as much as I?—He has a mind to write quite as much.—To whose house does he wish to send them?—To his friends'.—Who wishes to write little notes?—The young man.—Do you wish to carry many books to my father's?—I will only carry a few.

## 51.

Will you send one more trunk to our friend?—I will send him several more.—How many more hats has the hatter?—He has six more.—Will he send them to the shoemaker?—He will send one.—Do you wish to buy as many dogs as horses?—I will buy more of the latter than of the former.—At what o'clock do you wish to send your servant to the Dutchman's?—At a quarter to six.—At what o'clock is your father at home?—He is at home at twelve o'clock.—At what o'clock does your friend wish to go there?—He will go there at midnight.—Are you afraid to go there?—I am not afraid, but ashamed to go there.

TWENTIETH LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima.*

<i>To</i> , (meaning in order to, or for.)	<i>Para</i> .
To see.	Ver * 2.
Have you any money to buy bread?	¿ Tiene V. dinero para comprar pan?
I have some to buy some.	Si, tengo para comprar un poco.
Will you go to your brother in order to see him?	¿ Quiere V. ir á la casa de su hermano para verle?

It is necessary to go early to see him. Es necesario ir temprano para verle.  
 Can you cut me some bread? ¿ Puede V. rebanar pan para mf?  
 Has your brother a knife to cut his bread? ¿ Tiene su hermano de V. un cuchillo para rebanar su pan?  
 He has none to cut it. Él no tiene ninguno para rebanarle.

To sweep.  
 To kill.  
 To salt.  
 Salt.

Barrer 2.  
 Matar 1.  
 Salar 1. Echar en sal.  
 Sal, (feminine.)

*To be able, (can.)*

Can you? or are you able?  
 I can, or I am able.  
 I cannot, I am not able.  
 Can you not? are you not able?  
 Can he? is he able?  
 He can, he is able.  
 He cannot, he is not able.  
 Can he not? is he not able?  
 We can, we are able.  
 You can, you are able.  
 They can, they are able.

*Poder \* 2. Saber \* 2.*

¿ Puede V.? (¿ Podeis vos?)  
 Yo puedo.  
 Yo no puedo.  
 ¿ No puede V.?  
 ¿ Puede él?  
 Él puede.  
 Él no puede.  
 ¿ No puede él?  
 (Nosotros) podemos.  
 V. puede—(plur.) VV. pueden.  
 Ellos pueden.

*Me.**Him.*

To see me.  
 To see him.  
 To see the man

To see the tree.  
 To kill him.

*To.**To the, or at the.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
To the friend.	To the friends.
To the man.	To the men.
To the captain.	To the captains.
To the book.	To the books.

*To him, to her.*  
*To me.*

To speak to me.  
 To speak to him, (to her.)  
 To write to him, (to her.)

*Me, (object.)**Le, (object.)*

Verme, (or para verme.)  
 Verle, (or para verle )  
 Ver al hombre. (See Obs. C, Lesson XVIII.)  
 Ver el árbol.  
 Matarle, (or para matarle.)

*Á.**Al—(plur.) á los.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Al amigo.	A los amigos.
Al hombre.	A los hombres.
Al capitán.	A los capitanes.
Al libro.	A los libros.

*Le, (complement.)*  
*Me, (complement.)*

Hablarme.  
 Hablarle.  
 Escribirle.

To write to me.	Escribirme.
To speak to the man.	Hablar al hombre.
To speak to the captain.	Hablar al capitán.
To write to the captain.	Escribir al capitán.

Can you write to me?	¿Puede V. escribirme?
I can write to you.	Yo puedo escribirle.
	Yo puedo escribir á V.
Can the man speak to you?	¿Puede el hombre hablar á V.?
	Él me puede hablar.
He can speak to me.	Puede hablarme.

*Obs. A.* When a verb governs another in the infinitive, the pronoun object may be placed either before the first, or after the second verb.

Will you write to your brother?	¿Quiere V. escribir á su hermano?
I will write to him.	Yo le quiero escribir.
	Quiero escribirle.

The basket.	El canasto.	
The floor.	El suelo.	
The cat.	El gato.	
The broom.	La escoba,	} These two words are feminine.
The carpet.	La alfombra,	
	El tapete.	

Will you send the book to the man?	¿Quiere V. enviar el libro al hombre?
I will send it to him.	Yo quiero enviárselo.
When will you send it to him?	¿Cuándo quiere V. enviárselo?
I will send it to him to-morrow.	Yo quiero enviárselo mañana.

## SINGULAR.

		OBJECT, governed by a verb.	COMPLEMENT, gov. by á understood.
1st. person, Me.	To me.	Me.	Me.
3d. " Him.	To him.	Le.	Le.

## PLURAL.

1st. " Us.	To us.	Nos.	Nos.
2d. " You.	To you.	A' V., (á vos.)	Os, (á V.)
3d. " Them.	To them.	Los.	Les.

Does he wish to speak to you?	¿Quiere él hablar á V.?
He does not wish to speak to me, but to you.	Él no quiere hablarme, pero quiere hablar á V. (See Obs. C, Lesson VIII.)

Do you wish to write to him?	¿Quiere V. escribirle?
I do not wish to write to him, but to his brother.	No quiero escribirle, pero quiero escribir á su hermano.

The following is the order in which the personal pronouns must be placed in a sentence:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
It to me.	Them to me.	† Me le.	† Me los.
It to thee.	Them to thee.	† Te le.	† Te los.
It to him.	Them to him.	† Se le.	† Se los.
It to her.	Them to her.	† Se le.	† Se los.
It to us.	Them to us.	† Nos le.	† Nos los.
It to you.	Them to you.	† Os le.	† Os los.
It to them.	Them to them.	† Se le (á V.)	† Se los (á V.)
		† Se le (á ellos.)	† Se los (á ellos.)

When will you send me the basket?	¿Cuándo me quiere V. enviar el canasto?
	¿Cuándo quiere V. enviarme el canasto?
I will send it to you to-day.	Yo quiero enviárselo á V. hoy.
	Yo se le quiero enviar hoy.

Are you willing to give me some bread?	¿Quiere V. darme pan?
I am willing to give you some, (a little.)	Yo quiero darle á V. un poco.

*Obs. B.* We call *Subject*, the nominative case; *Object*, the direct objective case; *Complement*, the indirect objective case. When two pronouns, object and complement, come together, the complement is always before the object. When they are governed by a verb in the infinitive or imperative mood, they are added to it and form a single word with it; but in that case the acute accent should be written on that vowel of the infinitive upon which lies the stress of the voice. *Example*—

You wish to send them to me. | V. quiere enviármelos.

To have to.	Tener * 2 que.
Have you anything to do?	¿Tiene V. algo que hacer?
I have nothing to do.	Nada tengo que hacer.
To lend.	Prestar 1.



TABLE OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.			
SINGULAR.			
	SUBJECT.	OBJECT.	COMPLEMENT, gov. by a understood.
1st. person,	I,	me,	me,
"	thou,	thee,	to thee,
3d.	he, it,	him, it,	to him, to it,
3d.	she, it,	her, it,	to her, to it,
3d.	you,	you,	to you,
3d.	it, this, that, <i>ello</i> .	it, this, that, <i>se lo</i> .	to you,
		PLURAL.	
1st.	we,	us,	to us,
1st.	we,	us,	to us,
2d.	you,	you,	to you,
2d.	you,	you,	to you,
3d.	they,	them,	to them,
3d.	they,	them,	to them,
3d.	you,	you,	to you,
			COMPLEMENT, governed by any preposition.
			me, <i>mi</i> , <sup>1</sup>
			thee, <i>tú</i> .
			him, it, <i>se él</i> .
			her, it, <i>si ella</i> .
			you, <i>si V</i> .
			it, this, that, <i>si ello</i> .
			us, <i>nosotros</i> .
			us, <i>nosotras</i> .
			you, <i>vosotros, vos</i> .
			you, <i>vosotras, vos</i> .
			them, <i>si ellos</i> .
			them, <i>si ellas</i> .
			you, <i>si VV</i> .

<sup>1</sup> When *mi, ti, si*, are governed by the preposition *con*, (with,) they are converted into *conmigo, contigo, consigo*, and admit no change for either gender or number.

<sup>2</sup> *Tú* is used in familiar conversation between intimate persons; in common conversation *V*. (*Usted*) is used instead of *tú*.

<sup>3</sup> *V*. (*Usted*) and *VV*. (*Ustedes*) are nouns used instead of *tú* and *vosotros*, which are never used in polite conversation.

<sup>4</sup> *Vosotros, vosotras*, and *vos*, are used in public speeches, history, colloquial style, and as a mark of superiority, and in that case the singular is *vos*.

Different forms of sentences in which pronouns are used as *Subjects, Objects, and Complements* :—

Do you lend it?	¿Le—la presta V.?
I lend it.	Yo le—la presto.
Do you not lend them?	¿No los—las presta V.?
I do not lend them.	Yo no los—las presto.
Does he lend it to me?	¿Me le—me la presta él?
He lends it to you.	Él se le—se la presta á V.
Does he not lend it to me?	¿No me le—me la presta él?
He does not lend it to you.	Él no (se) le—(se) la presta á V.
Do I lend them to you?—to him?—to her?—to them?	¿(Se) los—(se) las presto yo á V.—á él?—á ella?—á ellos?
You lend them to me.	V. me los—me las presta (á mí).
You lend them to him—to her—to them.	V. (se) los—(se) las presta á él—á ella—á ellos.
Does he not lend it to her?—to you?—to them?	¿No (se) le—(se) la presta él á ella?—á V.?—á VV.?—á ellos?—á ellas?
He does not lend it to her—to you—to them.	El no (se) le—(se) la presta á ella—á V.—á VV.—á ellos—á ellas.

## EXERCISES.

52.

Can the carpenter buy a hammer?—He has enough money to buy one.—Has the captain money enough to buy a ship?—He has not enough to buy one.—Has not your son paper to write a note?—He has not any.—Does your father wish to see me?—He does not wish to see you.—Has not your servant a (*una*) broom to sweep the floor?—He has one (*una*) to sweep it.—Is he willing to sweep it?—He is willing to sweep it.—Has the sailor money to buy the chocolate?—He has none to buy it.—Has the cook money to buy some ham?—He has some to buy some.—Has he money to buy some chickens?—He has some to buy some.—Have you salt enough to salt my ham?—I have enough to salt it.—Has your neighbor a desire to kill his horse?—He has no desire to kill it.—Will you kill your friends?—I will kill only my enemies.

53.

Can you cut me some bread?—I can cut you some.—Have you a knife to cut it?—I have one.—Will you speak to the physician?—I will speak to him.—Does your son wish to see me in order to speak to me?—He wishes to see you in order to give you a dollar.—Does he wish to kill me?—He does not wish to kill you; he only wishes to see you.—Who has a mind to kill our cat?—Our neighbor's boy has a

mind to kill it.—How much money can you send me?—I can send you twenty shillings.—Will you send me my carpet?—I will send it to you.—Will you not send him your coats?—No, I will send them to the tailor.—Are your children able to write to me?—Yes, Sir.—Will you lend me your basket?—Yes, Sir.

54.

Have you a glass to drink your wine?—Yes, Sir, but I have no wine; I have only tea.—Will you give me money to buy some?—Yes, Sir, but I have only a little.—Will you give me that which you have?—Yes, Sir.—Can our neighbor make his fire?—He can make it; but he has no money to buy coal.—Are you willing to lend him some?—I am willing to give him some.—Do you wish to speak to the German?—I wish to speak to him.—Where is he?—He is with the son of the American.—Does the German wish to speak to me?—He wishes to speak to you.—Does he wish to speak to my brother or to yours?—He wishes to speak to both.—Can the children of our neighbor work?—They can work, but they will not.

55.

Do you wish to speak to the children of the Dutchman?—I wish to speak to them.—What will you give them?—I will give them good cakes.—Will you lend them any thing?—I am willing, but I cannot, I have nothing.—Has the cook some more salt to salt the mutton?—He has a little more.—Has he some more rice?—He has a great deal more.—Will he give me some?—He will give you some.—Which ox will he kill?—That of the good peasant.—Who will send us biscuits?—The baker will send you (*plural*) some.—Have you any thing to do?—I have nothing to do.

56.

To whom do you wish to speak?—To the Italians and to the French.—Do you wish to give them something?—I wish to give them some money.—Do you wish to give this man some bread?—I wish to give him some.—Will you give him a coat?—I will give him one.—Will you lend me your books?—I will lend them to you.—Will you lend your neighbors your mattress?—I will not lend it to them.—Will you lend them your looking-glass?—I will lend it to them.—To whom will you lend your umbrellas?—I will lend them to my friends.—To whom does your friend wish to lend his horse?—To nobody.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Lección Vigésima primera.*

Whom.....*Quien—quienes*, (pl.) } For persons.  
To whom .....*A' quien—á quienes*, (pl.) }  
What .....*Que*. } For things of both genders and numbers.

Subject. *Who* .....*Quien—quienes*. } For persons  
Object. *Whom* .....*A' quien—á quienes*. }  
Object. *What* .....*Que*. For persons or things.  
Complement. *Whom*. }  
" *Whose*. } .....*Quien—quienes*. For persons.  
" *What*.....*Que*. For persons or things.

Who wishes to write? | ¿ Quien quiere escribir? (Subject.)  
Whom do you wish to see? | ¿ Á quien quiere V. ver? (Object.)  
To whom do you wish to speak? | ¿ Á quien quiere V. hablar? (Complement.)  
What does he wish to write? | ¿ Que quiere escribir él? (Object.)  
Of what do you wish to speak? | ¿ De que quiere V. hablar? (Complement.)

*Obs. A. Responder* requires the preposition *á* after it. There are in Spanish some verbs that govern, or require certain prepositions after them. The scholar will find a complete list of them in the Appendix.

To answer. Responder 2.  
To answer the man. Responder al hombre.  
To answer the men. Responder á los hombres.  
To whom do you wish to answer? | ¿ Á quien quiere V. responder?  
I wish to answer to my brother. Yo quiero responder á mi hermano.  
To answer him. Responderle.  
To answer them. Responderles.

To answer the note. Responder al billete, (á la esquila.)  
To answer it. Responder á él.  
To *it*, to *them*. Á él, á ellos.  
To answer the notes. Responder á los billetes.  
To answer them. Responder á ellos.  
Will you answer my note? | ¿ Quiere V. responder á mi billete?  
I will answer it. Yo quiero responderle.

The play, the theatre. El teatro, (*la comedia*, sometimes used.)  
The ball. El baile. ai—6.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
To or at the play.	Al teatro,	á los teatros.
To or at the ball.	Al baile,	á los bailes.
To or at the garden.	Al jardin,	á los jardines.
The storehouse.	} El almacén.	
The magazine.		
The warehouse.		
The counting-house.		
The market.	El escritorio, (el despacho, or el oficio.)	
	El mercado. (La plaza, fem.)	

*There.*

*Obs. B.* *There* is not translated when it refers to a place just mentioned, and which can easily be understood in English.

Do you wish to go to the play?	¿ Quiere V. ir al teatro? (á la comedia?)
Yes, I wish to go (there.)	Si, yo quiero ir.
Is your brother at the play?	¿ Está su hermano de V. en el teatro?
Yes, he is (there.)	Si, está.
He is not there.	No, él no está allá.
Where is he?	¿ Donde está?

*In.*

	<i>En.</i>
Is your father in his garden?	¿ Está su padre de V. en su jardín?
He is there.	Está en él, (or está allí.)
Is he in the storehouse?	¿ Está él en el almacén?
He is (there—in it.)	Está allá, or allí.
<i>There,</i> (meaning <i>in it, in them.</i> )	<i>En él—en ellos.</i>
Where is the merchant?	¿ Donde está el comerciante?
He is in the warehouse.	Él está en el almacén.

*To have to,* (must.)

What have you to do?	<i>Tener que.</i> (It implies obligation.)
I have nothing to do.	¿ Que tiene V. que hacer?
Have you any thing to do?	Yo no tengo nada que hacer.
I have to answer a note.	Nada tengo que hacer.
I have to speak to your brother.	¿ Tiene V. algo que hacer?
	Tengo que responder á un billete.
	Tengo que hablar á su hermano de V.
<i>To have to,</i> (to meaning <i>for to.</i> )	<i>Tener que, or para.</i>
What has the man to drink?	¿ Que tiene que (or para) beber el hombre?
He has wine.	Él tiene vino.
What have you to eat?	¿ Que tienen VV. que (para) comer?
We have ham.	Tenemos jamón.

## EXERCISES.

57.

Will you write to me?—I will write to you.—Will you write to the Italian?—I will write to him.—Will you answer your friend?—I will answer him.—Whom will you answer?—To my good father.—Will you not answer your good friends?—Yes, Sir.—Who will write to you?—The Russian.—Will you answer him?—No, Sir.—Who will write to our friends?—The children of our neighbor.—Will they answer them?—They will answer them.—To whom do you wish to write?—I wish to write to the Russian.—Will he answer you?—He wishes to answer me, but he cannot.—Can the Spaniards answer us?—They cannot answer us, but we can answer them.—To whom do you wish to send this note?—To you, Sir.

58.

What have you to do?—I have to write.—What have you to write?—A note.—To whom?—To the carpenter.—What has your father to drink?—He has some good wine.—What has the shoemaker to do?—He has to mend my shoes.—To whom have you to speak?—I have to speak to the captain.—When will you speak to him?—To-day.—Where will you speak to him?—At his house.—To whom has your brother to speak?—To your son.—Which note has he to answer?—That of the good German.—Have I to answer the note in Spanish?—Yes, Sir, in Spanish.—Has not your father to answer me?—He has to answer you.—Who has to answer my notes?—Our children.—Will you answer the merchants?—I will answer them.

59.

Which notes will your father answer?—He will answer only those of his good friends.—Who will answer my brothers?—Your friends will answer them.—Have you a mind to go to the ball?—I have a mind to go (there.)—When will you go (there?)—To-day.—At what o'clock?—At half-past ten.—When will you take your boy to the play?—To-morrow.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter to six.—Where is your son?—He is at the play.—Is your friend at the ball?—He is there.—Where is the merchant?—He is at his counting-house.—Where do you wish to take me to?—I wish to take you to my warehouse.—Where does your cook wish to go to?—He wishes to go to the market.—Where is the young man?—In the magazine.

60.

Where is the Dutchman?—He is in his garret.—Will you come to me in order to go to the play?—I will come (*ir*) to you, but I have no