

mind to go to the play.—Where is the Irishman?—He is at the market.—To which theatre do you wish to go?—To the theatre of the Spaniards.—Will you go to my garden or to that of the Scotchman?—I will go neither to yours nor to that of the Scotchman; I wish to go to that of the Italian.—Does the physician wish to go to our storehouses or to those of the Dutch?—He will go neither to yours nor to those of the Dutch, but to those of the French.—What do you wish to buy at the market?—I wish to buy a basket and some carpets.—Where will you take them to?—I will take them home.

61.

How many carpets do you wish to buy?—I wish to buy two.—To whom do you wish to give them?—To my servant.—Has he a mind to sweep the floor?—He has a mind to do it, but he has no time.—Have the English many storehouses?—They have many.—Have you many guns in your warehouses?—We have many (there,) but we have but little corn.—Do you wish to see our guns?—I will go into your warehouses in order to see them.—Do you wish to buy any thing?—I do wish to buy something.—What do you wish to buy?—I wish to buy a basket, a looking-glass, and a gun.—Where will you buy your trunk?—I will buy it at the market.—Who wishes to tear my coat?—No one wishes to tear it.

62.

Will the English give us some bread?—They will give you some.—Will you give this man a shilling?—I will give him several.—How many shillings will you give him?—I will give him five.—What will the French lend us?—They will lend us many books.—Have you time to write to the merchant?—I wish to write to him, but I have no time to-day.—When will you answer the German?—I will answer him to-morrow.—At what o'clock?—At eight.—Where does the Spaniard wish to go to?—He wishes to go nowhere.—Does your servant wish to warm my broth?—He wishes to warm it.—Is he willing to make my fire?—He is willing to make it.—Where does the baker wish to go to?—He wishes to go to the wood.—Where is the boy?—He is at the play.—Who is at the captain's ball?—Our children and our friends are there.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima segunda.*

To or at the corner.	{ Al or en el rincón. A los, en los rincones. (Plur.)
To or at the hole.	{ Al or en el agujero. A los, en los agujeros. (Plur.)
In the hole, in the holes.	{ En el agujero. En los agujeros. (Plur.)
To or at the bottom.	Al fondo, (or en el fondo.)
To or at the bottom of the bag.	{ Al fondo del costal. En el fondo del costal.
At the corner of the garden.	Á or en el rincón del jardín.
The hole.	El agujero, (or el hoyo.)
The room.	El cuarto.
To or at the end.	Al cabo.
To or at the end of the road.	Al cabo del camino.
To or at the end of the roads.	Al cabo de los caminos.
The road.	El camino.
To send for.	Enviar por, (mandar por, or enviar á buscar.)
To go for, to fetch.	Ir por, (or ir á buscar.)
To fetch, to bring.	Traer.
Will you send for some wine?	¿Quiere V. enviar por vino?
I will send for some, (a little.)	(Yo) quiero enviar por un poco.
Will your boy go for some bread?	¿Quiere ir por pan su muchacho de V.?
He will not (go for any.)	(Él) no quiere, (or no, señor.)
	(See Lesson XI.)
I will send for the physician.	Yo quiero enviar por el médico.
I will send for him.	Yo quiero enviar por él.
He will send for my brothers.	Él quiere mandar (or enviar) por mis hermanos.
He will send for them.	Él quiere mandar por ellos.
Will you send for glasses?	¿Quiere V. enviar por vasos?
I will send for some.	Yo quiero enviar por algunos.
What have you to do?	¿Que tiene V. que hacer?
I have to go to the market.	(Yo) tengo que ir al mercado.
You have to mend your coat.	V. tiene que remendar su vestido.
What have you to drink?	¿Que tiene V. que beber?
I have (to drink some) good wine.	Tengo buen vino.

They have.	Ellos tienen.
What have the men to do?	¿ Que tienen que hacer los hombres?
They have to go to the storehouse.	(Ellos) tienen que ir al almacén.

This evening.	Esta tarde. (Fem.)
<i>This.</i>	<i>Este. Esta.</i> (Fem.)
The cook.	El cocinero.
The hearth.	El hogar.
The study.	El estudio.
In the evening.	† Por la tarde, (or en la tarde.)
<i>The.</i>	<i>El. La.</i> (Fem.)
This morning.	Esta mañana. (Fem.)
In the morning.	† Por la mañana, (or en la mañana.)

Now, at present.	Ahora.
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<i>Thou.</i>	<i>Tú.</i>
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Obs. A. In addressing one another the Spaniards use V. (Usted,) VV. (Ustedes.) The second person singular is used by parents and children, brothers and sisters, and by intimate friends, or in addressing menial servants. (See Lesson I.)

Thou hast.	Tú tienes.
Thou art.	Tú estas, (or tú eres.)
Art thou fatigued?	¿ Estas tú fatigado?
I am not fatigued.	Yo no estoy fatigado.
Are the men tired?	¿ Están cansados los hombres?

Obs. B. When the adjective qualifies a noun or a pronoun, it agrees with it in gender and number. *Rule.*—Adjectives form their plural in the same manner as nouns.

They are not tired.	Ellos no están cansados.
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Thou wilt, (or wishest.)	Tú quieres.
Thou art able, (or canst.)	Tú puedes.
Art thou willing to make my fire?	¿ Quieres tú hacer mi fuego?
I am willing to make it, but I cannot.	Yo quiero hacerle, pero no puedo.
Art thou afraid?	† ¿ Tienes (tú) miedo?
I am not afraid, I am cold.	Yo no tengo miedo, tengo frío.
Art thou hungry?	¿ Tienes hambre?

To sell.	Vender 2.
To tell, to say.	Decir * 3.
To tell some one, to say to some one.	Decir á alguno.

The word.	La palabra. (Fem.)
Will you tell the servant to make the fire?	¿ Quiere V. decir al criado que encienda candela.
I will tell him to make it.	Yo quiero decirle que la encienda.
<i>To make a fire.</i>	<i>Encender candela, or lumbre.</i>
<i>Thy.</i>	<i>Tu. Tus.</i> (Plur.)
<i>Thine.</i>	<i>El tuyo. Los tuyos.</i> (Plur.)
Thy book, thy books.	Tu libro. Tus libros. (Plur.)
Art not thou tired?	¿ No estas tú cansado?

EXERCISES.

63.

Will you send for some sugar?—I will send for some.—Son, (*hijo mio*.) wilt thou go for some cakes?—Yes, father, (*padre*.) I will go for some.—Where wilt thou go?—I will go into the garden.—Who is in the garden?—The children of our friends are there.—Will you send for the physician?—I will send for him.—Who will go for my brother?—My servant will go for him.—Where is he?—He is in his counting-house.—Will you give me my broth?—I will give it you.—Where is it?—It is at the corner of the hearth.—Will you give me some money to (*para*) fetch some bread?—I will give you some to fetch some.—Where is your money?—It is in my counting-house: will you go for it?—I will go for it.—Will you buy my horse?—I cannot buy it; I have no money.—Where is your cat?—It is in the hole.—In which hole is it?—In the hole of the garret.—Where is this man's dog?—It is in a corner of the ship.—Where has the peasant his corn?—He has it in his bag.—Has he a cat?—He has one.—Where is it?—It is at the bottom of the bag.—Is your cat in this bag?—It is in it.

64.

Have you any thing to do?—I have something to do.—What have you to do?—I have to mend my coat, and to go to the end of the road.—Who is at the end of the road?—My father is there.—Has your cook any thing to drink?—He has (to drink some) wine and some good broth.—Can you give me as much ham as bread?—I can give you more of the latter than of the former.—Can our friend drink as much wine as coffee?—He cannot drink so much of the latter as of the former.—Have you to speak to any one?—I have to speak to several men.—To how many men have you to speak?—I have to speak to four.—When have you to speak to them?—This evening.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter to nine.—When can you go to the market, (*la plaza*?)—I can go (thither) in the morning.—At what o'clock?—At half-past seven.—

When will you go to the Frenchman?—I will go to him to-night.—Will you go to the physician in the morning or in the evening?—I will go (to him) in the morning.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter past ten.

65.

Have you to write as many notes as the Englishman?—I have to write fewer of them than he.—Will you speak to the German?—I will speak to him.—When will you speak to him?—At present.—Where is he?—He is at the other end of the wood.—Will you go to the market?—Yes, I will go to (*para*) buy some bread.—Do your neighbors not wish to go to the market?—They cannot go (thither;) they are fatigued.—Hast thou the courage to go to the wood in the evening?—I have the courage to go (thither,) but not in the evening.—Are your children able to answer my notes?—They are able to answer them.—What do you wish to say to the servant?—I wish to tell him to make the fire, (*que encienda*,) and to sweep (*que barra*) the warehouse.—Will you tell your brother to sell (*que me venda*) me his horse?—I will tell him to sell (*venda*) it you.—What do you wish to tell me?—I wish to tell you a word, (*la palabra*.)—Whom do you wish to see?—I wish to see the Scotchman.—Have you any thing to tell him?—I have to tell him a few words.—Which books does my brother wish to sell?—He wishes to sell thine and his own.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima tercera.*

<i>To go out.</i>	<i>Salir</i> * 3.
<i>To remain, to stay.</i>	<i>Quedar</i> 1, <i>Quedarse</i> . (Reflective verb.) ¹
When do you wish to go out?	¿Cuándo quiere V. salir?
I wish to go out now.	Yo quiero salir ahora.
To remain (to stay) at home.	Quedar or estar en casa.
<i>Here.</i>	<i>Aquí.</i>
<i>To remain here.</i>	Quedar aquí, (or <i>quedarse aquí</i> .)
<i>There.</i>	Allá, or allí.
Will you stay here?	¿Quiere V. quedarse aquí?
I will stay here.	Yo quiero quedarme aquí.

¹ The pronominal verbs, in Spanish, terminate their present of the infinitive mood by the pronoun *se*, which must be suppressed in order to find out the conjugation; thus, *acercarse*, *dolerse*, *arrepentirse*, (*se*;) are *acercar*, 1st conjugation; *doler*, 2d conjugation; and *arrepentir*, 3d conjugation.

Will your friend remain here?	¿Quiere quedarse aquí su amigo de V.?
He will not stay here.	Él no quiere quedarse aquí.
Will you go to your brother?	¿Quiere V. ir á la casa de su hermano?
I will go to him.	Yo quiero ir á él.
The pleasure.	El placer, (or el gusto.)
The favor.	El favor.
To give pleasure.	Dar gusto.
To do a favor.	Hacer un favor.
Are you going?	¿Va V.?
I am going.	Yo voy.
Am I not going?	¿No voy yo?
I am not going.	Yo no voy.
Thou art going.	Tú vas.
Is he going?	¿Va él?
He goes, he is going.	Él va.
He is not going.	Él no va.
Are we going?	¿Vamos nosotros?
We go, we are going.	Nosotros vamos.
What are you going to do?	¿Que va V. á hacer?
I am going to read.	¿Que vais á hacer?
To read.	Yo voy á leer.
	Leer 2.
Are you going to your brother?	¿Va V. á casa de su hermano?
I am going there.	Yo voy allá.
Where is he going to?	¿A donde va él?
He is going to his father.	Él va á casa de su padre.
The soldier.	El soldado.
<i>All, every.</i>	Todo. Todos. (Plur.)
	Toda. Todas. (Fem.)
Every day.	+ Todos los días.
Every morning.	+ Todas las mañanas.
Every evening.	+ Todas las tardes.
	+ Todas las noches.
<i>It is.</i>	<i>Es.</i>
<i>Late.</i>	Tarde.

Obs. It in the impersonal verbs, that is to say, verbs used only in the third person singular, and when it is redundant, is not translated.

What o'clock is it?	† ¿ Que hora es?
It is three o'clock.	† Son las tres.
It is twelve o'clock.	† Son las doce.
It is a quarter past twelve.	† Son las doce y cuarto.
It wants a quarter to six.	† Son las seis menos cuarto.
It is half-past one.	† Es la una y media.

	{ <i>Tener necesidad de.</i>
	{ <i>Haber menester de.</i>
<i>Need.</i>	
<i>To want.</i>	<i>Necesitar 1.</i>
<i>To be in want of.</i>	<i>Haber menester.</i>
I want it.	Le necesito.
I am in want of it.	Le he menester.
Are you in want of this knife?	¿ Necesita V. este cuchillo?
I am not in want of it.	{ No le he menester.
	{ No le necesito.
	{ Los he menester.
I am in want of them.	{ Los necesito.
	{ No los he menester.
I am not in want of them.	{ No los necesito.
	{ Yo no necesito nada.
I am not in want of any thing.	{ Nada he menester.
Is he in want of money?	¿ Necesita él algun dinero?
He is not in want of more.	No necesita mas.
What are you in want of?	{ ¿ Que necesita V.?
What do you want?	{ ¿ Que ha menester V.?

<i>To be acquainted with, to know.</i>	<i>Conocer 2.</i>
<i>To be acquainted with (to know) a man.</i>	Conocer á un hombre. (See Obs. C, Less. XVIII.)

Is your father in want of me?	¿ Me necesita su padre de V.?
He is in want of you.	Él necesita á V.
Are you in want of these books?	¿ Necesita V. estos libros?
I am in want of them.	Yo los necesito.
Is he in want of my brothers?	¿ Necesita él á mis hermanos?
He is in want of them.	Él los necesita.

EXERCISES.

66.

Will you do me a favor?—Yes, Sir: which, (*cual?*)—Will you tell my servant to make (*que encienda*) the fire?—I will tell him to make it, (*que la encienda.*)—Will you tell him to sweep (*que barra*) the warehouses?—I will tell him to sweep (*que los barra*) them.—What will you tell your father?—I will tell him to sell you his horse.—Have you any thing to tell me?—I have nothing to tell you.—Have you any thing to say to my father?—I have a word to say to him.—Do these men wish to sell their carpets?—They do not wish to sell them.—John! (*Juan*) art thou here?—Yes, Sir, I am here.—What art thou going to do?—I am going to your hatter to tell him to mend (*que componga*) your hat.—Wilt thou go to the tailor to tell him to mend (*que componga*) my coats?—I will go to him.—Are you willing to go to the market?—Yes, Sir.—What has your merchant to sell?—He has to sell some beautiful gloves, combs, good cloth, and fine baskets.—Has he any iron guns to sell?—He has some to sell.—Does he wish to sell me his horses?—He wishes to sell them to you.—Have you any thing to sell?—I have nothing to sell.

67.

Is it late?—It is not late.—What o'clock is it?—It is a quarter past twelve.—At what o'clock does the captain wish to go out?—He wishes to go out at a quarter to eight.—What are you going to do?—I am going to read.—What have you to read?—I have to read a good book.—Will you lend it to me?—I will lend it you.—When will you lend it me?—I will lend it you to-morrow.—Have you a mind to go out?—I have no mind to go out.—Are you willing to stay here, my dear (*querido*) friend?—I cannot remain here.—Where have you to go?—I have to go to the counting-house.—When will you go to the ball?—To-night.—At what o'clock?—At midnight.—Do you go to the Scotchman in the evening or in the morning?—I go to him in the evening and in the morning.—Where are you going to now?—I am going to the theatre.—Where is your son going to?—He is going nowhere; he is going to stay at home to write his exercises.—Where is your brother?—He is at his warehouse.—Does he not wish to go out?—No, Sir, he does not wish to go out.—What is he going to do there?—He is going to write to his friends.—Will you stay here or there?—I will stay there.—Where will your father stay?—He will stay there.

68.

At what o'clock is the Dutchman at home?—He is at home every evening at a quarter past nine.—When does our neighbor go to the Irishmen?—He goes to them every day.—At what o'clock?—At eight o'clock in (*de*) the morning.—What do you wish to buy?—I do not wish to buy any thing; but my father wishes to buy an ox.—Does he wish to buy this or that ox?—He wishes to buy neither this nor that.—Which one does he wish to buy?—He wishes to buy your friend's.—Has the merchant one more coat to sell?—He has one more, but he does not wish to sell it.—When does he sell his books?—He will sell them to-day.—Where?—At his warehouse.—Do you wish to see my friend?—I do wish to see him in order to know him.—Do you wish to know my children?—I do wish to know them.—How many children have you?—I have only two; but my brother has more than I: he has six (of them.)—Does that man wish to drink too much wine?—He wishes to drink too much (of it.)—Have you wine enough to drink?—I have only a little, but enough.—Does not your brother wish to buy too many cakes?—He wishes to buy a great many, but not too many.

69.

Can you lend me a knife?—I can lend you one.—Can your father lend me a book?—He can lend you several.—What are you in want of?—I am in want of a good gun.—Are you in want of this picture?—I am in want of it.—Does your brother want money?—He does not want any.—Does he want some shoes?—He does not want any.—What does he want?—He wants nothing.—Are you in want of these sticks?—I am in want of them.—Who wants some sugar?—Nobody wants any.—Does anybody want paper?—Nobody wants any.—What do I want?—You want nothing.—Does your father want these or those pictures?—He wants neither these nor those.—Are you in want of me?—I am in want of you.—When do you want me?—At present.—What have you to say to me?—I have a word (*una palabra*) to say to you.—Is your son in want of us?—He is in want of you and your brothers.—Are you in want of my servants?—I am in want of them.—Does any one want my brother?—No one wants him.—Does your father want any thing?—He does not want any thing.—What does the Englishman want?—He wants some glasses.—Does he not want some wine?—He does not want any, he has enough.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima cuarta.*

THE CONJUGATIONS.

In Spanish all the tenses and persons of verbs are formed from the present of the infinitive mood, by changing the last two letters of it into the termination corresponding to each person in every tense.

See the table of terminations in the Appendix.

CONJUGATIONS	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Terminations of the Infinitive.....	ar.	er.	ir.	
“ of the Gerund.....	ando.	iendo.	iendo.	
“ of the Past Participle.....	ado.	ido.	ido.	
1st. per. sing. Yo.....	o.	o.	o.	} No. 1.
2d. “ Tú.....	es.	es.	es.	
3d. “ Él, Ella, V.....	e.	e.	e.	
1st. per. plur. Nosotros.....	amos.	emos.	imos.	
2d. “ Vosotros, Vos.....	ais.	eis.	is.	
3d. “ Ellos, Ellas, VV.....	an.	en.	en.	

FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Gerund.</i>	<i>Infinitivo.</i>	<i>Gerundio.</i>
To speak.	Speaking.	Hablar.	Hablando.

PRESENT, No. 1.

I speak, thou speakest, he speaks.	Yo hablo, tú hablas, él habla, V. habla.
We speak, you speak, they speak.	Nosotros hablamos, vosotros habláis, ellos hablan, VV. hablan.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

To sell.	Selling.	Vender.	Vendiendo.
I sell, thou sellest, he sells.		Yo vendo, tú vendes, él vende, V. vende.	
We sell, you sell, they sell.		Nosotros vendemos, vosotros vendeis, ellos venden, VV. venden.	

THIRD CONJUGATION.

To receive.	Receiving.	Recibir.	Recibiendo.
I receive, thou receivest, he receives.		Yo recibo, tú recibes, él recibe, V. recibe.	
We receive, you receive, they receive.		Nosotros recibimos, vosotros recibis, ellos reciben, VV. reciben.	

Obs. A. The preceding are the regular terminations of the present tense; but as some irregular verbs have been introduced in the exercises, they are conjugated below in order to make the scholar acquainted with their irregularities, and to enable him to translate them properly.

<i>To have.</i>	Having.	<i>Tener.</i>	Teniendo.
I have, thou hast, he has.		Yo tengo, tú tienes, él tiene.	
We have, you have, they have.		Nosotros <i>tenemos</i> , vosotros <i>teneis</i> , ellos tienen.	
<i>To ask for.</i>	Asking for.	<i>Pedir.</i>	Pidiendo.
I ask for, thou askest for, he asks for.		Yo pido, tú pides, él pide.	
We ask for, you ask for, they ask for.		Nosotros <i>pedimos</i> , vosotros <i>pedis</i> , ellos piden.	
<i>To warm.</i>	Warming.	<i>Calentar.</i>	Calentando.
I warm, thou warmest, he warms.		Yo caliento, tú calientas, él calienta.	
We warm, you warm, they warm.		Nosotros <i>calentamos</i> , vosotros <i>calentais</i> , ellos calientan.	
<i>To make.</i>	Making.	<i>Hacer.</i>	Haciendo.
<i>To do.</i>	Doing.		
I make, thou makest, he makes.		Yo hago, tú haces, él hace.	
I do, thou dost, he does.		Nosotros <i>hacemos</i> , vosotros <i>haceis</i> , ellos hacen.	
We make, you make, they make.			
We do, you do, they do.			
<i>To go.</i>	Going.	<i>Ir.</i>	Yendo.
I go, thou goest, he goes.		Yo voy, tú vas, él va.	
We go, you go, they go.		Nosotros vamos, vosotros vais, ellos van.	
<i>To mend.</i>	Mending.	<i>Remendar.</i>	Remendando.
<i>To repair.</i>	Repairing.		
I mend, thou mendest, he mends.		Yo remiendo, tú remiendas, él remienda.	
I repair, thou reparaest, he repairs.		Nosotros <i>remendamos</i> , vosotros <i>remendais</i> , ellos remiendan.	
We mend, you mend, they mend.			
We repair, you repair, they repair.			
<i>To be.</i>	Being.	<i>Estar.</i>	Estando.
I am, thou art, he is.		Yo estoy, tú estas, él está.	
We are, you are, they are.		Nosotros <i>estamos</i> , vosotros <i>estais</i> , ellos <i>están</i> .	
		<i>Ser.</i>	Siendo.
		Yo soy (soi,) tú eres, él es.	
		Nosotros <i>somos</i> , vosotros <i>sois</i> , ellos <i>son</i> .	
<i>To take to.</i>	Taking to.	<i>Conducir.</i>	Conduciendo.
<i>To lead to.</i>	Leading to.		
(Meaning to <i>conduct</i> .)			

I take, thou takest, he takes.	} Yo conduzco, ¹ tú conduces, él conduce.		
I lead, thou leadest, he leads.			
I conduct, thou conductest, he conducts.			
We take, you take, they take.	} Nosotros <i>conducimos</i> , vosotros <i>conducis</i> , ellos conducen.		
We lead, you lead, they lead.			
We conduct, you conduct, they conduct.			
<i>To come.</i>	Coming.	<i>Venir.</i>	Viniendo.
I come, thou comest, he comes.		Yo vengo, tú vienes, él viene.	
We come, you come, they come.		Nosotros <i>venimos</i> , vosotros <i>venis</i> , ellos vienen.	
<i>To see.</i>	Seeing.	<i>Ver.</i>	Viendo.
I see, thou seest, he sees.		Yo veo, tú ves, él ve.	
We see, you see, they see.		Nosotros <i> vemos</i> , vosotros <i>veis</i> , ellos ven.	
<i>To go out.</i>	Going out.	<i>Salir.</i>	Saliendo.
I go out, thou goest out, he goes out.		Yo salgo, tú sales, él sale.	
We go out, you go out, they go out.		Nosotros <i>salimos</i> , vosotros <i>salis</i> , ellos salen.	
<i>To be able (can).</i>	Being able.	<i>Poder.</i>	Pudiendo.
I am able, thou art able, he is able.		Yo puedo, tú puedes, él puede.	
We are able, you are able, they are able.		Nosotros <i>podemos</i> , vosotros <i>podéis</i> , ellos pueden.	
<i>To tell.</i>	Telling.	<i>Decir.</i>	Diciendo.
<i>To say.</i>	Saying.		
I tell, thou tellest, he tells.		Yo digo, tú dices, él dice.	
I say, thou sayest, he says.		Nosotros <i>decimos</i> , vosotros <i>decis</i> , ellos dicen.	
We tell, you tell, they tell.			
We say, you say, they say.			
<i>To finish.</i>		<i>Acabar</i> 1.	
<i>Any one.</i>		<i>Alguien.</i> <i>Alguno.</i> } Indefinite pro-	
<i>No one.</i>		<i>Nadie.</i> <i>Ninguno.</i> } nouns.	
<i>Where (to).</i>		<i>A donde.</i>	
<i>To love.</i>		<i>Amar</i> 1.	
I love, I do love, I am loving.		Yo amo.	
Thou lovest, thou dost love, thou art loving.		Tú amas.	
He loves, he does love, he is loving.		Él ama.	

¹ Verbs in *ucir* take *z* before *c*, when *c* is followed by *a* or *o*. (See App.)

You love, you do love, you are loving.	V. ama, VV. aman, vosotros amais.
We love, we do love, we are loving.	Nosotros amamos.
They love, they do love, they are loving.	Ellos aman.

Obs. B In Spanish the Gerund may be, as in English, conjugated with the verb *estar*; so, *I am loving*, is *Estoy amando*; *You are writing*—*V. está escribiendo*.

To like, to be fond of, to please one. | *Gustarle á uno.*

Obs. C. This verb is always in the third person singular or plural: it agrees with the thing liked, which is its subject, and never agrees with the person who likes, which is its complement.

I like, I am fond of.	(Á mí) me gusta—me gustan.
Thou likest, thou art fond of.	(Á tí) te gusta—te gustan.
He likes, he is fond of.	(Á él) le gusta—le gustan.
We love, we are fond of.	(Á nosotros) nos gusta—nos gustan.
	Á V. le gusta.
<i>Sing.</i> You love, you are fond of.	Á vosotros os gusta.
	Á V. le gustan.
	Á VV. les gusta.
<i>Plur.</i> You love, you are fond of.	Á VV. les gustan.
	(Á ellos) les gusta, or les gustan.
They love, they are fond of.	¿ Le gusta á V. este hombre?
Do you like this man?	Si, él me gusta.
I do like him.	No, no me gusta.
I do not like him.	¿ Les gustan estos niños?
Are they fond of those children?	Si, á ellos les gustan.
Yes, they are fond of them.	No, á ellos no les gustan.
No, they are not fond of them.	

Obs. D. Word for word: Does this man please you? Yes, he pleases me. No, he does not please me.—Do those children please them? Yes, they please them. No, they do not please them.

What are you fond of?	¿ Que le gusta á V.?
I am fond of study.	Á mí me gusta el estudio.
Do you like him?	¿ Le gusta él á V.?
I do like him.	Él me gusta.
I do not like him.	Él no me gusta.
Do you sell your horse?	¿ Vende V. su caballo?
I do sell it.	Si, yo le vendo.
Do you sell it?	¿ Le vende V.?
Does he send you the note?	¿ Envía él el billete á V.?
He does send it to me.	Él me le envía. ¹

¹ See for the place of pronouns what has been said in Lesson XX.,

To open.

Do you open the note?	¿ Abre V. el billete?
I do not open it.	Yo no le abro.
Does he open his eyes?	¿ Abre él los ojos?
He opens them.	Él los abre.
Whom do you love?	¿ Á quien ama V.?
I love my father.	Yo amo á mi padre.

Abrir 3—past participle *abierto*.

¿ Abre V. el billete?	} See Obs. C,
Yo no le abro.	
¿ Abre él los ojos?	} Less. XVIII
Él los abre.	
¿ Á quien ama V.?	
Yo amo á mi padre.	

To arrange, to set in order.

What are you arranging?	¿ Que está V. arreglando?
I am arranging my books.	Estoy ordenando mis libros.
What is he drinking?	¿ Que está él bebiendo?
He is drinking wine.	Está bebiendo vino.
Is he fond of wine?	¿ Le gusta el vino?
He is fond of it.	Á él le gusta.

Ordenar 1. Arreglar.

¿ Que está V. arreglando?	
Estoy ordenando mis libros.	
¿ Que está él bebiendo?	
Está bebiendo vino.	
¿ Le gusta el vino?	
Á él le gusta.	

What is the American fond of?
He is fond of coffee.

¿ Que le gusta al Americano?
Le gusta el café.

To answer.

Do you answer the note?
Yes, I answer it.

Responder 2, (takes á before a noun.)

¿ Responde V. al billete?
Si, yo le respondo.

To know. I know.

Saber * 2. Yo sé, (the other persons are regular.)

A stick of wood.

Un palo.

Yet. Not yet.

Todavía. No (v) todavía.

It is not yet seven o'clock.

No son todavía las siete.

Also.

Tambien.

More than.

{ relating to quantity, }
{ not to comparison. } *Mas de.*

He buys more than twenty.

Él compra mas de veinte.

The cook.

El cocinero.

EXERCISES.

70.

Do you love your brother?—I do love him.—Does your brother love you?—He does not love me.—Dost thou love me, my good child?—I do love thee.—Dost thou love this ugly man?—I do not love him.—Whom do you love?—I love my children.—Whom do we love?—We love our friends.—Do we like any one?—We like no one.—Does anybody like us?—The Americans like us.—Do you want any thing?—I want nothing.—Whom is your father in want of?—He is in want of his servant.—What do you want?—I want the exercise.—Do you want this or that exercise?—I want this one.—What do you wish to do with it?—I wish to have it, in order to read it.—Does your son read our

exercises?—He does read them.—When does he read them?—He reads them when he sees them.—Does he receive as many exercises as I?—He receives more of them than you.—What do you give me?—I do not give thee any thing.—Do you give this book to my brother?—I do give it him.—Do you give him a bird?—I do give him one.—To whom do you lend your books?—I lend them to my friends.—Does your friend lend me a coat?—He lends you one.—To whom do you lend your clothes, (*vestidos*)?—I do not lend them to anybody.

71.

Do we arrange any thing?—We do not arrange any thing.—What does your brother set in order?—He sets in order his books.—Do you sell your ship?—I do not sell it.—Does the captain sell his?—He does sell it.—What does the American sell?—He sells his oxen.—Does the Englishman finish his tea?—He does finish it.—Which notes do you finish?—I finish those which I write to my friends.—Dost thou see any thing?—I see nothing.—Do you see my large garden?—I do see it.—Does your father see our ships?—He does not see them, but we see them.—How many soldiers do you see?—We see a good many, we see more than thirty of them.—Do you drink any thing?—I drink some wine.—What does the sailor drink?—He drinks wine also.—What do the Italians drink?—They drink some chocolate.—Do we drink wine?—We do drink some.—What art thou writing?—I am writing a note.—To whom?—To my neighbor.—Does your friend write?—He does write.—To whom does he write?—He writes to his tailor.

72.

Do you write your exercises (*el tema*) in the evening?—We write them in the morning.—What dost thou say?—I say nothing.—Does your brother say any thing?—He says something.—What does he say?—I do not know.—What do you say to my servant?—I tell him to sweep (*que barra*) the floor, and to go (*que vaya*) for some bread, cheese, and wine.—Do we say any thing?—We say nothing.—What does your friend say to the shoemaker?—He tells him to mend (*que remiende*) his shoes.—What do you tell the tailors?—I tell them to make (*que hagan*) my clothes, (*vestidos*).—Dost thou go out?—I do not go out.—Who goes out?—My brother goes out.—Where is he going to?—He is going to the garden.—To whom are you going?—We are going to the good English.—What art thou reading?—I am reading a note from (*de*) my friend.—What is your father reading?—He is reading a book.—What are you doing?—We are reading.—Are your children reading?—They are not reading, they have no time to read.—Do you read the books which I read?—I do not read those which you read, but those which your father reads.—Do you know this man?—I do not know him.—Does your friend know him?—He does know him.

73.

Do you know my children?—We do know them.—Do they know you?—They do not know us.—Whom are you acquainted with?—I am acquainted with nobody.—Is any one acquainted with you?—Some one is acquainted with me.—Who is acquainted with you?—The good captain knows me.—What dost thou eat?—I eat some bread.—Does not your son eat some cheese?—He does not eat any.—Do you cut any thing?—We cut some sticks.—What do the merchants cut?—They cut some cloth.—Do you send me any thing?—I send you a good gun.—Does your father send you money?—He does send me some.—Does he send you more than I?—He sends me more than you.—How much does he send you?—He sends me more than fifty (*cinquenta*) dollars.—When do you receive your money?—I receive it every morning.—At what o'clock?—At half-past ten.—Is your son coming?—He is coming.—Do you come to me?—I do not come (*ir*) to you, but to your children.—Where is our friend going to?—He is going no whither; he remains at home.—Are you going home?—We are not going home, but to our friends'.—Where are your friends?—They are in their garden.—Are the Scotchmen in their gardens?—They are there.

74.

What do you like?—I like study.—Are you fond of birds?—I am fond of them.—How many horses does the German buy?—He buys a good many; (he buys) more than twenty.—What does your servant carry?—He carries a large trunk.—Where is he carrying it to?—He is carrying it home.—To whom do you speak?—I speak to the Irishman.—Do you speak to him every day?—I speak to him every morning and every evening.—Does he come to your house?—He does not come to my house, but I see him at the theatre.—What has your servant to do?—He has to sweep the floor, and to set my books in order.—What does your boy break?—He breaks nothing, but your boys break my glasses.—Do they tear any thing?—They tear nothing.—Who burns my hat?—Nobody burns it.—What is my son fond of?—He is fond of money.—What does your cook kill?—He kills a chicken.

75.

To what house do you take my boy?—I take him to the painter.—When is the painter at home?—He is at home every evening at four o'clock.—What o'clock is it now?—It is not six o'clock.—Do you go out in the evening?—I go out in the morning.—Are you afraid to go out in the evening?—I am not afraid, but I have no time to go out in the evening.—Do you work as much as your son?—I do not work as much as he.—Does he eat more than you?—He eats less than I.—Can your children write as many exercises as mine?—They can write as many.—When do our neighbors go out?—They go out every morning

at a quarter to six.—Do you like Spanish?—Yes, Sir, I like it.—Do you speak it?—No, but I am going to learn it.—Are you fond of study?—I study every day, and I like it.—Do you like your dictionary?—I do not like it; it is not good.—Do you not like mine?—I like yours.

* * * We should fill volumes were we to give all the exercises that are applicable to our lessons, and which the pupils may very easily compose by themselves. We shall, therefore, merely repeat what we have already said at the commencement:—Pupils who wish to improve rapidly ought to compose a great many sentences in addition to those given; but they must pronounce them aloud. This is the only way in which they will acquire the habit of speaking fluently.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Lección Vigésima quinta.*

<i>To bring.</i>	<i>Traer * 2.</i>
I bring, thou bringest, he brings.	Yo traigo, tú traes, él trae.
<i>To find.</i>	<i>Hallar 1.</i>
To or at the play.	Al teatro.
The butcher.	El carnicero.
The sheep.	El carnero.
<i>What, (meaning that which, the thing which.)</i>	<i>Lo que, (subject or object.)</i>
Do you find <i>what</i> you look for?	¿Halla V. <i>lo que</i> busca?
Do you find <i>what</i> you are looking for?	¿Halla V. <i>lo que</i> está buscando?
I find <i>what</i> I look for.	Yo hallo <i>lo que</i> busco.
I find <i>what</i> I am looking for.	Yo hallo <i>lo que</i> estoy buscando.
He does not find <i>what</i> he is looking for.	Él no halla <i>lo que</i> está buscando.
We find <i>what</i> we look for.	Hallamos <i>lo que</i> estamos buscando.
They find <i>what</i> they look for.	Ellos hallan <i>lo que</i> están buscando.
I mend <i>what</i> you mend.	Yo remiendo <i>lo que</i> V. remienda.
I buy <i>what</i> you buy.	Yo compro <i>lo que</i> V. compra.
Do you take him to the play?	¿Le lleva V. al teatro?
I do take him thither.	Yo le llevo allá.

<i>To study.</i>	<i>Estudiar 1.</i>
<i>Instead of.</i>	<i>En vez de. En lugar de.</i>
<i>Instead of bringing.</i>	<i>En vez de traer.</i>

Obs. Instead of is in English followed by the present participle, but in Spanish it is followed by the present of the infinitive mood.

<i>To play.</i>	<i>Jugar * 1.</i>
I play, thou playest.	Yo juego, tú juegas. } The others
He plays, they play.	Él juega, ellos juegan. } are regular.
<i>To listen to.</i>	<i>Escuchar 1.</i>
<i>Instead of listening.</i>	<i>En vez de escuchar.</i>
<i>Instead of playing.</i>	<i>En lugar (or en vez) de jugar.</i>
Do you play instead of studying?	¿Juega V. en lugar de estudiar?
I study instead of playing.	Yo estudio en lugar de jugar.
That man speaks instead of listening.	Este hombre habla en vez de escuchar.

<i>To have a sore.</i>	<i>Tener mal de (n).</i>
Have you a sore finger?	¿Tiene V. el dedo malo?
I have a sore finger.	Yo tengo un dedo malo.
Has your brother a sore foot?	¿Tiene su hermano de V. un pié malo?
He has a sore eye.	Él tiene mal de ojos.
We have sore eyes.	Nosotros tenemos los ojos malos.
The elbow.	El codo.
The arm.	El brazo.
The back.	La espalda—(pl.) las espaldas, (fem.)
The knee.	La rodilla—(pl.) las rodillas, (fem.)
It.	Le, (mas.) La, (fem.)
Them.	Los, (mas.) Las, (fem.)

Do you read instead of writing?	¿Lee V. en vez de escribir?
Does your brother read instead of speaking?	¿Lee su hermano de V. en lugar de hablar?

The bed.	La cama, (fem.)
Does the servant make the bed?	¿Hace la cama el criado?
He makes the fire instead of making the bed.	Hace el fuego en lugar de hacer la cama.

<i>To learn.</i>	<i>Aprender 2.</i>
I learn to read.	Aprendo á leer.
He learns to write.	Aprende á escribir.

EXERCISES.

76.

Do you go to the play this evening?—I do not go to the play.—What have you to do?—I have to study.—At what o'clock do you go out?—I do not go out in the evening.—Does your father go out?—

He does not go out.—What does he do?—He writes.—Does he write a book?—He does write one.—When does he write it?—He writes it in the morning and in the evening.—Is he at home now?—He is at home.—Does he not go out?—He cannot go out; he has a sore foot.—Does the shoemaker bring our shoes?—He does not bring them.—Is he not able to work?—He is not able to work; he has a sore knee.—Has anybody a sore elbow?—My tailor has a sore elbow.—Who has a sore arm?—I have a sore arm.—Do you cut me some bread?—I cannot cut you any; I have sore fingers.—Do you read your book?—I cannot read it; I have a sore eye.—Who has, sore eyes?—The French have sore eyes.—Do they read too much?—They do not read enough.—What day of the month is it to-day?—It is the third, (Lesson XIV.)—What day of the month is it to-morrow?—To-morrow is the fourth.—Are you looking for any one?—I am not looking for any one.—What is the painter looking for?—He is not looking for any thing.—Whom are you looking for?—I am looking for your son.—Have you any thing to tell him?—I have something to tell him.

77.

Who is looking for me?—Your father is looking for you.—Is anybody looking for my brother?—Nobody is looking for him.—Dost thou find what thou art looking for?—I do find what I am looking for.—Does the captain find what he is looking for?—He finds what he is looking for, but his children do not find what they are looking for.—What are they looking for?—They are looking for their books.—Where dost thou take me to?—I take you to the theatre.—Do you not take me to the market?—I do not take you thither.—Do the Spaniards find the umbrellas which they are looking for?—They do not find them.—Does the tailor find his thimble?—He does not find it.—Do the merchants find the cloth which they are looking for?—They do find it.—What do the butchers find?—They find the oxen and sheep which they are looking for.—What does your cook find?—He finds the chickens which he is looking for.—What is the physician doing?—He is doing what you are doing.—What is he doing in his room?—He is reading.—What is he reading?—He is reading the book of your father.—Whom is the Englishman looking for?—He is looking for his friend, in order to take him into the garden.—What is the German doing in his room?—He is learning to read.—Does he not learn to write?—He does not learn it.—Does your son learn to write?—He learns to write and to read.

78.

Does the Dutchman speak instead of listening?—He speaks instead of listening.—Do you go out instead of remaining at home?—I remain

at home instead of going out.—Does your son play instead of studying?—He studies instead of playing.—When does he study?—He studies every day.—In the morning or in the evening?—In the morning and in the evening.—Do you buy an umbrella instead of buying a book?—I buy neither the one nor the other.—Does our neighbor break his sticks instead of breaking his glasses?—He breaks neither the ones nor the others.—What does he break?—He breaks his guns.—Do the children of our neighbor read?—They read instead of writing.—What does our cook?—He makes a fire, instead of going to the market.—Does the captain give you any thing?—He does give me something.—What does he give you?—He gives me a great deal of money.—Does he give you money instead of giving you bread?—He gives me (both) money and bread.—Does he give you more cheese than bread?—He gives me less of the latter than of the former.

79.

Do you give my friend fewer knives than gloves.—I give him more of the latter than of the former.—What does he give you?—He gives me many books instead of giving me money.—Does your servant make your bed?—He does not make it, (*la.*)—What is he doing instead of making your bed?—He sweeps the room instead of making my bed.—Does he drink instead of working?—He works instead of drinking.—Do the physicians go out?—They remain at home instead of going out.—Does your servant make coffee?—He makes tea instead of making coffee.—Does any one lend you a gun?—Nobody lends me one.—What does your friend lend me?—He lends you many books and many dictionaries.—Do you read the book which I read?—I do not read the one which you read, but the one which the great captain reads.—Are you ashamed to read the books which I read?—I am not ashamed, but I have no wish to read them.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima sexta.*

To go for.

Something, any thing.

Do you go for any thing?

I go for nothing.

He goes for some

*Ir por * 3, (or ir á buscar.¹)*

Alguna cosa.

¿Va V. á buscar alguna cosa—or algo?

Yo no voy á buscar nada.

Él va á buscar . . (or él va por. . . .)
(See Lesson XI.)

¹ IR * 3. For the conjugation of this verb, see Appendix.

Do you learn French?	¿ Aprende V. el frances?
I do learn it.	Si, yo le aprendo.
I do not learn it.	Yo no le aprendo.
French.	El frances.
English.	El ingles.
German.	El aleman.
Italian.	El italiano.
Spanish.	El español.
Polish.	El polaco.
Russian.	El ruso.
Latin.	El latin.
Greek.	El griego.
Arabian, Arabic.	El árabe, el arábigo.
Syrian, Syriac.	El siriáco.
I learn Spanish.	Yo aprendo el español.
My brother learns German.	Mi hermano aprende el aleman

The Pole.	El Polaco.
The Roman.	El Romano.
The Greek.	El Griego.
The Arab, the Arabian.	El Árabe.
The Syrian.	El Siriaco.

Are you *an* Englishman? | ¿ Es V. Ingles?¹

Obs. A. Where the indefinite article is used in English to denote qualities, the Spaniards make use of no article.

No, Sir, I am <i>a</i> German.	No, señor, yo soy aleman.
He is <i>a</i> Frenchman.	Él es Frances.
Is he <i>a</i> tailor?	¿ Es (él) sastre?
No, he is <i>a</i> shoemaker.	No, (él) es zapatero.
Is he <i>a</i> fool?	¿ Es (él) bobo, (tonto, or necio)?

The fool.	El bobo, or tonto, or necio.
The afternoon.	La tarde. (Fem.)
The morning.	La mañana. (Fem.)
The day.	El dia.

Obs. B. The indefinite article *a* in English is sometimes rendered by the definite article *el, la*, in Spanish, particularly in speaking of the parts of the body. If the nouns expressing these are in the plural, they often take the article *los, las*. Examples:—

¹ *Are you?—¿ Es Vm.? I am,—Yo soy.* For the conjugation of this verb, see Appendix; and for the difference between *Estar* and *Ser*, see Lesson XVIII, and also the Appendix.

He has <i>a</i> large forehead.	Tiene <i>la</i> frente ancha.
He has blue eyes.	Tiene ojos (or <i>los</i> ojos) azules.
You have <i>a</i> beautiful foot.	V. tiene <i>un</i> pie hermoso.
They have white teeth.	Ellos tienen los dientes blancos.

The forehead.	La frente. (Fem.)
Blue.	Azul.
Black.	Negro.
White.	Blanco.
Large. Big.	Grande, or largo. Larga. (Fem.)
Great.	Grande.

Obs. C. *Grande*, (great,) loses the last syllable when its meaning is greatness in quality; as, the Great Captain, *el Gran Capitan*; but it retains it when it is applied to size or bulk; and even in the first meaning when coming before a vowel—as, *un grande odio*, a great, or implacable hatred; *un grande caballo*, a large horse; *un gran caballo*, a famous horse.

Big, large.	Grande, largo.
Tall.	Grande, (or alto.)
A large knife.	Un cuchillo grande. Un cuchillon.
A large man.	Un hombre grande. Un hombron.
A great man.	Un gran hombre.
A Spanish book.	Un libro español.
An English book.	Un libro ingles.
Spanish money.	Moneda española.
English paper.	Papel ingles.

Obs. D. All adjectives expressing the names of nations are placed after their substantives. Example:—

Do you read <i>a</i> German book?	¿ Lee V. un libro aleman?
I read <i>an</i> Italian book.	Yo leo un libro italiano

<i>To listen to something.</i>	† Escuchar alguna cosa, or algo.
<i>To listen to some one.</i>	Escuchar á uno, or á alguno.
<i>What, or the thing which.</i>	Lo que.
<i>It.</i>	Lo.

Obs. E. *It*, not standing for a substantive, but meaning *the thing which*, is translated *lo*. It is an indefinite pronoun object, and has no plural number.

Do you listen to that man?	¿ Escucha V. á ese hombre?
Yes, I listen to him.	Si, yo le escucho.
Do you listen to <i>what</i> he tells you?	¿ Escucha V. lo que le dice?
Yes, I listen to <i>it</i> .	Si, yo lo escucho.
Do you listen to <i>what</i> I tell you?	¿ Escucha V. lo que le digo?
Do you listen to me?	¿ Me escucha V.?