

V. R.	Vuestra Real,	<i>your Royal.</i>
Ult. ^o	Ultimo,	<i>last.</i>
V. V. ^o	Venerable,	<i>venerable.</i>
V. A.	Vuestra Alteza,	<i>your highness.</i>
V. B. ^d	Vuestra Beatitud,	<i>your beatitude.</i>
V. I.	Vuestra Il. ^{ma} ,	<i>your grace.</i>
V. E. or V. Ex.	Vuecelencia,	<i>your excellency.</i>
V. G.	Verbi gracia,	<i>for example.</i>
Vm. Vmd. V. Vd. ¹	Vuestra, vuesa merced, or usted,	<i>you, your worship, your favor.</i>
V. P.	Vuestra Paternidad,	<i>your paternity.</i>
V. R. ^a	Vuestra Reverencia,	<i>your reverence.</i>
V. S. ^a , Usía,	V. ^a Señoría,	<i>your lordship, honor.</i>
V. S. I.	Vueseñoría Ilustrísima,	<i>your most illustrious reverence.</i>
V. S. ^d	Vuestra Santidad,	<i>your holiness.</i>
V. ^{on}	Real vellon,	<i>real of bullion, coin.</i>
Vol.	Volumen,	<i>volume.</i>
V. S. G.	Vuelta si gusta,	<i>please turn over.</i>
Vro. vra.	Vuestro, vuestra,	<i>your.</i>
X. ^{mo}	Diezmo,	<i>tenth and tithe.</i>
Xp. ^{to}	Cristo,	<i>Christ.</i>
Xpt. ^{no}	Cristiano,	<i>Christian.</i>
Xptóbal,	Cristóbal,	<i>Christopher.</i>

In the Old Books,—

<i>ā</i> stands for <i>an</i> or <i>am</i> .	<i>ō</i> stands for <i>on</i> or <i>om</i> .
<i>ē</i> “ <i>en</i> or <i>em</i> .	<i>ū</i> “ <i>un</i> or <i>um</i> .
<i>ī</i> “ <i>in</i> or <i>im</i> .	<i>q</i> “ <i>que</i> .

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

¶ is read *Párrafo*, a paragraph.

① “ } *Mil*, a thousand.
 ② “ }

J. M. J., at the beginning of writings of religious persons, means *Jesus, María, José*.

The Jesuits always begin and finish their letters and other writings with *Jhs*, which means and is read *Jesus*.

¹ An *s* is added to these abbreviations when more than one person is addressed; and then they stand for *vuestras mercedes, vuesas mercedes* or *ustedes*, in the plural. At present the word *usted* and its plural are expressed by a *V.* or *VV.*

ETYMOLOGY.

THERE are in Spanish nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, *Parts of Speech*; namely, the ARTICLE, the NOUN, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the PARTICIPLE, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

The meaning of a word must be first ascertained, in order to classify it. Example:—*Claro*, clear. *Ese claro* (a substantive) *es muy pequeño*, that skylight is very small. *Un día claro*, (an adjective,) a clear day. *El no habla claro*, (an adverb,) he does not speak plain.

Take notice, that henceforth the numbers placed thus (1) after a word or at the end of a sentence or a paragraph, refer to the page which the learner must consult in the preceding Method.

ARTICLE.

There are two articles: the *Indefinite* and the *Definite*.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Masculine Sing.	A or an.	<i>Un</i> , (38.)	Plur.	Some.	<i>Unos</i> or <i>algunos</i> .
Feminine “	“ “	<i>Una</i> , (162.)	“	“	<i>Unas</i> or <i>algunas</i> .

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Masculine Sing.	The.	<i>El</i> , (9.)	Plur.	The.	<i>Los</i> , (26.)
Feminine “	“	<i>La</i> , (159.)	“	“	<i>Las</i> , (159.)

When the masculine definite article *el* comes after the preposition *á* (to) or *de*, (of, from,) the *e* is suppressed, and the two words are written as one; thus, *al*, *del*, instead of *á el*; *de el*. The pronoun *él* (he, it) is distinguished by the accent, and it is always written separately from the said prepositions; thus *á él*, *de él*.

Obs. *El*, *los*, (34,) *la*, *las*, are articles when they are before a noun, to point out how far its signification extends; but they are pronouns when *él* is the subject of a verb, or comes after a preposition; and *la*, (her, it,) *los*, *las*, (them,) are governed by a verb; as—

The bed of Don Quixote was foremost, and next to it Sancho made his.	El lecho de Don Quijote estaba primero, y luego junto á él hizo Sancho el suyo.
	DON QUIJOTE, cap. xvi. pt. i.

NOUNS.

NOUNS are either SUBSTANTIVE or ADJECTIVE.

Nouns Substantive have *Persons, Numbers, Genders, and Cases*.

PERSONS.

There are three persons: namely, the *speaker*, who is called the *first person*; the *person spoken to*, who is styled the *second person*; and the *person or thing spoken of*, which is said to be the *third person*: as—

Make haste, *son Sancho*, (second person,) and tell (second person) that *Lady* of the hawk, (third person,) that *I*, the knight of the lions, (first person,) send my respects to her exceeding beauty.

Corre, hijo Sancho, y dí á aquella señora del azor, que yo, el caballero de los leones, beso las manos á su gran fermosura.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxx. pt. ii.

The speaker seldom refers to himself by name.

When brutes, or inanimate objects, stand as speakers or persons spoken to, they are said to be personified; as—

Oh Jars of Toboso, which have recalled to my mind the dear object of my greatest sorrow!

¡ O tobosescas Tinajas, que me habeis traído á la memoria la dulce prenda de mi mayor amargura!

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xviii. pt. ii.

NUMBERS.

There are two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*. (Less. IX. p. 26.)

RULE 1. Nouns ending in a *short vowel*, that is to say, a vowel having no accent over it, form their plural by adding *s* to the singular; as, head, *cabeza*, heads, *cabezas*; eye, *ojo*, eyes, *ojos*.

RULE 2. Nouns terminating in a *long vowel*, that is to say, a vowel having an accent over it; or in *any consonant*, or in *y*, add *es* to the singular; as, ruby, *rubí*, rubies, *rubíes*; lion, *leon*, lions, *leones*; law, *ley*, laws, *leyes*. Except *papá*, *mamá*, *pié*, &c. *Maravédí*, the smallest Spanish brass coin, has three plurals, *maravediés*, *maravedis*, *maravedises*. Nouns terminating in *z* change it into *c*, or retain it and add *es* to form the plural; as, cross, *cruz*, crosses, *cruces*, or *cruzes*.

RULE 3. Nouns of two syllables ending in *s*, being accented on the penultimate, admit of no change for the plural, and distinguish it by means of the article; thus, Monday, *lúnes*, Mondays, *los lúnes*:—

He had lentils on Fridays, and an addition of a pigeon on Sundays.

El tenia lentejas los viérnes, y algun palomino de añadidura los domingos.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. i. pt. i.

The same is to be observed with nouns compound of a verb, and a noun plural; as, the penknife, *el cortaplumas*, the penknives, *los cortaplumas*.

There are some nouns with a plural termination without reference to any singular; as,

<i>Alfileres</i> ,	ladies' pinmoney.	<i>Albricias</i> ,	a present for good news.
<i>Esposas</i> ,	handcuffs.	<i>Alicates</i> ,	pincers.
<i>Grillos</i> ,	fetters.	<i>Preces</i> ,	prayers, &c.

Zelo, (zeal,) has no plural; *Zelos*, (jealousy,) has no singular.

Don and *Doña*, as Spanish titles for a gentleman or lady, are not used in the plural; and in conformity with the present custom they are placed only before prenomens, or baptismal names; as, Messrs. Nicholas and Leandro F. Moratin, *Don Nicolas y Don Leandro Fernandez de Moratin*. Mr. Capmany, *el Señor Capmany*, and not *Don Capmany*.

GENDER.

There are two genders, the *masculine* and the *feminine*.

Every *he*, or *male* animal, is of the *masculine* gender; as, boy, *muchacho*; lion, *leon*. Every *she*, or *female* animal, is of the *feminine* gender; as, girl, *muchacha*; lioness, *leona*.

The *collective* nouns *gente*, people; *turba*, *torpa*, crowd; *multitud*, multitude; *plebe*, common people; *juventud*, youth, *vejez*, old age; *asamblea*, assembly; *ave*, bird; *bestia*, beast, &c., require the articles, the adjectives, and the pronouns that agree with or refer to them, to be of the *feminine* gender; as—

The coach must belong to some travelling people.

El coche debe de ser de alguna gente pasagera.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. viii. pt. i.

Nouns signifying dignities, offices, trades, professions, &c., proper to men, are *masculine*; and those proper to women, *feminine*.

REMARK. There are some nouns of animals which custom¹ has made to express *both genders*, under either the *masculine* or *feminine* termination, preceded by the corresponding article. Nouns of this description are called in the grammatical language *epicenos*, *epicene*. Such are the following:—

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
<i>El avestruz</i> ,	the ostrich.	<i>La ardilla</i> ,	the squirrel.
<i>El buitre</i> ,	the vulture.	<i>La becada</i> ,	the woodcock.
<i>El cisne</i> ,	the swan.	<i>La calandria</i> ,	the lark.
<i>El cuervo</i> ,	the crow.	<i>La grulla</i> ,	the crane.
<i>El gilguero</i> ,	the goldfinch.	<i>La perdiz</i> ,	the partridge.
<i>El ruiseñor</i> ,	the nightingale.	<i>La tortuga</i> ,	the turtle.

The rest of these nouns will be found in the dictionary.

The word *macho*, male, or *hembra*, female, with the corresponding article, is prefixed to any noun of this kind when it is necessary to distinguish the sex; as, the partridge, *la perdiz*—the male, or he partridge, *el macho de la perdiz*; the sparrow, *el gorrion*—the female, or she sparrow, *la hembra del gorrion*.

Obs. A. The pronouns *he* or *she*, and the nouns *male* and *female*, are not translated into Spanish when the gender may be distinguished by changing the termination of the noun *masculine*; as,

A wolf,	<i>un lobo.</i>	A she wolf,	<i>una loba.</i>
A male servant,	<i>un criado.</i>	A female servant,	<i>una criada.</i>

¹ *Si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi.*—HORACE.

RULES TO FORM THE FEMININE OF COMMON NOUNS OF ANIMATE BEINGS.

RULE 1. Common substantives ending in *o*, and the most part of those in *e*, change the *o* or *e* into *a* to form the feminine; as,

Son,	<i>hijo.</i>	Daughter,	<i>hija.</i>
Brother,	<i>hermano.</i>	Sister,	<i>hermana.</i>
A male relative,	<i>pariente.</i>	A female relative,	<i>parienta.</i>

Except *testigo*, (witness,) that admits of no change, and distinguishes the gender by the article; thus, *el*, or *la testigo*.

Obs. B. The feminine nouns formed out of the substantives signifying dignity, trade, &c., mean not only the female who enjoys the dignity, or follows the same trade or profession, but most frequently the wife, and even the daughter of the person that has the dignity, or follows the trade, &c.; as,

<i>Superiora</i> ,	a female superior.	<i>Confitero</i> ,	confectioner.
<i>Capitana</i> ,	a captain's wife.	<i>Confitera</i> ,	

Confitera, may signify a female confectioner, or a confectioner's wife or daughter.

RULE 2. Most of the common nouns ending in *an* and *on*, add an *a* for the feminine; as,

<i>Capitan</i> ,	captain.	<i>Capitana</i> ,	a female commander.
<i>Patron</i> ,	patron.	<i>Patrona</i> ,	a patroness.
<i>Pastor</i> ,	shepherd.	<i>Pastora</i> ,	a shepherdess.

RULE 3. National nouns, that is, nouns that express the nation or country of persons, or where the thing is produced, or comes from, whether they be substantive or adjective, if they terminate in *o*, change it into *a*; and if they end in a consonant, add an *a* to form the feminine; as,
Americano, Americana, American. | *Español, Española*, Spaniard.

RULE 4. Common substantives ending in *a*, and most of those terminating in *en* or *ir*, admit of no change, and distinguish the gender by the articles—(*Obs. D*, 162;) as,

<i>Un pensionista</i> ,	a pensioner.	<i>El mártir</i> ,	the martyr.
<i>Una pensionista</i> ,	"	<i>La mártir</i> ,	the female martyr.

RULE 5. Almost all words compound of the substantives *man* or *woman*, and an adjective, distinguish their gender, in Spanish, by prefixing to them the corresponding article and omitting said substantives; as,

<i>Un jóven</i> ,	a young man.	<i>Una jóven</i> ,	a young woman.
<i>Los Ingleses</i> ,	the Englishmen.	<i>Las Inglesas</i> ,	the English women.

Man and *woman* are translated when a particular emphasis is placed on them.

Obs. C. Many of the nouns compound of said substantives, or of an adjective, are translated in Spanish by a single word, to be found in the dictionary, in the masculine gender, out of which the feminine may be formed in conformity with the foregoing rules; as,

<i>El lechero</i> ,	the milkman.	<i>La lechera</i> ,	the milk-woman.
<i>Un naranjero</i> ,	an orange-man.	<i>Una naranjera</i> ,	an orange-woman.

RULE 6. Some nouns express their gender by different terminations. (See Lesson LVI, page 246.)

RULE 7. Some nouns distinguish their gender by different words. (See Lesson LVI, page 247.)

GENDER OF NOUNS NEUTER IN ENGLISH.

The nouns that are *neuter* in English are *masculine* or *feminine* in Spanish, according to their *signification* or their *termination*.

BY THE SIGNIFICATION.

Arte, canal, capital, corte, dote, frente, guardia, órden, mar, &c., are masculine or feminine according to their meaning, to wit:

Arte, (art,) in the singular, may be used in either gender; in the plural, only in the feminine. Should *arte* be qualified by an adjective, the latter agrees with it in the feminine termination; as,

El delicado gusto de V. en el arte | Your fine taste in the rhymic art.
rítmica. | MORATIN, *Comedia Nueva.*

Mar, (sea,) when it is alone, may be used in either gender. When it is accompanied by the adjectives Mediterranean, White, Red, &c., it is masculine; as, *el* or *la mar*; *el mar Rojo*. With other adjectives it is generally feminine: *la mar estaba algo mas sosegada*, (CERVANTES.) However, the use is not fixed.

Orden (order) is masculine when it signifies arrangement, or refers to architecture; as,

All was in good order. | *Todo estaba en buen órden.*
The edifice is of the Ionic order. | *El edificio es del órden Jónico.*

Orden, signifying command, or a religious or military institution, is feminine; as,

I received your order. | *Yo recibí la órden de V.*
Two friars of the order of St. Benedict. | *Dos frailes de la órden de San Benito.* CERVANTES.

Dueño, (master, owner, lord, mistress, lady,) in a figurative sense, is used only in the masculine termination for both sexes; as,

From that instant I made her mistress of my heart. | *Desde aquel instante la hice dueño (señora) de mi corazón.*
DON QUIJOTE, cap. xlv. pt. i.

MASCULINE.

Canal, Erie canal, *el canal Erie*.

Capital, a stock of funds.

Corte, the sharp edge of a tool, a patten for a dress, means, &c.

Dote, a gift of nature, endowment.

Frente, the front.

FEMININE.

Canal, the gutter, or leader of water from the roof of a house.

Capital, the chief city of a country.

Corte, the court, the persons that compose it, courtship, attendance.

Dote, dowry, dower.

Frente, the forehead.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
<i>Guardia</i> , a soldier of the king's guard.	<i>Guardia</i> , a guard, a body of soldiers.
<i>Márgen</i> , the margin of a book, &c.	<i>Márgen</i> , the bank of a river.
<i>Parte</i> , a report, information.	<i>Parte</i> , the part of a whole.
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

Albalá, a permit, or certificate of a custom-house, (little used;) *anatema*, anathema; *azúcar*, sugar; *cisma*, schism; *cúrtis*, the fine skin; *emblema*, emblem; *puente*, bridge; *tribu*, tribe, &c., may be used as *masculine* or *feminine*.

BY THE TERMINATION.

Obs. D. The proper names of kingdoms, provinces, cities, &c., when they stand alone, are generally of the gender of their termination; as, *España está casi aislada del resto del continente* | Spain is almost insulated from the rest of the continent.

But when they are qualified by common nouns of different terminations, they agree with them accordingly; as,

Toledo es una antigua ciudad. | Toledo is an ancient city.
Sevilla fué un reino poderoso. | Seville was a powerful kingdom.

The following general rules are subject to many exceptions, of which only the most usual are pointed out.

RULE 1.—Nouns ending in *a* are *feminine*, (162.)

Except most of those derived from the Greek; as,

Antipoda, antipode. | *Clima*, climate, &c.

And also the following:—

<i>Día</i> , day.	<i>Guarda-costa</i> , custom-house cutter.
<i>Mapa</i> , map.	<i>Paragua</i> , umbrella.
<i>Idioma</i> , idiom.	<i>Viva</i> , huzza.
<i>Poema</i> , poem.	&c. &c.

RULE 2.—Nouns ending in *d* or *ad* are *feminine*. Except—

<i>Ardid</i> , stratagem.	<i>Sud</i> , south.
<i>Césped</i> , turf.	&c. &c.

N. B.—A great many of the words ending in English in *ty*, may be translated into Spanish by changing it into *dad*; as—

Activity,	<i>actividad</i> .	Veracity,	<i>veracidad</i> .
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RULE 3.—Nouns ending in *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, are *masculine*. Except—

<i>Calle</i> , street.	<i>Noche</i> , night.
<i>Carne</i> , flesh, meat.	<i>Tarde</i> , afternoon.
<i>Clase</i> , class.	<i>Llave</i> , key.
<i>Especie</i> , species.	<i>Leche</i> , milk.
<i>Suerte</i> , chance.	<i>Nieve</i> , snow.
<i>Hambre</i> , hunger.	<i>Nave, nao</i> , vessel.
<i>Costumbre</i> , custom.	<i>Mano</i> , hand.
<i>Mente</i> , mind.	&c. &c.

RULE 4.—Nouns ending in *l*, *n*, *on*, *r*, *s*, or *x*, are *masculine*. Except—

<i>Miel</i> , honey.	<i>Luz</i> , light.
<i>Col</i> , cabbage.	<i>Flor</i> , flower.
<i>Imagen</i> , image.	<i>Nariz</i> , nose.
<i>Razon</i> , reason.	<i>Niñez</i> , childhood.
<i>Voz</i> , voice.	<i>Vejez</i> , old age.
<i>Tos</i> , cough.	<i>Nuez</i> , nut.
<i>Cruz</i> , cross.	<i>Paz</i> , peace.
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

RULE 5.—Nouns ending in *ion* are *feminine*. Except—

<i>Sarampión</i> , measles.	<i>Turbión</i> , shower.
<i>Bastión</i> , bastion.	&c. &c.

CASES.

There are three cases: the *Subject*, or nominative case; the *Object*, or the direct objective case; and the *Complement*, or the indirect objective case, (69.) The *object* is the *accusative* in Latin; and the *complement* answers to the *dative*, or any of the oblique cases, except the *vocative*, which in Spanish is a *subject absolute*.

When two pronouns, *object* and *complement*, come together in a sentence, the *complement* is always set before the *object*. When they are governed by a verb in the infinitive, or in the imperative mood, they are placed after it, and written so as to form one word with it; as—

He promised to send *them to me*. | *El prometió enviármelos*.

In cases where the stress of the voice is on the last syllable of the verb, it is preserved on the same syllable; which, on account of changing its place, requires the mark of the accent; thus, *dan, danme, dánmelos*, they give them to me.

REMARK.—When the *object* of a *transitive verb* is the noun of a *rational being*, or a *proper noun*, or a *thing personified*, it must be preceded by the preposition *á*, (which in that case being an idiom,¹ is not translated into English;) but the preposition is not required in other cases.

The surgeon cured the wounded woman.	<i>El cirujano curó á la mujer herida</i> .
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The surgeon dressed the woman's wound.	<i>El cirujano vendó la herida de la mujer</i> .
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There is a God in heaven, who takes care to chastise the wicked, and to reward the righteous.	<i>Dios hay en el cielo que no se descuida de castigar al malo, y de premiar al bueno</i> .
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His impatience killed Chrysostom.	Don QUIJOTE, cap. xxii. pt. i. <i>Su impaciencia mató á Crisóstomo</i> .
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Ditto, cap. xiv. pt. i.

¹ *Idiom* is the peculiar construction of a language which distinguishes it altogether from others.—Crabb.

It was known there that Signor Don Juan had taken Tunesz.

Se supo en ella que el Señor Don Juan habia tomado á Tunesz.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxix. pt. i.

We must, in slaying giants, kill pride.

Nosotros hemos de matar en los gigantes á la soberbia.

Ditto, ditto.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have *persons, cases, numbers, and genders*; they admit, besides, several *degrees of signification*.

The *person and case* of the adjectives are the same as those of the nouns or pronouns which they qualify; as,

Art thou come to rejoice at the cruel exploits of thy character, and behold, like another merciless Nero, the flames of his burning Rome? *¿Vienes á ufanarte en las crueles hazañas de tu condicion, ó ver, como otro desapiadado Nero, el incendio de su abrasada Roma?*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xiv. pt. i.

NUMBERS.

The plural number of the adjectives is formed by the same rules laid down for the substantives, (26.) as,

White.	<i>Blanco, blancos; blanca, blancas.</i>
Crimson.	<i>Carmesi, carmesies.</i>
Natural.	<i>Natural, naturales.</i>
Prudent.	<i>Prudente, prudentes.</i>
Happy.	<i>Feliz, felices, or felizes, (78.)</i>

GENDERS.

RULE 1. Adjectives ending in *o* are of the masculine gender, and change the *o* into *a* to form the feminine; as, fine, *fino, fina*, (161.)

RULE 2. Most of the adjectives ending in *an, on, or*, add an *a* for the feminine; as,

Haragan, haragana, idle. | Griton, gritona, clamorous.

RULE 3. Adjectives ending in any other letter are common to both genders; as,

A prudent man.	<i>Un hombre prudente.</i>
A prudent woman.	<i>Una mujer prudente.</i>
A Persian story.	<i>Un cuento persa.</i>
A Persian anecdote.	<i>Una anecdota persa, (161.)</i>

RULE 4. National adjectives ending in a consonant, add an *a* to form the feminine; as,

A Spaniard.	<i>Un Español.</i>
A Spanish lady.	<i>Una señora española.</i>
Spanish gold.	<i>Oro español.</i>
Spanish silver.	<i>Plata española.</i>

DEGREES OF SIGNIFICATION OR COMPARISON.

The comparative of *superiority* is formed by translating *more, MAS, than, QUE; as,*

Honor is *more* precious than riches. *El honor es mas precioso que las riquezas. (108-9.)*

When the comparative in English is formed by the addition of the termination *er*, as *fairer*, it must be translated as if written *more fair*; thus, He is richer (more rich) than his brother. *El es mas rico que su hermano.*

The comparative of *inferiority* is formed by translating literally the adverbs *less, MENOS, than, QUE; as,*

Silver is *less* useful than iron. *La plata es ménos útil que el hierro.*

It may also be expressed negatively; as, Silver is not so useful as iron. *La plata no es tan útil como el hierro.*

More — than, less — than, before a noun signifying quantity or number, are rendered by *mas de, ménos de; as,*

They spent more than five hundred dollars. *Ellos gastáron mas de quinientos pesos.*

He gains less than what he says. *El gana ménos de lo que dice.*

More than, less than, preceded by *no*, may be translated *mas que; as,* He earns no more than twelve shillings a day. *El no gana mas que doce reales al dia.*

The comparative of *equality* is formed by translating the adverbs *as or so, TAN*, before the adjective, and the second adverb *as, como; as,*

She is as tall as a spear, and as fresh as an April morning. *Ella es tan grande como una lanza, y tan fresca como una mañana de Abril.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xiii. pt. ii.

It may also be expressed by *not less — than; as,* He was from the coast of St. Lucar, not less of a thief than Cacus, and not less mischievous than a student or a page. *El era de la playa de San Lúcar, no ménos ladron que Caco, ni ménos maleante que estudiante, ó page. Ditto, cap. ii. pt. i.*

COMPARATIVES WITH NOUNS AND VERBS, (108-9.)

As much, { with reference to a } *tanto*, (masculine,) }
So much, { substantive sing. } *tantá*, (feminine,) } as, *como*.

As many, { with reference to a } *tantos*, (masculine,) }
 { substantive plur. } *tantas*, (feminine,) } as, *como*.

Not so much, *no tanto*, (mas.) *no tanta*, (fem.) as, *como*.

Not so many, *no tantos*, (mas.) *no tantas*, (fem.) as, *como*.

He has *as much honor*, and *as much instruction* as his competitor; but he has neither *so many years* of service, nor has given *so many proofs* of his practical knowledge.

So as is rendered by *de modo que*, *de suerte que*, *de manera que*; as—
Do (you) it, so as to please him.

As much — *as*, *as many* — *as*, with reference to a noun, are translated by *tanto* or *tanta* — *como*, *cuanto*, or *cuanta*, according to the gender and number of the noun they refer to; as—

He spends as much money as he receives.

As for dolls, Anastasia has as many as she wants.

You have here as much as you want.

El tiene tanto honor, y tanta instruccion, como su competidor; pero él no tiene tantos años de servicio, ni ha dado tantas pruebas de sus conocimientos prácticos.

Hágalo V. de modo que él quede contento.

El gasta tanto dinero como, or cuanto recibe.

En cuanto á muñecas, Anastasia tiene tantas cuantas quiere.

Usted tiene aquí cuanto (or tanto cuanto) ha menester.

As much, or *so much*, with reference to a verbal adjective, is translated *tan—como*; as,

They are as much interested as you. | *Ellos estan tan interesados como V.*

When the second *as*, in this kind of phrases is followed by a verb in the present of the infinitive mood, it must be translated *que*, and the verb in the indicative mood; as,

She is *so charitable as to deprive* herself even of the most necessary things to give them to the poor.

Ella es tan caritativa que se priva aun de las cosas mas necesarias para darlas á los pobres.

The most—the least, (109,) with reference to verbs, must be translated only by *mas* or *ménos*, omitting the article *the*; as,

He is the man they praise the most.

El es el hombre que ellos mas alaban.

Such is the person they oppose the least.

Tal es la persona á quien menos se oponen.

Obs. When the adjective in the comparative degree, in English, (whether it be formed through the adverbs *more* or *less*, or through the affixes *r* or *er*,) is preceded by the definite article *the*, and the same article (*the*) is repeated in the second part of the sentence, before an adjective in the comparative degree; the article *the* is omitted in both parts, and *cuanto* is used instead of it in the first, and *tanto* in the second part of it; as,

The shorter (more short) time is, the more precious it is.
CUANTO *mas breve el tiempo es, TANTO mas precioso él es.*

The more, or *the less*, (110,) repeated in the same sentence with reference to a verb, must also be translated *cuanto mas* or *ménos*, *tanto mas* or *ménos*; as,

Now there is no doubt that this exercise exceeds all others, and that it ought to be the more esteemed, because it is the more exposed to danger.

Ahora no hay que dudar sino que este ejercicio excede á todos los otros, y tanto mas se ha de tener en estima, cuanto á mas peligros está expuesto.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvii. pt. i.

The more, the less, may be also rendered by *miéntras mas* or *ménos*; as,
The more he plays, the less he learns. | *Miéntras mas juega, ménos aprende, or tanto ménos aprende.*

When *the more* and *the least* relate to a noun, *cuanto* and *tanto* change their number and gender so as to agree with it; as,

The more pride he shows, the more enemies he makes. | *Cuanta mas soberbia muestra él, tantos mas enemigos se hace.*

Tanto may be omitted in the second part of the sentence; as,
The more he has, the more he wants. | *Cuanto mas tiene, mas quiere, or tanto mas quiere.*

So or *such* — *as*, followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, is rendered by *tan* — *que*, placing the verb in the same tense as the one that precedes it in the same sentence; as,

His friend's failure was so unexpected, as to oblige him to stop his business. | *La quiebra de su amigo fué tan inesperada, que le obligó á suspender sus negocios.*

SUPERLATIVE.

The *Superlative* is *absolute* or *relative*.

The superlative *absolute* (110) is formed by prefixing the adverb *muy* (very) to the adjective; as—

Fair.

Hermoso, hermosa.

Very fair, fairest.

Muy hermoso, muy hermosa.

It is also formed by adding the termination *ísimo* to the adjective, which drops the last letter, if it be *o* or *e*; as—

Very fair, most fair, fairest.

Hermosísimo, hermosísima.

Merry.

Alegre.

Very merry, most merry, merriest.

Alegrísimo, alegrísima.

Useful.

Util.

Very useful, most useful.

Utilísimo, utilísima.

Adjectives terminating in { *ble* change *ble* into *bil*; as, *amable, amabilísimo.*
 { *co* " *co* " *qu*; " *rico, riquísimo.*
 { *go* " *go* " *gu*; " *largo, larguísimo.*
 { *z* " *z* " *c*; " *feliz, felicísimo.*

The most part of the dissyllables in *io*, double the *i*; as—

Pio,

pious.

| *Píisimo,*

most pious.

Adjectives in *iente*, drop the *i*; as—

Valiente,

valiant.

| *Valentísimo,*

most valiant.

The adjective in the superlative degree, in English, whether formed by the terminations *st* or *est*, or by the adverbs *most* or *least*, being preceded by the article *the*, (which constitutes it a superlative relative,) must be translated by the definite article, and the adverbs *mas* or *ménos*, according to the gender and number of the substantive it refers to; as—

He has the finest broadcloth, but they want the least expensive. | *El tiene el paño mas fino, pero ellos quieren el ménos costoso.*

N. B.—The adverbs *mas* or *ménos* must always be placed immediately before the adjective; thus—

The most innocent pleasures are always the most pure. | *Los placeres mas inocentes son siempre los mas puros, or los mas inocentes placeres, &c., but not los mas placeres inocentes.*

An adjective in the superlative degree, in English, preceded by the definite article *the*, taken substantively, must be translated by the superlative formed by the termination *ísimo*; as,

The Highest (or the Most High) ordered it so. | *El Altísimo lo dispuso así.*

An adjective in the superlative degree, preceded by the article, being used with a reference to a verb, or a sentence, must be translated by using the pronoun *lo* instead of the article, and placing the adjective in the comparative degree; as,

The best that he can do, is to pay immediately. | *Lo mejor que puede hacer, es pagar inmediatamente.*

For the irregular comparatives and superlatives, consult page 111.

NOUNS OF NUMBER.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

One.	<i>Uno, m. Una, f.</i>	Eleven.	<i>Once.</i>
Two.	<i>Dos.¹</i>	Twelve.	<i>Doce.</i>
Three.	<i>Tres.</i>	Thirteen.	<i>Trece.</i>
Four.	<i>Cuatro.</i>	Fourteen.	<i>Catorce.</i>
Five.	<i>Cinco.</i>	Fifteen.	<i>Quince.</i>
Six.	<i>Seis.</i>	Sixteen.	<i>Diez y seis.</i>
Seven.	<i>Siete.</i>	Seventeen.	<i>Diez y siete.</i>
Eight.	<i>Ocho.</i>	Eighteen.	<i>Diez y ocho.</i>
Nine.	<i>Nueve.</i>	Nineteen.	<i>Diez y nueve.</i>
Ten.	<i>Diez.</i>	Twenty.	<i>VEINTE.</i>

¹ From *dos*, (two,) up to *ciento*, (hundred,) inclusively, the numbers are plural, and common to both genders; as—

Three men, *tres hombres.* | Four women, *cuatro mujeres.*

Twenty-one.	<i>Veintiuno.</i>	<i>Sixty.</i>	<i>SESENTA.</i>
Twenty-two.	<i>Veintidos.</i>	<i>Seventy.</i>	<i>SETENTA.</i>
Twenty-three.	<i>Veintitres.</i>	<i>Eighty.</i>	<i>OCHENTA.</i>
Twenty-four.	<i>Veinticuatro.</i>	<i>Ninety.</i>	<i>NOVENTA.</i>
Twenty-five.	<i>Veinticinco.</i>	<i>A or one hundred.</i>	<i>CIENTO.</i>
Twenty-six.	<i>Veintiseis.</i>	Two hundred.	<i>Doscientos.¹</i>
Twenty-seven.	<i>Veintisiete.</i>	Three hundred.	<i>Trescientos.</i>
Twenty-eight.	<i>Veintiocho.</i>	Four hundred.	<i>Cuatrocientos.</i>
Twenty-nine.	<i>Veintinueve.</i>	Five hundred.	<i>Quinientos.</i>
Thirty.	<i>TREINTA.</i>	Six hundred.	<i>Seiscientos.</i>
Thirty-one.	<i>Treinta y uno.</i>	Seven hundred.	<i>Setecientos.</i>
Thirty-two, &c.	<i>Treinta y dos.</i>	Eight hundred.	<i>Ochocientos.</i>
Forty.	<i>CUARENTA.</i>	Nine hundred.	<i>Novcientos.</i>
Fifty.	<i>CINCUENTA.</i>	<i>A or one thousand.</i>	<i>MIL.²</i>

One thousand and one.	<i>Mil y uno.</i>
One thousand and eleven.	<i>Mil y once.</i>
One thousand one hundred and one.	<i>Mil, ciento y uno.</i>
One thousand five hundred.	<i>Mil y quinientos.</i>
Two thousand.	<i>Dos mil.</i>
Five hundred thousand.	<i>Quinientos mil.</i>
<i>A Million.</i>	<i>MILLON, (cuento.)</i>

Two numbers coming together in an inverted order in English, are translated by placing the highest in the first place; thus,

Three and thirty. | *Treinta y tres.*

Eleven hundred, fifteen hundred, and the like expressions, are always translated one thousand one hundred, one thousand five hundred, &c.; thus, *mil y ciento, mil y quinientos,* and not *once cientos, &c.*

The cardinal numbers are used instead of the ordinal in speaking of the days of the month, excepting the first; as,

The fourth of July. | *El cuatro de Julio.*
The first of May. | *El primero de Mayo.*

(See Obs. A, p. 46.)

The words *o'clock* (65, Obs. B.) are omitted in reference to the hours of the day, which are expressed by the cardinal numbers, preceded by the article *las* or *la* with reference to *una, one*; as,

¹ From *doscientos* to *novcientos*, inclusively, the termination *os* is changed into *as* for the feminine; as—

Three hundred miles. | *Trescientas millas.*

² *Mil* has neither gender nor number; but it may be used in the plural, speaking, as in English, in a vague sense; as—

In that railroad many thousands have been spent. | *En ese Ferro-carril se han gastado muchos miles.*

What time is it?	¿ Que hora es ?
It is one o'clock.	Es la una.
It is two o'clock.	Son las dos.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

First, *primero*, | Second, *segundo*, &c. (46.)

Ordinal numbers change *o* into *a* for the feminine, and admit the same variation of numbers as the adjectives.

Obs. The adjectives *uno*, one, *primero*, first, (46,) *alguno*, some, *ninguno*, none, *bueno*, good, *malo*, bad, *postrero*, (little used,) last, drop the *o* when they are immediately followed by a substantive alone, or preceded by an adjective in the singular. *Ciento*, hundred, loses the last syllable before nouns of either gender, (Obs. A, p. 139.) *Grande*, great, generally loses the last syllable when it is not applied to size; as, *el Gran Capitan*, (Obs. C, p. 97.) *Santo*, saint, also drops the last syllable before nouns masculine in the singular, except *Domingo*, *Tomas*, &c.

The ordinal numbers are used in speaking of the chronological order of kings, &c., but the article is suppressed; as,

Isabel the First, queen of Castile. | *Isabel primera, reina de Castilla.*

AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE NOUNS. (31-2.)

REMARK. Many of the nouns signifying relationship, as sister, *hermana*, as well as the baptismal, and even family names, such as *Luis*, *Catalina*, *Rivero*, *Gonzalez*, are used, in colloquial and familiar style, with the terminations *ito* or *ita*; but for the most part they are not diminutive nouns, for they have no reference to the size, beauty, age, or moral qualities of the persons. They are, properly, *endearing* words, that express affection, friendship, or regard. Therefore, *hermanita*, *Luisito*, *Catalinita*, *Riverito*, or *Riverita*, *Gonzalitos*, do not signify precisely little sister, but rather a beloved sister, *esteemed* Luis, *dear* Catalina, *friend* Gonzalez.

These names are not always regularly formed by the addition of *ito* or *ita*; they frequently have other terminations, and are even changed into other odd words.

EXAMPLES. From *MARIA*, (Mary or Maria,) are derived *Mariquita*, *Mariquilla*, *Maruca*, *Maruja*. From *MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION*, *Concepcion*, *Concha*, *Conchita*, *Chona*, *Cota*, *Cotita*. From *MARIA DE JESUS*, *Jesusa*, *Jesuita*, *Chucha*, *Chuchita*. From *FRANCISCO*, (Francis,) *Francisquito*, *Frazco*, *Frazquito*, *Paco*, *Paquito*, *Pacorro*, *Pancho*, *Panchito*, *Curro*, *Currito*, &c. *FRANCISCA* (Frances) changes the *o* of the above names into *a*

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are divided into *personal*, *possessive*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *demonstrative*, and *indefinite*.

The personal pronouns are, singular—I, *yo*, thou, *tú*, you, (your honor or worship,) *usted*, he, *él*, she, *ella*, it, *él*, *ella*, *ello*, or *lo*. Plural—we, *nosotros* or *nosotras*, you, *vosotros*, *vosotras*, or *vos*, you, (your honors or worships,) *ustedes*, they, *ellos*, *ellas*. (See table of personal pronouns, p. 70.)

Vos is used in addressing a single person, and *vosotros*, when speaking of or to more persons than one. The objective case of *vos* after a preposition, is also *vos*; as,

And what share of it falls to you, | ¿ Pues que parte os alcanza á vos,
Sancho? | Sancho?

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxi. pt. i.

The use of *usted* is explained in Observation A, pages 9 and 10, which the learner is desired to consult. What is said there about *usted*, is likewise applicable to *usia*, (V. S.,) your lordship, or ladyship; *vucelencia*, (V. E.,) your excellency, &c.

Me, *te*, *se*, *nos*, *os*, *le*, *los*, *la*, *las*, *les*, are governed by verbs; and (in conformity with the present use) never placed after prepositions.

When *mí*, *tí*, *sí*, *nosotros*, *nosotras*, *vosotros*, *vosotras*, *él*, *ellos*, *ella*, *ellas*, are used as objects, they are to be preceded by prepositions.

When *mí*, *tí*, *sí*, come after the preposition *con*, (with,) they are converted into *conmigo*, *contigo*, *consigo*, and admit no change in gender or number.

Mismo (self) is sometimes added to the personal pronouns to give them a particular energy. It changes its number and gender in conformity with the rules laid down for adjectives.

We must love our neighbor as our- | *Debemos amar á nuestro prójimo*
selves. | *como á nosotros mismos.*

The objective cases of the pronouns are generally placed *before* the verb when it is either in the *indicative* or in the *subjunctive* mood; and after the verb, and joined to it, so as to form one single word, when the verb is in the *infinitive*, or in the *imperative* mood; except when the verb in the imperative mood is preceded by an adverb of negation; as,

Let him who terms me a fierce basi- | *El que me llama fiera y basilisco,*
lisk, shun me as an evil being; | *déjeme como cosa perjudicial y*
let him who calls me ungrateful, | *mala; y el que me llama ingrata,*
refuse me his services. | *no me sirva.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xiv. pt. i.

When two pronouns, *object* (the direct objective case) and *complement*, (indirect objective case,) come together, the complement must be placed before the object, (Obs. A, p. 69;) as,

He paid it to me. | *El me le pagó.*

Should both pronouns, object and complement, be of the third person, the complement, or that which in English is governed by *to*, expressed or understood, must be rendered by *se*; as,

He will carry him to him.	<i>El se le llevará.</i>
He will carry her to him.	<i>El se la llevará.</i>
He will carry them to him.	<i>El se los (las) llevará.</i>
He will not carry it to him.	<i>El no se le llevará.</i>
Will he carry her to him?	<i>¿ Se la llevará él?</i>
Will he not carry them to them?	<i>¿ No se los (las) llevará él?</i>

In order to avoid the ambiguity arising sometimes from such phrases, the other pronoun of the same person is frequently repeated after the verb; thus, *él se le llevará á él, á ella, á ellos, &c.*

You, when it is translated *usted*, must be rendered by *se*; as,

He presented him to you. | *El se le presentó á V.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive pronouns are *conjunctive* or *absolute*.

The *possessive pronouns conjunctive* are so called because they cannot be used alone, but must be accompanied by a noun. They have numbers, but admit no variation of gender. (160.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
My, <i>mi,</i>	<i>mis.</i>	Its,	<i>su or de él,</i>	<i>sus or de ellos.</i>
Thy, <i>tu,</i>	<i>tus.</i>		<i>su or de ella,</i>	<i>sus or de ellas.</i>
His, <i>su or de él,</i>	<i>sus or de ellos.</i>		<i>su or de ellos,</i>	<i>sus or de ellos.</i>
Her, <i>su or de ella,</i>	<i>sus or de ellas.</i>		<i>su or de ellas,</i>	<i>sus or de ellas.</i>

These pronouns agree in number with the noun that comes after them; as,

He paid his expenses. | *El pagó sus gastos.*
They fulfilled their promise. | *Ellos cumplieron su promesa.*

When *you* is translated *usted* or *ustedes*, *your* is to be rendered by *su* or *sus*, *de usted* or *ustedes*; as,

He thinks that the letter is yours. | *El piensa que la carta es de V.*

REMARK. The use of *su* and *sus* (your) without the addition of *usted*, in addressing respectable persons, is considered vulgar and impolite. No person accustomed to good society will ever say, Señor N. *¿ como está su hermana?* Mr. N. how is your sister? *Amigo, ¿ dígame que hora es?* Friend, tell me what o'clock it is? instead of, Señor N. *¿ como está su (or la) hermana de V.?* or *la Señora hermana de V. Amigo, ¿ dígame V. que hora es?* or *sírvase V. decirme que hora es.*

The following quotations from the celebrated modern dramatist, Moratin, who wrote in Madrid, and frequented the best society of that court, will corroborate this remark.

I do not know your mother. | *Yo no conozco á su madre de usted*
EL SI DE LAS NINAS, act ii. sc. 17

Your uncle wishes to know what all this means.

Quiere saber el tio de usted lo que hay en esto.

Ditto, act iii. sc. 10.

How do you do, good man?—I would speak more politely, answered Don Quixote, were I you; is that the language used in this country to knights errant?—you blockhead.

¿ Como va, buen hombre?—Hablara yo mas bien criado, respondió Don Quijote, si fuera que vos. ¿ Usase en esta tierra hablar de esa suerte á los caballeros andantes?—majadero.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xvii. pt. i.

The *possessive pronouns absolute* (244) may be used with or instead of the noun to which they refer; when used with a noun, they are placed after it, (31;) as,

Your hat cost five dollars, mine three dollars, and John's only twenty shillings; but *his* is better than *yours*, and as good as *mine*.

El sombrero de usted costó cinco pesos, el mio tres, (pesos), y el de Juan solamente veinte reales; pero el suyo (de él) es mejor que el de usted, y tan bueno como el mio.

Come here, my Anastasia.

Ven acá, Anastasia mia.

Mine,	<i>mio, mios, mia, mias.</i>
Thine,	<i>tuyo, tuyos, tuya, tuyas.</i>
His, hers, its, theirs,	<i>suyo, suyos, suya, suyas.</i> <i>el suyo, los suyos, la suya, las suyas.</i> <i>el de él, los de él; el de ella, los de ella.</i> <i>los or las de él, &c.</i>
Our, ours,	<i>nuestro, nuestros, nuestra, nuestras.</i> <i>vuestro, vuestros, vuestra, vuestras</i> <i>de Usted or de Ustedes.</i>
Your, yours,	<i>el, los, la, las de V. or de VV.</i> <i>suyo, suyos, suya, suyas; as—</i>

I am your servant, sir. | *Yo soy servidor de V. caballero.*

When *mine*, *thine*, &c., stand instead of the noun they refer to, they must be preceded by the corresponding article; as,

Has the postman brought the letters? | *¿ Ha traído el cartero las cartas?*
Yes, he brought thine, but not mine. | *Sí, él trajo las tuyas pero no las mias.*

These pronouns agree in gender and number with the substantives expressing the thing possessed; as,

These houses are *his*. | *Estas casas son suyas, (de él.)*
The gardens were *hers*, but now they are theirs. | *Los jardines eran suyos, (de ella;)*
pero ellos son ahora suyos, (de ellos or ellas.)

The *conjunctive* pronouns are used in speaking of, and the *absolute* in addressing to; as,

My friends, these are my children. | *Amigos míos, estos son mis hijos.*

When the noun is accompanied by an adjective, either of them may be used; as,

My dear brother, farewell!

| *Mi querido hermano, (querido hermano mío,) pásalo bien!*

Vuestro is not used in colloquial, polite style, therefore *your* and *yours* must be translated *de usted* or *de ustedes*, or *suyo*, *suya*, according to the sense of the phrase; as,

He bought *his* umbrella in Pearl-street, and you brought yours from London.

| *El compró su paragua en la calle de la Perla, y V. trajo el suyo (el de V.) de Londres.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. (73.)

The relative pronouns simple, are *quien*, *que*, *cuál*, and *cuyo*; and the compound, *quienquiera* and *cualesquiera*.

Quien, in the plural *quienes* or *quien*, (who, which, that,) admits of no change for the gender, and is used only with reference to persons, or objects personified. (73.)

Que (who, which, what, that) has no variation of gender or number, and is used with reference both to persons and things.

Cual, in the plural *cuales*, (who, which, what, that,) refers to persons or things, without any change of gender; but it requires the corresponding article whenever it is necessary to distinguish it; thus, *el cual*, *los cuales*; *la cual*, *las cuales*.

Cuyo (whose, which) forms its number and gender like the adjectives in *o*, and agrees with the noun that comes after it.

Cualquiera, in the plural *cualesquiera*, (whoever, whichever, whatever,) has no change for the gender, and is common to persons and things. It generally drops the last letter when the noun following begins with a vowel, or an *h*.

Quienquiera (whoever, whichever) is applied to persons, or personified nouns of either gender. The Academy sets it down as invariable in number; but *quienesquiera* is found in classic authors.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns are called *interrogative* when they are used in asking a question; as,

Who wrote the letter?

| *¿ Quien escribió la carta?*

To whom did you write?

| *¿ A quien escribió V.?*

Which of the two does he want?

| *¿ Cual de los dos quiere él?*

Of what does she complain?

| *¿ De que se queja ella?*

Whose image and inscription is this?

| *¿ Cuya (de quien) es esta imagen é*

César's.

inscripcion? Del César.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, (21, 28, 161.)

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
	This.	These.	That.	Those.	That.	Those.
Masculine.	<i>Este.</i>	<i>Estos.</i>	<i>Ese.</i>	<i>Esos.</i>	<i>Aquel.</i>	<i>Aquellos.</i>
Feminine.	<i>Esta.</i>	<i>Estas.</i>	<i>Esa.</i>	<i>Esas.</i>	<i>Aquella.</i>	<i>Aquellas.</i>

Este denotes proximity; *ese*, some distance; and *aquel*, remoteness of place or time. (24.)

Esto, (this,) *eso* or *aquello*, (that,) and *ello* or *lo*, (it,) are used only in the singular, with reference to whole sentences, or to the actions expressed by the verbs, and frequently to avoid the repetition of a verb or a noun; as, Be that as it may.

He was one of those, who being no princes by birth, know not how to direct those who are princes to act as such.

| *Sea lo que se fuere.*

| *El era uno de estos que como no nacen príncipes, no aciertan á enseñar como lo han de ser, los que lo son.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxi. pt. ii.

Brother, if you are buffoon, keep your jokes for a place where they may turn to account.

| *Hermano, si sois juglar, guardad vuestras gracias para donde lo parezcan. Ditto, ditto.*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

The most commonly used are the following:—

It.	Lo, ello. (See table, p. 70; Obs. E, Esto. [97; Obs. A, 126.]
This.	Eso. Aquello.
That.	
Each one.	{ Cada uno, or una, (182.)
Every one.	{ Todos, todas.
Each.	{ Cada, (m. & f., sing.) Todo, toda.
Every.	{ Todos los, todas las, (81, 186.)
One.	Uno, unâ. Alguno, alguna, (143.)
Some.	Unos, unas. Algunos, algunas.
Such.	Tal (m. & f.) un, una tal.
Such a one, or Mr. such a one.	Fulano, or Un don fulano de tal, (262.)
Such a one and such a one.	Fulano y mengano. Zutano y mengano.
Both.	Ámbos, ámbas. Ámbos (ámbas) á dos, (48.)
Everybody.	Todos. Todo el mundo, (182.)
Somebody	Alguien, (m. & f.) Alguno, alguna.
Nobody.	Nadie, (m. & f.) Ninguno, ninguna
Several.	Algunos. Varios, (51.)
Something. Somewhat.	Algo. Alguna cosa, (13.)
Nothing.	Nada.
One says, or it is said.	Dicen, or se dice, (143.)
They assure.	Se asegura, aseguran.
It is believed.	Se cree, creen.