

OF THE VERB.

A VERB is a word that signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*; as,

I live.		<i>Yo vivo.</i>
He commands.		<i>El manda.</i>
They are commanded.		<i>Ellos son mandados.</i>

Verbs are divided into *active transitive, active intransitive, passive, and neuter*. They may be also *pronominal or reflective, reciprocal, impersonal, and auxiliary*. These verbs being the same as in English, mention will be made only of such as require particular explanation in regard to the Spanish language.

A *pronominal or reflective verb* (181) is that which has the same person or thing as subject and object; as,

He flatters himself.		<i>El se lisongea à si mismo.</i>
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Almost all active verbs may be made *pronominal*.

Impersonal verbs (191) are those which are used only in the third person singular, without a subject or nominative; as,

It snows.		<i>Nieva.</i>
It happened.		<i>Sucedió.</i>
It is said.		<i>Se dice.</i>

Auxiliary verbs are those through the help of which the compound tenses of all other verbs, and their passive voice, are formed; such are,

To have.		<i>Haber.</i>
To be.		<i>Ser, or estar, &c.</i>

To verbs belong *Numbers, Persons, Moods, Tenses, and Conjugation*.

NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

Verbs have singular and plural numbers; and in each number there are three persons, which are distinguished by the different terminations corresponding to each person.

☞ The *first person singular* terminates in *o, e, a, é, i*.

Except to have, to be, to give, to go, and to know, the first person of which is, respectively, *he, soy, estoy, doy, voy, sé*.

The *second person singular* terminates in *as, es*.

Except the preterit indefinite of the indicative and the imperative mood.

The *third person singular* terminates in *a, e, o, ó, or ió*.

The *first person plural* terminates in *mos*.

The *second person plural* terminates in *ais, eis, or is*.

Except the 2d of the imperative that ends in *ad, ed, or id*.

The *third person plural* terminates in *an, en, or on*.

Obs. A. When *nos* (us) is placed after the first person plural of a verb, the verb generally drops the *s*; as,

<i>Cuidémonos.</i> (Cuidémosnos.)		Let us take care of ourselves.
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The second person plural of the imperative drops also the *d* when *os* is placed after it; as,

<i>Amaos</i> (amados) <i>sinceramente.</i>		Love each other sincerely.
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Obs. B. The vowel by which the termination of the second person singular of each tense begins, is also the first of the termination of every person of the same tense; as, *estudiabas, estudiaba, estudiábamos, estudiábais, estudiaban*. Except the imperative in all the conjugations, and the preterit indefinite of the first conjugation.

MOODS.

There are four moods: the *Infinitive, the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Subjunctive*.

Obs. C. The English *potential mood* is generally rendered by the *subjunctive* in Spanish.

TENSES.

Tense is that variation of a verb that distinguishes its time.

Tenses are *simple or compound*. The former consist of one word, the latter of two; the first of which is the auxiliary verb, and the second the participle past of the verb that is conjugated.

Obs. D. The verb *to write, (escribir)* will be made use of, the better to elucidate the following explanations; and the numbers, 1, 2, &c., to avoid the repetition of the whole name of the tense in the rules.

The *Infinitive Mood* has three simple, and two compound tenses.

	SIMPLE TENSES.	COMPOUND TENSES.
PRESENT.	To write. <i>Escribir.</i>	To have written. <i>Haber escrito.</i>
GERUND.	Writing. <i>Escribiendo.</i>	Having written. <i>Habiendo escrito</i>
PARTICIPLE.	Written. <i>Escrito.</i>	

The *Indicative Mood* has four simple, and four compound tenses.

	SIMPLE TENSES.	
N. 1. PRESENT.	I write.	<i>Yo escribo.</i>
N. 2. IMPERFECT.	I wrote.	<i>Yo escribía.</i>
N. 3. PRETERIT INDEFINITE.	I wrote.	<i>Yo escribí.</i>
N. 4. FUTURE INDEFINITE.	I shall write.	<i>Yo escribiré.</i>
	COMPOUND TENSES.	
N. 1, p. DEFINITE PERFECT OF PRETERIT.	I have written.	<i>Yo he escrito.</i>
N. 2, p. PLUPERFECT.	I had written.	<i>Yo habia escrito.</i>
N. 3, p. PRETERIT ANTERIOR.	As soon as I had written.	<i>Luego que hube escrito.</i>
N. 4, p. FUTURE DEFINITE.	I shall have written.	<i>Yo habré escrito.</i>

N 5. The *Imperative Mood* (315) has one simple tense.
 Let not mercy and truth leave thee. | *No se aparten de tí la misericordia*
 —Write my commandments in the | *y la verdad.—Escribe mis manda-*
 tablets of thy heart. | *mientos en las tablas de tu cora-*
 | *zon.* Prov. iii.

The *Subjunctive Mood* (351) has five simple, and five compound tenses.

SIMPLE TENSES.

N. 6. PRESENT.
 Unless I write. | *Á ménos que yo escriba.*
 N. 7. IMPERFECT, *First Termination.*
 It was necessary that I should write. | *Fué necesario que yo escribiera.*
 N. 8. IMPERFECT, *Second Termination.*
 I would write, if I could. | *Yo escribiria, si pudiera.*
 N. 9. IMPERFECT, *Third Termination.*
 He would not do it, even if I should | *El no lo haria, aun cuando yo es-*
 write. | *cribiese.*
 N. 10. FUTURE INDEFINITE.
 Should I write, I will inform you. | *Si yo escribiere, lo informaré á V.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

N. 6, p. PRETERIT.
 I doubt whether he has written. | *Yo dudo que él haya escrito.*
 N. 7, p. PLUPERFECT, *First Termination.*
 I should know it, if he had written. | *Yo lo sabria, si él hubiera escrito.*
 N. 8, p. PLUPERFECT, *Second Termination.*
 He would have written, had he | *El habria escrito, si lo hubiera sa-*
 known it. | *bido.*
 N. 9, p. PLUPERFECT, *Third Termination.*
 Even if he had written, he would not | *Él no lo habria estorbado, aun cuan-*
 have prevented it. | *do hubiese escrito.*
 N. 10, p. FUTURE.
 Inform him of it, should he not have | *Infórmele V. de ello, por si no hu-*
 written. | *biere escrito.*

OF THE CONJUGATION.

The *Conjugation* of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

These combinations are made and formed in the Spanish language, out of the present of the infinitive mood of any verb, which invariably terminates in either *ar*, *er*, or *ir*, which syllables are called its TERMINATION; and the letters that remain of the said present of the infinitive, after separating one of the said terminations, whatever they may be, are called its ROOT, and the letters of such root are called its RADICAL LETTERS; as, to esteem,

estim-ar; to offend, *ofend-er*; to permit, *permit-ir*; in which verbs *ar*, *er*, *ir* are the TERMINATIONS; and *estim*, *ofend*, *permit*, the RADICAL LETTERS of each respectively, to which the other combinations must be added to form the various persons and tenses of a verb.

All the Spanish verbs are, therefore, classed into *three conjugations*. Verbs ending in *ar* belong to the *first*; those in *er* to the *second*; and those in *ir* to the *third*.

Obs. E. It is not necessary to express the pronouns *subject* or *nominative*, in the colloquial style, (*usted* and *ustedes* excepted;) but they must be used whenever elegance or clearness requires it.

Obs. F. The numbers before the terminations point out the different persons. N. 2, before *usted* and *ustedes*, denotes that they are of the second person, but that the verb agrees with them in the third, (by Enallage.)

TERMINATIONS OF ALL THE REGULAR VERBS.

Obs. G. The *grave accent* (`) upon a vowel in the following terminations, points out the syllable on which the stress of the voice is laid, but over which the mark of it must not be set. The *acute accent* (´) marks the syllable on which the stress of the voice lays, and over which the accent is to be written. When there is no mark of an accent in the termination, the syllable that precedes it is long.

SIMPLE TENSES.

First Conjugation. | Second Conjugation. | Third Conjugation.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
To arm,	<i>armar.</i>	To offend,	<i>ofender.</i>	To unite,	<i>unir.</i>
Termination,	<i>ar.</i>	Termination,	<i>er.</i>	Termination,	<i>ir.</i>
Radical letters,	<i>arm.</i>	Radical letters,	<i>ofend.</i>	Radical letters,	<i>un.</i>
GERUND. ¹		GERUND.		GERUND.	
Arming,	<i>ando.</i>	Offending,	<i>iendo.</i>	Uniting,	<i>iendo</i>
PARTICIPLE PAST. ²		PARTICIPLE PAST.		PARTICIPLE PAST.	
Armed,	<i>ado.</i>	Offended,	<i>ido.</i>	United,	<i>ido.</i>

¹ The *Gerundio* (gerund) never changes its termination for gender or number.

² The participle past coming immediately after any of the tenses of the verb *haber*, (to have,) does not admit of any change of gender or number. After other verbs, it changes its termination to agree with that of the person or thing it refers to.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

First Conjugation.

N. 1. PRESENT.

1. I arm, *arm-o.*
2. Thou armedst, *as.*
3. He arms, *a.*
2. You arm, *V. — a.¹*
1. We arm, *ámos.*
2. You arm, *áis.*
3. They arm, *an.*
2. You arm, *VV. — an.¹*

N. 2. IMPERFECT. (157.)

1. I armed,² *arm-ába.*
2. Thou armedst, *ábas.*
3. He armed, *ába.*
2. You armed, *V. — ába.*
1. We armed, *ábamos.*
2. You armed, *ábais.*
3. They armed, *ában.*
2. You armed, *VV. — ában.*

¹ V. in the singular, must be read *Usted*; VV. means *Ustedes*, and must be pronounced so.

² When the English imperfect tense, for instance, *he united*, may be expressed by, *he was uniting*, or *he used or was accustomed to unite*, preserving the same sense, then it is to be translated by the imperfect tense in Spanish; thus—*él unía*. When that cannot be done, but it may be changed into *did*, then the preterit must be used—*él unió*. (See Lesson XL., page 157.) The same must be understood of all the verbs in the imperfect tense.

Second Conjugation.

N. 1. PRESENT.

1. I offend, *ofend-o.*
2. Thou offendest, *es.*
3. He offends, *e.*
2. You offend, *V. — e.¹*
1. We offend, *émos.*
2. You offend, *éis.*
3. They offend, *en.*
2. You offend, *VV. — en.¹*

N. 2. IMPERFECT.

1. I offended, *ofend-ía.*
2. Thou offendest, *ías.*
3. He offended, *ía.*
2. You offended, *V. — ía.*
1. We offended, *íamos.*
2. You offended, *íais.*
3. They offended, *ían.*
2. You offended, *VV. — ían.*

Third Conjugation.

N. 1. PRESENT.

1. I unite, *un-o.*
2. Thou unites, *es.*
3. He unites, *e.*
2. You unite, *V. — e.¹*
1. We unite, *úmos.*
2. You unite, *ús.*
3. They unite, *en.*
2. You unite, *VV. — en.¹*

N. 2. IMPERFECT.

1. I united, *un-ía.*
2. Thou unitedst, *ías.*
3. He united, *ía.*
2. You united, *V. — ía.*
1. We united, *íamos.*
2. You united, *íais.*
3. They united, *ían.*
2. You united, *VV. — ían.*

N. 3. PERFECT. (157.)

1. I armed,¹ *arm-é.*
2. Thou armedst, *áste.*
3. He armed, *ó.*
2. You armed, *V. — ó.*
1. We armed, *ámos.*
2. You armed, *ástéis.*
3. They armed, *áron.*
2. You armed, *VV. — áron.*

N. 4. FUTURE. (195-6.)

1. I shall arm, *arm-aré.*
2. Thou wilt arm, *arás.*
3. He will arm, *ará.*
2. You will arm, *V. — ará.*
1. We shall arm, *arémos.*
2. You will arm, *aréis.*
3. They will arm, *arán.*
2. You will arm, *arán.*

N. 3. PERFECT.

1. I offended, *ofend-í.*
2. Thou offendest, *íste.*
3. He offended, *ió.*
2. You offended, *V. — ío.*
1. We offended, *ímos.*
2. You offended, *ístéis.*
3. They offended, *iéron.*
2. You offended, *VV. — iéron.*

N. 4. FUTURE.

1. I shall offend, *ofend-eré.*
2. Thou wilt offend, *erás.*
3. He will offend, *erá.*
2. You will offend, *V. — erá.*
1. We shall offend, *erémos.*
2. You will offend, *eréis.*
3. They will offend, *erán.*
2. You will offend, *VV. — erán.*

N. 3. PERFECT.

1. I united, *un-í.*
2. Thou unitedst, *íste.*
3. He united, *ió.*
2. You united, *V. — ío.*
1. We united, *úmos.*
2. You united, *ústéis.*
3. They united, *iéron.*
2. You united, *VV. — iéron.*

N. 4. FUTURE.

1. I shall unite, *un-iré.*
2. Thou wilt unite, *irás.*
3. He will unite, *irá.*
2. You will unite, *V. — irá.*
1. We shall unite, *irémos.*
2. You will unite, *iréis.*
3. They will unite, *irán.*
2. You will unite, *VV. — irán.*

¹ See the note (2) on the preceding page.

First Conjugation.

N. 5. (315-6.)

1. Let me arm,¹ *arm-e.*
2. Arm thou, *a.*
2. Arm thou not,³ *no — es.*
3. Let him arm, *e.*
2. Arm you, *e V.*
1. Let us arm, *amos.*
2. Arm ye, *ad.*
2. Arm you not, *no — és.*
3. Let them arm, *en.*
2. Arm you, *en VV.*

N. 6. PRESENT. (351.)

1. I may arm, *arm-e.*
2. Thou mayst arm, *es.*
3. He may arm, *e.*
2. You may arm, *V. — e.*
1. We may arm, *amos.*
2. You may arm, *és.*
3. They may arm, *en.*
2. You may arm, *VV. — en.*

¹ The imperative mood is set as it is found in *Murray's English Grammar*, with the object that the student may learn how to translate it. When the emphasis is laid on the auxiliary *let*, it may be translated by the verbs *permettre* or *déjàr*, in the second person singular or plural, or in the third person singular or plural, if *Usted* or *Ustedes* is used.

² The terminations of the second person singular and plural, when the verb is used negatively, are *es, és, as, ais*; thus—*offend thou not, no offendas*; *unite ye not, no unais*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Conjugation.

N. 5.

1. Let me offend, *ofend-a.*
2. Offend thou, *e.*
2. Offend thou not, *no — as.*
3. Let him offend, *a.*
2. Offend you, *a V.*
1. Let us offend, *amos.*
2. Offend ye, *ed.*
2. Offend ye not, *no — ais.*
3. Let them offend, *an.*
2. Offend you, *an VV.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

N. 6. PRESENT.

1. I may offend, *ofend-a.*
2. Thou mayst offend, *as.*
3. He may offend, *a.*
2. You may offend, *V. — a.*
1. We may offend, *amos.*
2. You may offend, *áis.*
3. They may offend, *an.*
2. You may offend, *VV. — an.*

Third Conjugation.

N. 5.

1. Let me unite, *un-a.*
2. Unite thou, *e.*
2. Unite thou not, *no — as.*
3. Let him unite, *a.*
2. Unite you, *a V.*
1. Let us unite, *amos.*
2. Unite ye, *id.*
2. Unite ye not, *no — ais.*
3. Let them unite, *an.*
2. Unite you, *an VV.*

N. 6. PRESENT.

1. I may unite, *un-a.*
2. Thou mayst unite, *as.*
3. He may unite, *a.*
2. You may unite, *V. — a.*
1. We may unite, *amos.*
2. You may unite, *áis.*
3. They may unite, *an.*
2. You may unite, *VV. — an.*

The imperative mood is set as it is found in *Murray's English Grammar*, with the object that the student may learn how to translate it. When the emphasis is laid on the auxiliary *let*, it may be translated by the verbs *permettre* or *déjàr*, in the second person singular or plural, or in the third person singular or plural, if *Usted* or *Ustedes* is used.

² The terminations of the second person singular and plural, when the verb is used negatively, are *es, és, as, ais*; thus—*offend thou not, no offendas*; *unite ye not, no unais*.

IMPERFECT. (356.)

1. I might arm, *arm-ára.*
2. Thou mightst arm, *áras.*
3. He might arm, *ára.*
2. You might arm, *V. — ára.*
1. We might arm, *áramos.*
2. You might arm, *árais.*
3. They might arm, *áran.*
2. You might arm, *VV. — áran.*

N. 8. Termination—*aría.*

1. I might arm, *arm-aría.*
2. Thou mightst arm, *áras.*
3. He might arm, *aría.*
2. You might arm, *V. — ára.*
1. We might arm, *áramos.*
2. You might arm, *árais.*
3. They might arm, *áran.*
2. You might arm, *VV. — áran.*

IMPERFECT.

N. 7. Termination—*iera.*

1. I might offend, *ofend-iera.*
2. Thou mightst offend, *iéras.*
3. He might offend, *iera.*
2. You might offend, *V. — iera.*
1. We might offend, *iéramos.*
2. You might offend, *iérais.*
3. They might offend, *iéran.*
2. You might offend, *VV. — iéran.*

N. 8. Termination—*ería.*

1. I might offend, *ofend-ería.*
2. Thou mightst offend, *erías.*
3. He might offend, *ería.*
2. You might offend, *V. — ería.*
1. We might offend, *eríamos.*
2. You might offend, *eríais.*
3. They might offend, *erían.*
2. You might offend, *VV. — erían.*

IMPERFECT.

N. 7. Termination—*iera.*

1. I might unite, *un-iera.*
2. Thou mightst unite, *iéras.*
3. He might unite, *iera.*
2. You might unite, *V. — iera.*
1. We might unite, *iéramos.*
2. You might unite, *iérais.*
3. They might unite, *iéran.*
2. You might unite, *VV. — iéran.*

N. 8. Termination—*iría.*

1. I might unite, *un-iría.*
2. Thou mightst unite, *irías.*
3. He might unite, *iría.*
2. You might unite, *V. — iría.*
1. We might unite, *iríamos.*
2. You might unite, *iríais.*
3. They might unite, *irían.*
2. You might unite, *VV. — irían.*

First Conjugation.	Second Conjugation.	Third Conjugation.
N. 9. Termination— <i>áse.</i>	N. 9. Termination— <i>íese.</i>	N. 9. Termination— <i>íese.</i>
1. I might arm, <i>arm-áse.</i>	1. I might offend, <i>ofend-íese.</i>	1. I might unite, <i>un-íese.</i>
2. Thou mightst arm, <i>áses.</i>	2. Thou mightst offend, <i>íeses.</i>	2. Thou mightst unite, <i>íeses.</i>
3. He might arm, <i>áse.</i>	3. He might offend, <i>íese.</i>	3. He might unite, <i>íese.</i>
2. You might arm, <i>V. — áse.</i>	2. You might offend, <i>V. — íese.</i>	2. You might unite, <i>V. — íese.</i>
1. We might arm, <i>ásemos.</i>	1. We might offend, <i>íesemos.</i>	1. We might unite, <i>íesemos.</i>
2. You might arm, <i>áseis.</i>	2. You might offend, <i>íeseis.</i>	2. You might unite, <i>íeseis.</i>
3. They might arm, <i>ásen.</i>	3. They might offend, <i>íesen.</i>	3. They might unite, <i>íesen.</i>
2. You might arm, <i>ásen.</i>	2. You might offend, <i>VV. — íesen.</i>	2. You might unite, <i>íesen.</i>
N. 10. FUTURE.	N. 10. FUTURE.	N. 10. FUTURE.
1. If I should arm, <i>arm-áre.</i>	1. If I should offend, <i>ofend-íere.</i>	1. If I should unite, <i>un-íere.</i>
2. If thou shouldst arm, <i>áres.</i>	2. If thou shouldst offend, <i>íeres.</i>	2. If thou shouldst unite, <i>íere.</i>
3. If he should arm, <i>áre.</i>	3. If he should offend, <i>íere.</i>	3. If he should unite, <i>íere.</i>
2. If you should arm, <i>V. — áre.</i>	2. If you should offend, <i>V. — íere.</i>	2. If you should unite, <i>V. — íere.</i>
1. If we should arm, <i>áremos.</i>	1. If we should offend, <i>íeremos.</i>	1. If we should unite, <i>íeremos.</i>
2. If you should arm, <i>áreis.</i>	2. If you should offend, <i>íereis.</i>	2. If you should unite, <i>íereis.</i>
3. If they should arm, <i>áren.</i>	3. If they should offend, <i>íeren.</i>	3. If they should unite, <i>íeren.</i>
2. If they should arm, <i>VV. áren.</i>	2. If they should offend, <i>íeren.</i>	2. If they should unite, <i>íeren.</i>

REMARK.—*Could, would, or should* express as well as *might* any of the above tenses, numbers 7, 8, and 9; but the translation of the verb preceded by them in English, depends entirely on the meaning of the Spanish verb or conjunction, that governs, or requires it in the subjunctive mood, as it is explained in Lesson LXXIX. p. 356, which the learner must study with attention.

The future of the subjunctive, N. 10, might be translated in English, when *I shall*, and the verb in the usual way.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Obs. These tenses being formed by placing after the verb *haber*, (to have,) the participle past of the principal verb, or the verb that is conjugated, only one participle for each conjugation is here given, in all the tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

N. 1, p. PERFECT, OR PRETERIT DEFINITE.

It is compounded of the *present* of the indicative of the verb *haber*, (to have,) and the perfect, or *participle past* of the verb which is conjugated. For brevity's sake, the English is prefixed only to the first person of all these tenses.

<i>I have armed.</i>		Yo he armado.
<i>I have offended.</i>		Yo he ofendido.
<i>I have united.</i>		Yo he unido.
1. He	} armado.	Hemos
2. Has		Habeis
3. Ha		Han
2. V. ha	} unido.	VV. han

N. 2, p. PLUPERFECT.

<i>I had armed.</i>		Yo habia armado.
<i>I had offended.</i>		Yo habia ofendido.
<i>I had united.</i>		Yo habia unido.
1. Habia	} armado.	Habíamos
2. Habias		Habíais
3. Habia		Habían
2. V. habia	} unido.	VV. habían

N. 3, p. PRETERIT INDEFINITE, OR ANTERIOR.

<i>I had armed.</i>		Yo hube armado.
<i>I had offended.</i>		Yo hube ofendido.
<i>I had united.</i>		Yo hube unido.
1. Hube	} armado.	Hubimos
2. Hubiste		Hubisteis
3. Hubo		Hubieron
2. V. hubo	} unido.	VV. hubieron

N. 4, p. FUTURE DEFINITE.

<i>I shall have armed.</i>		Yo habré armado.
<i>I shall have offended.</i>		Yo habré ofendido.
<i>I shall have united.</i>		Yo habré unido.
1. Habré	} armado.	Habríamos
2. Habrás		Habréis
3. Habrá		Habrán
2. V. habrá	} unido.	VV. habrán

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

N. 6, p. PERFECT, OR PRETERIT DEFINITE.

<i>I may have armed.</i>		Yo haya armado.	
<i>I may have offended.</i>		Yo haya ofendido.	
<i>I may have united.</i>		Yo haya unido.	
1. Haya	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.	Háyamos	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.
2. Hayas		Háyais	
3. Haya		Hayan	
2. V. haya		VV. hayan	

N. 7, p. PLUPERFECT—Termination IERA.

<i>I might have armed.</i>		Yo hubiera armado.	
<i>I might have offended.</i>		Yo hubiera ofendido.	
<i>I might have united.</i>		Yo hubiera unido.	
1. Hubiera	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.	Hubiéramos	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.
2. Hubieras		Hubiérais	
3. Hubiera		Hubieran	
2. V. hubiera		VV. hubieran	

N. 8, p. PLUPERFECT—Termination RIA.

<i>I might (would) have armed.</i>		Yo habría armado.	
<i>I might (would) have offended.</i>		Yo habría ofendido.	
<i>I might (would) have united.</i>		Yo habría unido.	
1. Habría	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.	Habríamos	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.
2. Habrías		Habríais	
3. Habría		Habrian	
2. V. habría		VV. habrían	

N. 9, p. PLUPERFECT—Termination IESE.

<i>I might have armed.</i>		Yo hubiese armado.	
<i>I might have offended.</i>		Yo hubiese ofendido.	
<i>I might have united.</i>		Yo hubiese unido.	
1. Hubiese	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.	Hubiésemos	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.
2. Hubieses		Hubiéseis	
3. Hubiese		Hubiesen	
2. V. hubiese		VV. hubiesen.	

N. 10, p. FUTRE DEFINITE.

<i>Should I have armed.</i>		Si yo hubiere armado.	
<i>Should I have offended.</i>		Si yo hubiere ofendido.	
<i>Should I have united.</i>		Si yo hubiere unido.	
1. Hubiere	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.	Hubiéremos	} armado. } ofendido. } unido.
2. Hubieres		Hubiéreis	
3. Hubiere		Hubieren	
2. V. hubiere		VV. hubieren	

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

INEINITIVE MOOD.

		PRESENT.		
		<i>To have.</i>		<i>To be.</i>
Haber.	Tener.	Ser.	Estar.	
		GERUND.		
		<i>Having.</i>	<i>Being.</i>	
Habiendo.	Teniendo.	Siendo.	Estando.	
		PAST PARTICIPLE.		
		<i>Had.</i>	<i>Been.</i>	
Habido.	Tenido.	Sido.	Estado	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

N. 1. PRESENT.

<i>I have.</i>		<i>I am.</i>	
1. He.	Tengo.	Soy.	Estoy.
2. Has.	Tienes.	Eres.	Estas.
3. Ha.	Tiene.	Es.	Está.
2. V. ha.	V. tiene.	V. es.	V. está.
1. Hemos.	Tenemos.	Somos.	Estamos.
2. Habels.	Teneis.	Sois.	Estais.
3. Han.	Tienen.	Son.	Estan.
2. VV. han.	VV. tienen.	VV. son.	VV. estan.

N. 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>I had.</i>		<i>I was.</i>	
1. Habia.	Tenia.	Era.	Estaba.
2. Habias.	Tenias.	Eras.	Estabas.
3. Habia.	Tenia.	Era.	Estaba.
2. V. habia.	V. tenia.	V. era.	V. estaba.
1. Habíamos.	Teníamos.	Éramos.	Estábamos.
2. Habíais.	Teníais.	Érais.	Estábais.
3. Habian.	Tenian.	Eran.	Estaban.
2. VV. habian.	VV. tenian.	VV. eran.	VV. estaban.

N. 3. PRETERIT.

<i>I had</i>		<i>I was.</i>	
1. Hube.	Tuve.	Fuí.	Estuve.
2. Hubiste.	Tuviste.	Fuiste.	Estuviste.
3. Hubo.	Tuvo.	Fué.	Estuvo
2. V. hubo.	V. tuvo.	V. fué.	V. estuvo.
1. Hubimos.	Tuvimos.	Fuímos.	Estuvimos.
2. Hubisteis.	Tuvisteis.	Fuisteis.	Estuvisteis.
3. Hubieron.	Tuvieron.	Fuieron.	Estuvieron.
2. VV. hubieron.	VV. tuvieron.	VV. fueron.	VV. estuvieron.

N. 4. FUTURE.

<i>I shall have.</i>		<i>I shall be.</i>	
1. Habré.	Tendré.	Seré.	Estaré.
2. Habrás.	Tendrás	Serás.	Estarás.
3. Habrá.	Tendrá.	Será.	Estará.
2. V. habrá.	V. tendrá.	V. será.	V. estará.
1. Habrémos.	Tendrémos.	Serémos.	Estarémos.
2. Habréis.	Tendréis.	Seréis.	Estaréis.
3. Habrán.	Tendrán.	Serán.	Estarán.
2. VV. habrán.	VV. tendrán.	VV. serán.	VV. estarán.

N. 5. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Let me have.</i>		<i>Let me be.</i>	
1. Let me have.	Tenga yo.	Sea.	Esté.
2. Have thou.	Ten tú.	Se.	Está.
2. Have not.	No tengas.	No seas.	No estes.
3. Let him have.	Tenga él.	Sea.	Esté.
2. Have.	Tenga V.	Sea V.	Esté V.
1. Let us have.	Tengamos.	Seamos.	Estemos.
2. Have ye.	Tened.	Sed.	Estad.
2. Have not.	No tengais.	No seais.	No esteis.
3. Let them have.	Tengan.	Sean.	Esten.
2. Have you.	Tengan VV.	Sean VV.	Esten VV.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

N. 6. PRESENT.

<i>I may have.</i>		<i>I may be.</i>	
1. Haya.	Tenga.	Sea.	Esté.
2. Hayas.	Tengas.	Seas.	Estes.
3. Haya.	Tenga.	Sea.	Esté.
2. V. haya.	V. tenga.	V. sea.	V. esté.
1. Háyamos.	Tengamos.	Seamos.	Estemos.
2. Háyais.	Tengais.	Seais.	Esteis.
3. Hayan.	Tengan.	Sean.	Esten.
2. VV. hayan.	VV. tengan.	VV. sean.	VV. esten.

N. 7. IMPERFECT TENSE—FIRST TERMINATION.

<i>I would have.</i>		<i>I would be.</i>	
1. Hubiera.	Tuviera.	Fuera.	Estuviera.
2. Hubieras.	Tuvieras.	Fueras.	Estuvieras.
3. Hubiera.	Tuviera.	Fuera.	Estuviera.
2. V. hubiera.	V. tuviera.	V. fuera.	V. estuviera.
1. Hubiéramos.	Tuviéramos.	Fuéramos.	Estuviéramos.
2. Hubiérais.	Tuviérais.	Fuérais.	Estuviérais.
3. Hubieran.	Tuvieran.	Fueran.	Estuvieran.
2. VV. hubieran.	VV. tuvieran.	VV. fueran.	VV. estuvieran.

N. 8. SECOND TERMINATION.

<i>I would have.</i>		<i>I would be.</i>	
1. Habria.	Tendria.	Seria.	Estaria.
2. Habrias.	Tendrias.	Serias.	Estarias.
3. Habria.	Tendria.	Seria.	Estaria.
2. V. habria.	V. tendria.	V. seria.	V. estaria.
1. Habríamos.	Tendríamos.	Seríamos.	Estaríamos.
2. Habríais.	Tendríaís.	Seríaís.	Estaríaís.
3. Habrían.	Tendrían.	Serían.	Estarían.
2. VV. habrían.	VV. tendrían.	VV. serían.	VV. estarían.

N. 9. THIRD TERMINATION.

<i>I should have.</i>		<i>I should be.</i>	
1. Hubiese.	Tuviese.	Fuese.	Estuviese.
2. Hubieses.	Tuvieses.	Fueses.	Estuvieses.
3. Hubiese.	Tuviese.	Fuese.	Estuviese.
2. V. hubiese.	V. tuviese.	V. fuese.	V. estuviese.
1. Hubiésemos.	Tuviésemos.	Fuésemos.	Estuviésemos.
2. Hubiéseis.	Tuviéseis.	Fuéseis.	Estuviéseis.
3. Hubiesen.	Tuviesen.	Fuesen.	Estuviesen.
2. VV. hubiesen.	VV. tuviesen.	VV. fuesen.	VV. estuviesen.

N. 10. FUTURE.

<i>When I shall have.</i>		<i>When I shall be.</i>	
1. Hubiere.	Tuviere.	Fuere.	Estuviere.
2. Hubieres.	Tuvieres.	Fueres.	Estuvieres.
3. Hubiere.	Tuviere.	Fuere.	Estuviere.
2. V. hubiere.	V. tuviere.	V. fuere.	V. estuviere.
1. Hubiéremos.	Tuviéremos.	Fuéremos.	Estuviéremos.
2. Hubiéreis.	Tuviéreis.	Fuéreis.	Estuviéreis.
3. Hubieren.	Tuvieren.	Fueren.	Estuvieren.
2. VV. hubieren.	VV. tuvieren.	VV. fuéren.	VV. estuvieren.

IDIOMATICAL TRANSLATION OF SOME TENSES.

N. B.—The (i) stands for the present of the infinitive mood, and the (p) for the past participle.

I am to (i)	<i>He de (i), (139, 153.)</i>
Thou art to (i) &c.	<i>Has de (i) &c.</i>
I was to (i) &c.	<i>Habia de (i) &c.</i>
I shall be obliged to (i) &c.	<i>Habré de (i) &c.</i>
I have just (p) &c.	<i>Acabo de (i), acabas de (i) &c. (211.)</i>
I had just, &c.	<i>Acababa de (i), acababas de (i) &c.</i>
I am going to (i) &c.	<i>Voy á (i), vas á (i), va á (i)</i>
I was going to (i) &c.	<i>Vamos á (i), vais á (i), van á (i)</i>
	<i>Iba á (i), ibas á (i), iba á (i) &c.</i>

To (v) again, &c.	}	Volver á (i.)
		Vuelvo á (i), vuelves á (i), vuelve á (i)
		Volvemos á (i), volveis á (i), vuelven á (i)
I liked to have (p.)		Estuve para (i.)
To be near.	} Present participle.	Estar á pique de (i.)
To come near.		Estar á punto de (i.)
		Estar para (i.)
To be about (p. or i.)		Estar para.
To be to (i.)		Ser de. Haber de. Deber.
It is to be observed.	}	Es de notar. Se ha de notar.
		Debe notarse.

TABLE SHOWING HOW TO PLACE THE DIFFERENT PRONOUNS IN A SENTENCE, (69.)

Él me le	(los, la, las, lo) da.
Él no te le	(los, la, las, lo) envía.
¿ Nos le	(los, la, las, lo) ofrece él?
¿ No os le	(los, la, las, lo) trae él?
V. no se le	(los, la, las, lo) promete.

A VERB AFFIRMATIVELY, NEGATIVELY, AND INTERROGATIVELY CONJUGATED.

I recompense, or do recompense.		Recompenso.
I do not recompense.	}	Yo no recompenso, or
		No recompenso.
Do I recompense?		¿ Recompenso? or ¿ Recompenso yo?
Do I not recompense?	}	¿ No recompenso? or
		¿ No recompenso yo?
I have corresponded.		He correspondido.
I have not corresponded.	}	No he correspondido.
		¿ He correspondido? or
Have I corresponded?		¿ He correspondido yo?
Have I not corresponded?		¿ No he correspondido yo?

PASSIVE VERBS. (175.)

Passive verbs are formed from active-transitive verbs by adding their *participle past*, or *passive*, to the auxiliary verb *ser*, (to be,) through all its changes, as in English; thus, from the active verb *amar*, (to love,) is formed the passive verb *ser amado*, (to be loved.)

Obs. A. The participle must agree in gender and number with the nominative it refers to; consequently it changes the *o* into *a* when the subject is feminine, and adds *s* for the plural; thus,

	SINGULAR.
He is loved.	El es amado.
She is loved.	Ella es amada.
You are loved	V. es amado, (amada.)

	PLURAL.
They are loved.	Ellos son amados.
They are loved.	Ellas son amadas.
You are loved.	VV. son amados, (amadas.)

Obs. B. In the compound tenses the participle of the principal verb is the only one that admits the change; the participle of the auxiliary verb to be (been, *sido*) is unchangeable; as,

He has been rewarded.	El ha sido premiado.
They have been rewarded.	Ellos han sido premiados.
She had been admired.	Ella habia sido admirada.
They had been admired.	Ellas habian sido admiradas.
You could have been employed.	V. habria sido empleado, (empleada.)
You could have been assisted.	VV. habrian sido asistidos, (asistidas.)

Obs. C. *Passive impersonal verbs*, and those referring to inanimate objects or things, are translated by placing the verb which is in the participle past in English, in the same person and number in which the verb *to be* is in the English sentence, placing the pronoun *se* before it; thus, This ship was built in less than three months—*Esta fragata se construyó en ménos de tres meses*, instead of *fué construida*. It is said—*Se dice*, instead of *Es dicho*.

PRONOMINAL, OR REFLECTIVE VERBS.

A *pronominal*, or *reflective verb*, is that which has the same person or thing as subject and object; as,

He arms himself. | El se arma á sí mismo.

These verbs terminate their present of the infinitive mood by the pronoun *se*, which must be suppressed in order to find out the conjugation; thus—

To approach.	Acercarse.
To be sorry.	Dolerse.
To repent.	Arrepentirse.

Taking off the *se* we here have, *acercar*, 1st conjugation; *doler*, 2d conjugation; and *arrepentir*, 3d conjugation. (80.)

These verbs are conjugated by placing the pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *se*, *nos*, *os*, *se*, *se*, according to the number and person of the nominative they refer to, immediately before the verb, if the subject be expressed before it; and either before or after the verb, if the subject be not expressed or placed after it. When they are placed after the verb they must be written so as to form one word with it.

In the imperative mood they are always placed after the verb, which suppresses the *s* in the first person plural, and the *d* in the second person of the same number. When the second person singular or plural is used with the adverb *no*, the pronouns are placed before the verb. Examples:—

1. I congratulate myself.	<i>Yo me congratulo.</i>
2. Thou congratulatest thyself.	<i>Tú te congratulas.</i>
3. He congratulates himself.	<i>El se congratula.</i>
2. You congratulate yourself.	<i>V. se congratula.</i>
1. We congratulate ourselves.	<i>Nosotros nos congratulamos</i>
2. You congratulate yourselves.	<i>Vosotros os congratulais.</i>
3. They congratulate themselves.	<i>Ellos se congratulan.</i>
2. You congratulate yourselves.	<i>VV. se congratulan.</i>
1. I had congratulated myself.	<i>Me habia congratulado.</i>
2. I have armed myself.	<i>Yo me he armado.</i>
3. They had flattered themselves.	<i>Ellos se habian lisonjeado</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Behave (thou) well.	<i>Pórtate bien.</i>
Behave (you) well.	<i>Portaos bien, (the d is suppressed.)</i>
Behave not ill.	<i>No te portes mal.</i>
Behave (you) not ill.	<i>No os portéis mal.</i>
Let us prepare ourselves.	<i>Preparémonos. (The s is suppressed.)</i>

GERUND.—*Gerundio.*

The *Gerund* is that part of the verb that terminates in *ando* in the verbs of the first conjugation, and in *iendo* in those of the second and third; as, *publicando*, (publishing,) from *publicar*; *prometiendo*, (promising,) from *prometer*; *asistiendo*, (assisting,) from *asistir*. It does not admit any change of gender or number.

It is translated by the English present participle, and conjugated with the verb *estar*, (to be;) as,

Anastasia is reading, and Maria Ann is playing on the piano. *Anastasia está leyendo, y Maria Ana está tocando el piano.*

It is used also absolutely; as,

By practising virtue thou wilt be happy. *Practicando la virtud, serás feliz.*

In such cases it may be expressed by the corresponding tense of its verb, and even by the noun derived from it; as,

Columbus discovered the new world in the reign of Isabella, the Catholic, and under her auspices. *Reinando Isabel, la Católica, y bajo sus auspicios, Colon descubrió el Nuevo Mundo, (or cuando reinaba Isabel, or en el reinado de Isabel.)*

PARTICIPLE.

The passive or past participle terminates in *ado* in the first conjugation, and in *ido* in the second and third. It changes its termination according to the number and gender of the person it refers to; except when it follows immediately after the verb *haber*, or any other auxiliary, in which case it does not admit of any change.

All passive participles that do not terminate in *ado* or *ido* are called irregular; such are the following, from the verbs—

To open,	<i>abrir,</i>	<i>abierto.</i>
To cover,	<i>cubrir,</i>	<i>cubierto.</i>
To say,	<i>decir,</i>	<i>dicho.</i>
To write,	<i>escribir,</i>	<i>escrito.</i>
To fry,	<i>freir,</i>	<i>frito.</i>
To do,	<i>hacer,</i>	<i>hecho.</i>
To print,	<i>imprimir,</i>	<i>impreso.</i>
To die,	<i>morir,</i>	<i>muerto.</i>
To solve,	<i>solver,</i>	<i>suelto.</i>
To see,	<i>ver,</i>	<i>visto.</i>
To put,	<i>poner,</i>	<i>puesto.</i>
To turn,	<i>volver,</i>	<i>vuelto.</i>

Their compounds have the same irregularity.

Obs. The participles past of *haber*, *ser*, *estar*, and *tener*, do not admit any variation. The first and the last had it formerly.

VERBS THAT HAVE TWO PARTICIPLES.

There are some verbs that have *two passive participles*, the one regular and the other irregular. They are contained in the following list, in which, for brevity's sake, the irregular participle only is expressed.

To surfeit,	<i>ahitar,</i>	<i>ahito.</i>
To bless,	<i>bendecir,</i>	<i>bendito.</i>
To compel,	<i>compeler,</i>	<i>compulso.</i>
To conclude,	<i>concluir,</i>	<i>concluso.</i>
To confuse,	<i>confundir,</i>	<i>confuso.</i>
To convince,	<i>convencer,</i>	<i>convicto.</i>
To convert,	<i>convertir,</i>	<i>converso.</i>
To awake,	<i>despertar,</i>	<i>despierto.</i>
To elect,	<i>elegir,</i>	<i>electo.</i>
To wipe,	<i>enjugar,</i>	<i>enjuto.</i>
To exclude,	<i>excluir,</i>	<i>excluso.</i>
To expel,	<i>expeler,</i>	<i>expulso.</i>
To express,	<i>expresar,</i>	<i>expreso.</i>
To extinguish,	<i>extinguir,</i>	<i>extinto.</i>
To fix,	<i>fijar,</i>	<i>fijo.</i>
To satiate,	<i>hartar,</i>	<i>harto.</i>
To include,	<i>incluir,</i>	<i>incluso.</i>
To incur,	<i>incurrir,</i>	<i>incurso.</i>
To insert,	<i>insertar,</i>	<i>inserto.</i>
To invert,	<i>invertir,</i>	<i>inverso.</i>
To ingraft,	<i>ingerir,</i>	<i>ingerto.</i>
To join,	<i>juntar,</i>	<i>junto.</i>
To curse,	<i>maldecir,</i>	<i>maldito.</i>

To manifest,	<i>manifestar,</i>	<i>manifesto.</i>
To fade,	<i>marchitar,</i>	<i>marchito.</i>
To omit,	<i>omitir,</i>	<i>omiso.</i>
To oppress,	<i>oprimir,</i>	<i>opreso.</i>
To perfect,	<i>perfeccionar,</i>	<i>perfecto.</i>
To arrest,	<i>prender,</i>	<i>preso.</i>
To prescribe,	<i>prescribir,</i>	<i>prescrito.</i>
To provide,	<i>proveer,</i>	<i>provisto.</i>
To shut up,	<i>recluir,</i>	<i>recluso.</i>
To break,	<i>romper,</i>	<i>roto.</i>
To loosen,	<i>soltar,</i>	<i>suelto.</i>
To suppress,	<i>suprimir,</i>	<i>supreso.</i>
To suspend,	<i>suspender,</i>	<i>suspensio.</i>

The *regular* participles of these verbs are used to form the compound tenses with *haber*; as,

He has awaked early. | *El ha despertado temprano.*

The *irregular* participles are used as verbal adjectives, and with the verbs *ser*, &c., and do not form compound tenses with *haber*; excepting *preso*, *prescrito*, *provisto*, *roto*, and a few others; as,

He is early awaked. | *El está despierto temprano.*
They have provided. | *Ellos han provisto, (proveido.)*

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives of one termination by adding to them *mente*; as, *dulce*, *dulcemente*: and from those of two terminations by adding *mente* to the feminine; as, *gracioso*, *graciosamente*. They admit the superlative; as, *graciosísimamente*.

When two or more adverbs ending in *ly* occur in the same sentence, the termination *mente* is added to the last only; as,

He speaks elegantly and correctly. | *El habla correcta y elegantemente.*

A FEW OF THE ADVERBS.

Here,	<i>acá, aquí.</i>	Well,	<i>bien.</i>
There,	<i>allá, allí, ahí.</i>	Ill,	<i>mal.</i>
Near,	<i>cerca.</i>	More,	<i>mas.</i>
Far,	<i>léjos.</i>	Less,	<i>ménos.</i>
Where,	<i>donde, adonde.</i>	Much,	<i>mucho.</i>
Within,	<i>dentro.</i>	Little,	<i>poco.</i>
Without,	<i>fuera.</i>	Already,	<i>ya.</i>
Up,	<i>arriba.</i>	Often,	<i>á menudo.</i>
Down,	<i>abajo.</i>	To-day,	<i>hoy.</i>
Before,	<i>delante.</i>	Yesterday,	<i>ayer.</i>
Behind,	<i>detras.</i>	To-morrow,	<i>mañana.</i>
Upon,	<i>encima.</i>	Last night,	<i>anoche.</i>
Under,	<i>debajo.</i>	Now,	<i>ahora.</i>

Presently,	<i>luego.</i>	Thus,	<i>así.</i>
Late,	<i>tarde.</i>	Very,	<i>muy.</i>
Early,	<i>temprano.</i>	Even,	<i>aun.</i>
Always,	<i>siempre.</i>	Yes,	<i>si.</i>
Never,	<i>nunca, jamas.</i>	No, nor,	<i>no, ni</i>

SOME ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

All-fours,	<i>á gatas.</i>	Across,	<i>de traves.</i>
In heaps,	<i>á montones.</i>	Suddenly,	<i>de repente.</i>
Hardly,	<i>á penas.</i>	Gratis,	<i>de balde.</i>
At once,	<i>de una vez.</i>	Indeed,	<i>de veras.</i>
Sometimes,	<i>á veces.</i>	Softly,	<i>poco á poco.</i>
On credit,	<i>á plazo.</i>	Behold,	<i>he aquí, or allí.</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

The most frequent are—

At, to, for,	<i>A.</i>	Towards,	<i>hácia.</i>
Before,	<i>antes, ante.</i>	Until,	<i>hasta.</i>
With,	<i>con.</i>	For, to,	<i>para.</i>
Against,	<i>contra.</i>	By, for, through,	<i>por.</i>
Of, from,	<i>de.</i>	According,	<i>segun.</i>
From,	<i>desde.</i>	Without,	<i>sin.</i>
In, on, at,	<i>en.</i>	On, upon,	<i>sobre.</i>
Between, among,	<i>entre.</i>	Behind,	<i>tras, detras.</i>

The following prepositions require *de* after them, when they are followed by a noun or pronoun; as—

That man comes after. | *Ese hombre viene despues.*
Sir, he will go after you. | *Señor, él irá despues de V.*

About,	{ <i>á cerca,</i>	<i>al rededor,</i>	<i>en torno.</i>
	{ <i>á cerca de,</i>	<i>al rededor de,</i>	<i>en torno de.</i>
Before,	<i>antes, delante.</i>	Within, in,	<i>dentro.</i>
Above, up,	<i>encima.</i>	After,	<i>despues.</i>
Below,	<i>abajo.</i>	Behind,	<i>detras, tras.</i>
Under,	<i>bajo.</i>	Beneath,	<i>debajo.</i>
Out of,	<i>fuera.</i>	Opposite,	<i>enfrente.</i>
Near,	<i>cerca.</i>	On, upon,	<i>encima.</i>

CONJUNCTIONS.

They are classed as follows:—

	COPULATIVE.	Moreover,	<i>ademas.</i>
That,	<i>que.</i>	And,	<i>y or i, é.¹</i>
Also,	<i>tambien.</i>	Neither, nor,	<i>ni.²</i>

¹ *E* is used instead of *y* when the following word begins with *i* or *hi*; as,
Wise men and ignorant. | *Sabios é ignorantes.*

Mother and daughter. | *Madre é hija.*

² Neither he nor she went out, *ni él ni ella salieron.*