

Do you fill that bottle with water? ¿ Llena V. de agua esta botella?
 I fill my purse with money. Yo lleno de dinero mi bolsa.
 He fills his belly with meat. Él se llena de carne la barriga. (A very low expression.)

The pocket.
 Have you come quite alone? ¿ La bolsa, (fem.) El bolsillo, (mas.)
 No, I have brought all my men along with me. ¿ La faltriquera, (fem.)
 No, yo he traído toda mi gente (todos mis hombres) conmigo. ¿ Ha venido V. absolutamente solo?
 No, yo he traído toda mi gente (todos mis hombres) conmigo.

To bring. Traer *.
 He has brought all his men along with him. Él ha traído toda su gente consigo.
 Have you brought your brother along with you? ¿ Ha traído V. consigo á su hermano?
 I have brought him along with me. Yo le he traído conmigo.
 Have you told the groom to bring me the horse? ¿ Ha dicho V. al mozo de caballos (caballerizo) que traiga mi caballo?

The groom.
 Are you bringing in my books? El mozo de caballos.
 I am bringing them to you. ¿ Me trae V. mis libros?
 Yo se los traigo á V.
To take, to carry. Llevar. Traer. Conducir.
 Will you take that dog to the stable? ¿ Quiere V. llevar ese perro al establo?
 I will take it thither. Yo le llevaré allí.
 Are you carrying that gun to my father? ¿ Lleva V. esa escopeta á mi padre?
 I carry it to him. Yo se la llevo.
The cane, the stick. La caña. El palo, (mas.)
 El baston, (mas.)
The stable. El establo, (mas.)
 La caballeriza, (fem.)

To come down, to go down. Bajar á, (or de.) Descender *.
 To go down into the well. Bajar al pozo.
 To go, or come down the hill. Bajar el cerro.
 To go down the river. Descender del cerro.
 To alight from one's horse, or dismount. Bajar el río.
 † Apearse del caballo.
 To alight, to get out. Desmontarse.
 Apearse. Bajar. Salir de.

To go up, to mount, to ascend. Subir. Montar.
 To go up the mountain. Subir el monte.
 To get into the coach. Entrar (subir) en el coche.
 To get on board a ship. † Embarcarse.

To desire, to beg, to request, to pray. Desear. Suplicar.
 Pedir *. Rogar *.
 Will you desire your brother to come down? ¿ Quiere V. suplicar á su hermano que baje?

Obs. B. Verbs signifying to beg, to request, to command, &c., require the verb governed by them to be in the subjunctive mood. (See Appendix.)

The beard. La barba.
 The river. El río.
 The stream, torrent. La corriente. El torrente.
 To go, or come up the river. Subir el río.

EXERCISES.

179.

Will your parents go into the country to-morrow?—They will not go, for it is too dusty.—Shall we take a walk to-day?—We will not take a walk, for it is too muddy out of doors, (*en la calle.*)—Do you see the castle of my relation behind yonder mountain, (*aquella montaña?*)—I see it.—Shall we go in?—We will go in if you like.—Will you go into that room?—I shall not go into it, for it is smoky.—I wish you a good morning, Madam.—Will you not come in?—Will you not sit down?—I will sit down upon that large chair.—Will you tell me what has become of your brother?—I will tell you.—Where is your sister?—Do you not see her? She sits upon the bench.—Is your father seated upon the bench?—No, he sits upon the chair.—Hast thou spent all thy money?—I have not spent all.—How much hast thou left?—I have not much left. I have but five shillings left.—How much money have thy sisters left?—They have but three dollars left.—Have you money enough left to pay your tailor?—I have enough left to pay him; but if I pay him I shall have but little left.—How much money will your brothers have left?—They will have a hundred dollars left.—When will you go to Italy?—I shall go as soon as (*luego que*) I have (*haya*) learned Italian.—When will your brothers go to France?—They will go thither as soon as they know (*sepan*) French.—When will they learn it?—They will learn it when they have (*hayan*) found a good master.—How much money shall we have left when we have (*hayamos*) paid for our horses?—When we have (*hayamos*) paid for them we shall have only a hundred dollars left.

number, case, or person. *Government* is that power which one part of speech has over another in directing its mood, tense, or case. The following rules contain the most important of both.

OF THE ARTICLE.

RULE 1. The article must agree in number, gender, and case, with the noun to which it refers; as,

Quiet solitude, pleasant fields, serene weather, purling streams, and tranquillity of mind contribute very much to the fecundity even of the most barren genius.	El <i>sosiego</i> , el <i>lugar apacible</i> , la <i>amenidad de los campos</i> , la <i>sereñidad de los cielos</i> , el <i>murmurar de las fuentes</i> , la <i>quietud del espíritu son grande parte para que las musas mas estériles se muestren fecundas.</i>
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DON QUIJOTE, prol., pt. i.

Obs. 1. The nouns *agua*, (water,) *águila*, (eagle,) *acta*, (act, record,) *áncla*, (anchor,) *ála*, (wing,) *alma*, (soul,) *ave*, (bird,) *ama*, (the mistress of a house, a housekeeper,) and a few others, though feminine, require the masculine article, but only in the singular number, and when they are immediately preceded by it. (285.)

They quenched their thirst in the water of the rivulet.	Ellos <i>bebieron del agua del arroyo.</i>
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DON QUIJOTE, cap. xviii. pt. i.

Some other nouns feminine beginning with *a*, or *ha*, having the first syllable long, are frequently used in the singular with the masculine article. This use, however, is not generally sanctioned; and the greatest number of the classic writers follow the rule laid down by the Spanish Academy, that excepts only the above nouns.

RULE 2. The English *indefinite article* before national nouns, as well as before those that signify the dignity, profession, trade, condition, &c., of persons, in the titles of books and other performances, and in exclamations, is not translated into Spanish; as,

The Monserrate of Cristobal de Virues, a Valencian poet.	El <i>Monserrate de Cristobal de Virues, poeta Valenciano.</i>
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DON QUIJOTE, cap. vi. pt. i.

It was certainly known that Don Juan de Austria was appointed a general of the league.	Se supo por cierto que <i>venia por General desta liga Don Juan de Austria.</i> Ditto, cap. xxxix.
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And ending in Zoilus or Zeuxis, though one was a backbiter, and the other a painter.	Y <i>acabando en Zoilo, ó Zeuxis, aunque fué maldiciente el uno, y pintor el otro.</i> Ditto, Pref.
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What a pity!

¡ *Que lástima!*

Obs. 2. If the indefinite article be immediately followed by an adjective emphatically used, it must be translated; as,

There I obtained an ensign's commission in the company of a famous captain.	Alcancé á ser <i>alférez de un famoso capitán.</i>
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DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxix.

Obs. 3. Should a proper noun follow that of the dignity, &c., the definite article must be affixed to it; as,

Whom continually in our Castilian language we call king Artus.	Que <i>continuamente en nuestro romance Castellano llamamos el rey Artus.</i> Ditto, cap. xiii.
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RULE 3. The *definite article* (el, &c.) is prefixed in Spanish to all common substantives, when they are used to express the whole extent of their signification; which, for the same reason, do not require it in English; as,

Vice is hateful.

El *vicio es aborrecible.*

Men are mortal.

Los *hombres son mortales.*

Virtue is amiable.

La *virtud es amable.*

Riches shall not profit in the day of revenge.

Las *riquezas no aprovecharán en el día de la venganza.*

The nouns *vice*, *men*, *virtue*, *riches*, are used as collective nouns, and taken in a general sense; that is to say, they mean that *all vices* are hateful, *all virtues* are amiable, that *all men* are mortal, and that *no riches* can prevent the vengeance of God.

Obs. 4. The article is retained in the phrase before the adjective, when a common noun, taken in the whole extent of its meaning, is omitted by ellipsis; as,

Red wine is not so dear as white.

El *vino tinto no es tan caro como el (vino) blanco.*

RULE 4. Common nouns, used in an indeterminate sense, are used with or without the article, as in English; as,

He asks three dollars for the hat.

El *pide tres pesos por el sombrero.*

He asks for the three dollars, value of the hat.

El *pide los tres pesos, valor del sombrero.*

RULE 5. When the names of the days of the week are used to mention the day with a reference to a certain day, they require the article; as,

Thursday before the Friday on which she was to remove to her father's garden, she gave us a thousand crowns.

El *juéves ántes del viérnes, que ella se habia de ir al jardín de su padre, nos dió mil escudos.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xl.

Casa, meaning *home*, and being preceded by a preposition, does not admit the article; when it signifies *house*, it may be used with or without it; as,

Wife, I will show you them at home.

En *casa os las mostraré, mujer.*

Ditto, cap. lii.

Calle (street) requires the article before it, and before its name if it should be a common noun; as,

He lives in Pearl street, (in the street of the Pearl.) *El vive en la calle de la Perla.*
 As he entered St. James street in Madrid. *Al entrar la calle de Santiago en Madrid.*
 D. QUIJOTE, cap. xlviii. pt. ii.

RULE 6. The English *indefinite* article, before nouns of *measure, weight, or number*, is translated by the definite article, according to the name it refers to. The prepositions *á* or *por* are sometimes added, which may as well be omitted; as,

This broadcloth is worth ten dollars a yard. *Este paño vale diez pesos vara, (or á diez pesos la vara, or diez pesos por vara.)*
 Butter sells at two shillings a pound. *La manteca (mantequilla) se vende á dos reales libra, (la libra, or por libra.)*

RULE 7. The English *definite* article before ordinal numbers, when they are immediately preceded by a substantive, in quotations, divisions of books, names of dignity, &c., is omitted in Spanish; as,

Book the first, chapter the second, section the fifth, &c. *Libro primero, capítulo segundo, párrafo quinto.*
 The invincible Charles the Fifth. *El invictísimo Carlos quinto.*
 D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxix.

Obs. 5. When the English definite article precedes an adjective used as an epithet before the nouns above stated, it must be translated; as,

Augustus Cæsar would have been in the wrong had he consented to the execution of what the *divine* Mantuan ordered on his death-bed. *No hubiera acertado Augusto Cæsar si consintiera que se pusiera en ejecucion lo que el divino Mantuano dejó en su testamento ordenado.* D. QUIJOTE, cap. xiii.

RULE 8. The article *a*, and the adjective *one*, are not translated before hundred, thousand, million, half, &c.; as,

In the year one thousand, one hundred and one. *En el año de mil, ciento, y uno.*
 He asks, or wants one yard and a half. *El necesita, or quiere vara y media-half.*

RULE 9. Proper names of persons and of countries do not admit the article; the former, however, in a colloquial and very familiar use, take it; as,

She was called Tolosa. *Se llamaba la Tolosa.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. iii.

Obs. 6. The nouns *muerte*, (death,) *cielo*, (heaven,) and the like names, take the article, except in exclamations or direct speeches; as,

If the power of death be your subject, apply "*Pallida mors*," &c. *Si tratáredes del poder de la muerte, acudid luego con "Pallida mors," &c.* D. QUIJOTE, *Prólogo.*

REMARK. "*It is the rule of our language, (the Castilian,) that proper nouns are not accompanied by articles; excepting LA MANCHA, LA CORUNA, LA HABANA.*"—(Grammar of the Castilian Language, by the Royal Spanish Academy, part ii., ch. vi.) The preceding rule has been given in conformity with this decision of the Academy, which may be used as follows:—

The names of the countries that are not qualified by the adjectives *old* or *new*, *upper* or *lower*, &c., expressed or understood, are generally used without the article; as,

Mexico. Méjico. | Malta. Malta.

The names of the countries that are qualified by the said, or other adjectives, when these are not expressed, may be used with or without the article; as, *América*, or *la América*, (*norte* or *sud*.) *Andalucía*, or *la Andalucía*, (*alta* or *baja*.) When the adjective is expressed they require the article.

The following are exceptions, and must always be used with the article.

Brazil.	<i>El Brasil.</i>
Canada.	<i>El Canadá.</i>
Paraguay.	<i>El Paraguay.</i>
Peru.	<i>El Perú.</i>
A province of New Castile.	<i>La Alcarria.</i>
Barbadoes.	<i>La Barbada.</i>
Florida.	<i>La Florida.</i>
Ferrol.	<i>El Ferrol.</i>
Corunna.	<i>La Coruña.</i>
Havana, &c.	<i>La Habana, &c.</i>

The article is omitted in the dates of letters written in the places above excepted.

Obs. 7. Proper names of mountains and rivers take the definite masculine article, without regard to their termination; as,

Those who feed their flocks upon the spacious meads of the meandering Guadiana; those who shiver with the chill blasts of the whistling Pyrenees. *Los que su ganado apacientan en las extendidas dehesas del tortuoso Guadiana; los que tiemblan con el frio del silboso Pirineo.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. xviii.

RULE 10. When several nouns come together in English, with an article before the first of them only, the article is repeated before every one, especially when they are of different genders, and a particular emphasis is placed on them. When they are used in English without any article, the same is done in Spanish, (372.)

They mention the father, mother, country, relations, age, and exploits performed by said knight. *Nos cuentan el padre, la madre, la patria, los parientes, la edad, y las hazañas que el tal caballero hizo.* D. QUIJOTE, cap. i.

RULE 11. The article is omitted before nouns used in apposition ; as,
O Envy, the root of all evils, and the destroyer of so many virtues!

*O Envidia, raíz de infinitos males
y carcoma de las virtudes!*
DON QUIJOTE, cap. viii. pt. ii.

RULE 12. The definite masculine article, singular or plural, is used before the adjectives taken substantively ; as,

The wise man feareth and declineth from evil.

El sabio teme y se desvia del mal.

The expectation of the wicked shall perish.

La esperanza de los impios perecerá.

Obs. 8. When a noun, qualified by an adjective, is suppressed by ellipsis, the article that precedes the adjective must agree in number and gender with the noun that has been omitted ; as,

Black and white are two opposite colors.

El negro y el blanco son dos colores opuestos.

That is, *el color negro y el color blanco.*

RULE 13. The English definite article before adjectives used in an absolute sense, that is to say, comprehending in their meaning a generality of objects or things that may be masculine or feminine, singular or plural, is translated by the indefinite pronoun *lo* ; (344.) as,

Let no man judge the white black, and the black white.

Ninguno se ponga á juzgar lo blanco por negro, y lo negro por blanco.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. iv. p. ii.

RULE 14. When the adjective *todo* (all, or whole) is placed before the substantive, it requires the article after it, whether it be expressed or not in English ; as,

All men, or all the men.

Todos los hombres.

The whole assembly.

Toda la asamblea.

REMARK. The meaning of many phrases depends on the use or omission of the article. A few examples may elucidate this remark.

To set up a store.

Abrir tienda.

To open the store.

Abrir la tienda.

To encourage, to support.

Dar alma.

To die.

Dar el alma.

To miss one's aim.

Dar en blanco.

To be successful.

Dar en el blanco.

To have an evil tongue.

Tener mala lengua.

To have the tongue sore.

Tener mala la lengua.

OF THE NOUN AND THE ADJECTIVE.

RULE 15.—The adjective must agree with the substantive in gender and number ; as,

The valiant boy.

El muchacho valiente.

The handsome girls.

Las muchachas hermosas.

Obs. 9. An adjective qualifying two or more nouns or pronouns of different genders, in the singular, agrees with them in the masculine termination in the plural ; as,

The father and the son are rich.

El padre y el hijo son ricos.

The mother and the daughter are handsome.

La madre y la hija son hermosas.

He and she are generous.

El y ella son generosos.

The house and the garden are magnificent.

La casa y el jardín son magníficos.

Obs. 10. Two or more adjectives qualifying a plural noun, which signifies them as separately considered, agree with it in the singular ; as,

She is unexcelled by Helen, unrivalled by Lucretia, or any other heroine of ages past, whether Grecian, Roman, or Barbarian.

A ella no la llega Elena, ni la alcanza Lucrecia, ni otra alguna de las famosas mujeres, que vivieron en las edades pretéritas, griega, latina, ó bárbara.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxv.

Obs. 11. An adjective qualifying two or more nouns of inanimate objects or things, having different gender and number, generally agrees with the nearest ; as,

A union which the equality of our family and riches seemed to point out.

Union que casi la concertaba la igualdad de nuestro linaje, y riquezas

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxiv

Obs. 12. A noun of the feminine gender in the plural, being in the same phrase with a noun masculine in the singular, having but one adjective, the adjective agrees in the plural, and in the masculine termination, if the verb agrees with the plural noun ; as,

His promises and his oath have been false.

Sus promesas y su juramento han sido falsos.

In such cases it is better to place the plural noun next the adjective, and make the agreement with it ; thus—*Su juramento y sus promesas han sido falsas.*

RULE 16.—An adjective qualifying two or more plural nouns or pronouns, of different genders, agrees with them in the masculine termination in the plural ; as,

Both the brothers and sisters are charitable.

Tanto los hermanos, como las hermanas son caritativos.

Obs. 13. This rule is strictly observed when the nouns or pronouns signify animate objects ; but when the nouns signify inanimate objects or things, classic authors, both ancient and modern, generally make the adjective agree with the nearest substantive ; as,

His fears and hopes were vain. { *Sus temores y esperanzas fueron vanas*
Sus esperanzas y temores fueron vanos.
Vanas fueron sus esperanzas y temores.
Vanos fueron sus temores y esperanzas.

Happy were my hours, my days, and my years. | *Dichosas eran mis horas, mis dias, y mis años.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. liii. pt. ii.

RULE 17.—An adjective referring to *Usted*, (you,) *Usia*, (your lordship or ladyship,) &c., must agree in gender with that of the person spoken of or to, without any regard to the termination of these nouns; as,

If your lordship would be pleased to bestow on me, &c. | *Si vuestra Señoría fuese servido de darme, &c.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. xlii. pt. ii.

Your worship must be out of your senses, said Sancho. | *Vuestra merced debe de ser men- guado, dijo Sancho.*
 Ditto, ditto.

RULE 18.—The English possessive case with the 's, is translated by omitting the 's, setting the preposition *de* (of) before the word to which the 's was annexed, and placing the noun which is the last in the English sentence the first in the Spanish translation, with the corresponding article; and reversing in the same manner the order of the other nouns; as,

He has read Pope's works. } *El ha leído las obras de Pope.*
 He has read the works of Pope. }
 If there be more than two substantives, the last in English must be the first in Spanish; as,

His brother's partner's house. | *La casa del compañero de su her- mano.*

Obs. 14. In English the sign 's is frequently used instead of the noun of a place, house, office, store, &c., where a thing has happened or been done, which being omitted by ellipsis, it is perfectly understood by the whole of the sentence; but the noun thus omitted must always be expressed in Spanish; as,

Sancho figured to himself that he would find at her's, (the duchess's house,) what he had found at Don Diego's and Basil's. | *A Sancho se le figuraba que habia de hallar en ella, (la casa de la duquesa,) lo que habia hallado en la casa de Don Diego, y en la de Basilio.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxi. pt. ii.

RULE 19.—Common nouns of the masculine gender, in the plural number, are frequently used to express both genders; as,

The duke and duchess, extremely satisfied with the chase, returned to their castle. | *Satisfechos los duques de la caza, volviéron á su castillo.*
 DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxv.

RULE 20.—Adjectives signifying dimension, such as *deep*, *high*, *low*, *long*, *wide*, *thick*, &c., require the preposition *de* between them and the number, and also after the substantive they refer to; and the verb *to be* is translated by *tener*, (290;) as,

They have a room twenty-four feet long, twelve wide, and fifteen high. | *Ellos tienen un aposento (cuarto) de veinticuatro pies de largo, doce de ancho y quince de alto.*

The adjectives in such cases are used only in the singular number, and in the masculine gender.

Obs. 15. When the nouns, *length*, *width*, *height*, &c., are made use of, they must be preceded by the preposition *de*; and they may be translated as substantives or adjectives; as,

The Giralda of Seville is 300 feet in height. | *La Giralda de Sevilla tiene 300 de pies alto, (or de altura.)*

RULE 21.—The adjective is to be always placed after the noun or nouns it qualifies; as,

Take notice, doctor, that from henceforth you need not to take the trouble to provide dainty and delicate dishes for me. | *Mirad, doctor, de aquí adelante no os curéis de darme á comer cosas regaladas, ni manjares exquisitos.*
 D. QUIJOTE, cap. xlix. pt. ii.

Obs. 16. When a particular emphasis is laid on the adjective, it is generally placed before the substantive; as,

The limpid fountains and murmuring rills afforded them their savory and transparent waters in magnificent abundance. | *Las claras fuentes, y corrientes rios en magnífica abundancia sabrosas y transparentes aguas les ofrecian.*
 D. QUIJOTE, cap. xi. pt. i.

When one of two or more adjectives qualifying a substantive is more emphatically used than the other, or others, it is generally placed before the noun, and the other adjective after it; as,

My good young lady, have pity on a poor fugitive slave. | *Caritativa Señorita mia, compadecéos de una pobre esclava fugitiva.*
 DE ALÉA.

RULE 22.—The adjectives *uno*, (one,) *alguno*, (some,) *ninguno*, (none,) are always placed before their substantives; and when they are immediately followed by a masculine noun, or adjective in the singular, they drop the *o*. The same *do bueno*, *malo*, (12,) *primero*, and *tercero*, (46.) *Grande*, (97, 261.) *ciento*, (139,) and *santo* suppress the last syllable; as,

As I was one day in Mercers street, | *Estando yo un dia en el Alcaza de Toledo.* D. QUIJOTE, cap. ix.
 Although the composition of it cost me some trouble. | *Aunque me costó algun trabajo componerla.* Ditto, Preface.

Obs. 17. *Uno* drops the *o* also before substantives in the plural; as, They could not find one in twenty-one days. | *Ellos no pudieron hallar uno en veintium dias.*

OF THE PRONOUN.

RULE 23.—The personal pronouns *subject*, or in the nominative case, are frequently omitted, (14,) especially in colloquial style, unless a particular emphasis is laid on them, or it is necessary to express them in order to avoid ambiguity, which may happen by their omission in the first and third person singular of the imperfect tense of the indicative, and of the imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood of all the verbs; as, *Pensaba comprar la casa*, which phrase may signify, “I thought, or he thought to buy the house,” for the want of the pronouns *yo* or *él*.

We know that <i>thou</i> wast at Algiers.	<i>Sabíamos que estabas en Argel.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. xli.
I watch while thou art sleeping, I weep while thou art singing.	<i>Yo velo cuando tú duermes, yo lloro cuando tú cantas.</i> Ditto, cap. xl. pt. ii.

RULE 24.—*Me, thee, him, &c.*, must be translated *me, te, le, &c.*, when they are the immediate object of the verb; as,

As soon as she saw me, she told me, be not uneasy, my friend.	<i>Así como ella me vió me dijo: no te turbes, amigo.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxvii.
He that is humble, God will exalt.	<i>Aquien se humilla, Dios le ensalza.</i> Ditto, cap. xi.

Obs. 18. *Him, her, them, you*, (when referring to *usted*.) being the direct object of a pronominal or reflective verb, must be translated *se*; as, And a great friend of his dressed himself also as a shepherd.

	<i>Y juntamente se vistió con él de pastor otro su grande amigo.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. xiv.
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Obs. 19. *Me, him, her, you, &c.*, being the indirect objective, or complement of a verb governed or preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, are translated *mi, él, ella, &c.*, after the preposition, (see Table of PRONOUNS, p. 70.) Except should the preposition be *á*, for then they are generally translated *me, le, &c.*, without the preposition, and frequently repeated with it before *mi* and *él*, to give more energy to the phrase; as,

He was informed of the departure, though not by me.	<i>El supo la partida, y no de mí.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. xliii.
For her I forsook my father's house.	<i>Por ella dejé la casa de mi padre.</i> Ditto, ditto.
He keeps him here enchanted, as well as myself.	<i>Tiénele aquí encantado, como me tiene á mí.</i> Ditto, cap. xxiii. pt. ii.

RULE 25.—As *him, her, it, them, you*, (*usted*.) may be in English the *object* or the *complement* of a verb, particular care must be taken to distinguish these cases. When they are the *object* of the verb they are translated *le, la, los, or las*, according to the gender and number of the noun or pronoun they stand for. When they are the *complement*, or indirect objec-

tive case, they must be expressed by *le* in the singular, and *les* in the plural, for both genders; as,

He prostrated him on the ground.	<i>El le derribó en el suelo.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. iii.
The companions who saw them so.	<i>Los compañeros que tales los vieron.</i> Ditto, ditto.
And we who know her.	<i>Y los que la conocemos.</i> Ditto, cap. xii.
Don Quixote called Sancho to give him his helmet.	<i>Don Quijote llamó á Sancho que viniese á darle la celada.</i> Ditto, ditto.
The hostess recounted to them what had happened in her house between him and the muleteer.	<i>La huéspeda les contó lo que con él y con el arriero les habia acontecido.</i> Ditto, cap. xxxii. pt. i.
Don Quixote asked her what was her name.	<i>Don Quijote le preguntó como se llamaba.</i> Ditto, cap. iii.
But the deeds which they (the maids) had seen kept their mirth under the rein.	<i>Pero las proezas que ya habian visto (las doncellas) les tenian la risa á raya.</i> Ditto, ditto.

In order to prevent the ambiguity that in some phrases may result, the pronouns *él ella, &c.*, are repeated; as,

He delivered the letter to him, (to her.)	<i>El le entregó la carta á él, (á ella.)</i>
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RULE 26.—*Mismo* (self) is sometimes added to the nouns or pronouns to give them particular energy. It changes its termination, like any other adjective, according to the number and gender of the noun or pronoun it refers to, and is placed near it; as,

Without money, Alexander himself must have seemed frugal.	<i>Sin hacienda Alejandro mismo pareciera estrecho.</i> D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxix.
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RULE 27.—The neuter pronoun *it*, is used in English to represent objects or things that by nature are neither male nor female; and even animals, when their gender is not known. In Spanish all common nouns are either masculine or feminine, as has been explained in treating of gender; consequently the pronoun *it*, and its plural *them*, must be translated *el, ellos, ella, ellas*, with the respective variation of the cases of said persons. The scholar, therefore, must be careful to ascertain the gender and case of the noun to which *it* refers in English before translating said pronoun; as,

He read the project, and approved it.	<i>El leyó el proyecto, y le aprobó.</i>
She received the letter, and answered it.	<i>Ella recibió la carta, y la contestó.</i>

Obs. 20.—When the pronoun *it* is redundant in a phrase, it must not be translated. *It* is redundant when it is used instead of the words that come after the verb, and which constitute its *subject* or *object*; as,

It is a matter of constant experience, that bodily exercise is conducive to health. | *Es materia de constante experiencia, que el ejercicio corporal es conducente á la salud.*

In which phrase the natural order is: *that bodily exercise is conducive to health, is a matter of constant experience.*

It, referring to the verbs, or to phrases and sentences to which no gender can be applied, is translated by the pronoun *lo*; and when it is to be placed after a preposition in Spanish, by *ello*; as,

The gallant shepherd begged him to accompany them to their tents; Don Quixote was fain to comply with *it*, and accordingly did it so. | *El gallardo pastor le pidió que se viniese con él á sus tiendas; hábolo de conceder Don Quijote, y así lo hizo.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xlviii. pt. ii.

Whoever spends his time ill, sooner or later will repent of it. | *Quienquiera que emplea mal el tiempo, tarde ó temprano se arrepentirá de ello.*

It, in the impersonal verbs (as has been already explained) is not translated; as,

It rains, *llueve.* | It is cold, *hace frio, &c.*

In the phrases *it is said, they say, it is rumored, &c.*, the pronouns *it* and *they* are not translated: the verb is placed in the third person singular, prefixing the pronoun *se* to it, or in the third person plural without any pronoun; as,

As they say, let the dead go to the bier, and the living to good cheer. | *Y como dicen, váyase el muerto á la sepultura, y el vivo á la hogaza.* DON QUIJOTE, cap. xix.

RULE 28.—When two or more objective cases of the pronouns occur in the same phrase, they must be arranged in the following order: *se* is to be placed before all others; then *me, te, nos, or os*; in the third place, *le, los, la, las, les*; and *él, ella, &c.*, with a preposition, the last of all; as,

He gave it (a book) to them. | *El se le (un libro) dió á ellos.*

RULE 29. *Who*, coming immediately after its antecedent, is translated *que*; when it stands by itself, or is governed by a preposition, it is rendered by *quien*; as,

Sancho came out to receive the commands of Don Quixote, who had sat down upon a bench. | *Sancho salió á ver lo que le mandaba Don Quijote, que estaba sentado sobre un poyo.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. lix. pt. ii.

A student to whom you imparted your intentions, was he who disclosed it. | *Un estudiante á quien disteis cuenta de vuestros pensamientos fué el que lo descubrió.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xlv. pt. ii.

Which, that, or any other two relative pronouns, being in the same sentence, the second may be translated *cual*, with the corresponding article,

to avoid the repetition of the same pronoun, unless a particular emphasis is placed on it; as,

The first person (whom) I met, was his father, who said to me. | *La primera persona con quien contré fué su padre, el cual me dijo.* DON QUIJOTE, cap. xli.

Obs. 21. When these pronouns are governed by a preposition, *whom* is usually translated *quien* or *cual*, with reference to persons; and *que*, and sometimes *cual*, with the corresponding article, speaking of animals or things; as,

Indeed, Signior Don Luis, it suits well to whom you are the dress you wear, and the bed in which you now lie. | *Por cierto, Señor Don Luis, que corresponde bien á quien vos sois el hábito que teneis, y la cama en que os hallo.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xlv.

RULE 30.—*He who, she who, they who, those who*, are translated *el que, la que, los que, las que*, and sometimes, for the sake of energy, *aquel que, &c.*; as,

Both she, and *he who* accompanied her. | *Así ella como el que la acompañaba.* DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvii.

Don Fernando, and *those who* came with him. | *Don Fernando y los que con él venian.* Ditto, cap. xxxvi.

Obs. 22. *What*, when it is the same as *that which*, is translated *lo que*; as,

He could see it, for through *what* might be termed the roof, entered a stream of light. | *Púdolo ver, porque por lo que se podía llamar techo, entraba un rayo de sol.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. lv. pt. ii.

RULE 31.—*Relative pronouns* are called *interrogative* when they are employed to make a question. They are translated in the same manner as the relative pronouns. *Which*, referring to more than one object, is translated *cual* or *cuales*; as,

Who was the ignorant wretch who signed such a warrant? | *¿ Quien fué el ignorante que firmó tal mandamiento?*

What knight-errant ever paid tax or custom? | *¿ Que caballero andante pagó pecho, ó alcabala?*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xlv.

Which of them will come? | *¿ Quien (or cual) de ellos (or ellas) vendrá?*

Which of the two will you have? | *¿ Cual de los (or las) dos quiere V.?*

Who knocks at the door? | *¿ Quien llama á la puerta?*

Who knocks at the door? | *¿ Quien llama?*

Who knocks at the door? | *¿ Quien está ahí? ¿ Quien es?*

Obs. 23. When the interrogation begins by a preposition, the answer must begin by the same preposition; as,

Where are you going ?	¿ Adonde va V. ?
To the Exchange.	A la Lonja.
Where do you come from ?	¿ De donde viene V. ?
From my counting-room.	De mi escritorio.
What way did you come ?	¿ Por donde vino V. ?
Through Broad street.	Por la calle Ancha.
With whom did you come ?	¿ Con quien vino V. ?
With my partner.	Con mi socio, (compañero.)
Where can I see you this afternoon ?	¿ En donde prodré ver á V. esta tarde ? En casa.
At home.	¿ A cuantos estamos hoy ?
What day of the month is this ?	A treinta de Enero de 1848.
The thirtieth of January, 1848.	

REMARK.—The pronouns *who*, *whom*, (*quien*, *que*), *which*, *that*, (*que*), and the conjunction *that*, (*que*), although they are frequently omitted in English, must always be expressed in Spanish. The attention of the learner is particularly requested on this subject. Examples:—

He thinks you are in the right.	El cree que V. tiene razon.
The man you were speaking to.	El hombre á quien V. hablaba.
The letter she wrote.	La carta que ella escribió.
They thought he would do it.	Ellos pensaron que él lo haría.
Do you believe he will consent ?	¿ Cree V. que él consienta ?

RULE 32. The *possessive* pronouns conjunctive, referring to the parts or limbs of the body, or other things of common use in or about it, are generally expressed by the definite article ; as,

She saw him move his hand, and lay it upon his sword.	Ella le vió encaminar la mano á ponerla en la espada. DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvi.
She threw her arms about his neck.	Ella le echó los brazos al cuello. Ditto, ditto.

Her, as an objective case of the personal pronoun, must be translated *la* or *le*, according to its relation to the verb ; and when it is preceded by a preposition, by *ella*. As a possessive pronoun it must be expressed by *su*, *sus*, *suyo*, &c., (de V.) *de ella* ; as,

They invited <i>her</i> , and with that object they wrote <i>her</i> a letter.	Ellos la convidaron, y con este objeto le escribiéron una carta.
The book was for <i>her</i> .	El libro era para ella.
She lost <i>her</i> gloves.	Ella perdió sus guantes.
He looked for <i>her</i> handkerchief.	El busca el pañuelo de ella.

In the last example *her* is not translated *su* in order to avoid the ambiguity, because *su* might mean in Spanish either *his* or *her*.

As the pronouns *his*, *hers*, *yours*, *theirs*, when they stand alone are all translated *suyo*, which pronoun agrees in gender and number with the person or thing possessed, and not with the possessor, as in English ; whenever an ambiguity may arise from the use of that pronoun alone, the pro-

noun that represents the person of the possessor, preceded by *de*, is to be repeated after it, or used in its stead ; as, Send me his (book, m. s.)—*Envieme V. el suyo de él* ; or better, *el de él* alone.

Possessive pronouns must be repeated before every substantive in a sentence, though not expressed in English ; as,

He bought his hat and gloves in John street.	El compró su sombrero y sus guantes en la calle de Juan.
Suffer me to avail myself of the prop from which you could not disengage me with all your importunities, threats, promises, nor presents.	Dejadme llegar al arrimo de quien no me han podido apartar vuestras importunaciones, vuestras amenazas, vuestras promesas, ni vuestras dádivas.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvi. pt. ii.

OF THE VERB.

RULE 33.—A verb having several pronouns of different persons for its subject, (nominative,) must agree in the plural with the first of them in order ; as,

You, he, and I will do it.	V. él y yo lo harémos.
Thou and she wrote well.	Tú y ella escribisteis bien.

In the first example the verb is placed in the first person plural, because the pronoun *I*, together with the other two, is the same as *we* ; and in the second, because the two pronouns may be expressed by *you*.

They left Zoraida and me by ourselves, and we are going to see whether my father is still alive.	Solos quedamos Zoraida y yo, y vamos con intencion de ver si mi padre es vivo.
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D. QUIJOTE, cap. xl.

The person speaking, out of civility always names himself the last.

When *Usted* and a pronoun of the third person singular form the subject of a verb, the verb is in the third person plural ; as,

You and he saw them.	Usted y él los vieron.
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Obs. 24. A verb having for a subject a noun in the singular, that comprehends in itself the sense of the other subjects of the same verb preceding it, should it be the last, or the nearest to the verb, must agree with it in the singular ; as,

So that the solitude of the place, the darkness of the night, the noise of the water and rustling of the leaves, all together, caused horror and dismay.	De manera que la soledad, el sitio, la oscuridad, el ruido del agua con el susurro de las hojas, todo causaba horror y espanto.
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D. QUIJOTE, cap. xx. pt. i.

Obs. 25. When the subject is a common noun plural, in which the speaker is included, the verb is placed in the first person plural ; as,

The Spaniards, whenever they have a choice, incline to that which is most difficult.

Los Españoles siempre que tenemos eleccion, nos inclinamos á lo mas dificultoso.

SOLIS, lib. iii, cap. viii.

Obs. 26. Two or more subjects of different number, connected by an adversative conjunction, require that the verb shall agree with the last of them; as,

Not only the mother and the daughters, but the father also was then dead.

No solamente la madre y las hijas, sino tambien el padre habia muerto entonces. M'HENRY.

RULE 34.—Collective nouns definite, or such as denote a determinate number of persons or things, require the verb in the singular; as,

Seest thou that cloud of dust? The whole of it is raised by a vast army of various and innumerable nations that are marching that way.

¿ Ves aquella polvareda? Toda es cuajada de un copiosísimo ejército de diversas é innumerables gentes, que por allí viene marchando.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xviii.

Collective nouns indefinite must have the verbs in the plural; as,

Be that as it may, these people are carried, but not voluntarily, they are driven by force.

Como quiera que ello sea, esta gente, aunque los llevan, van de por fuerza. D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxii.

Particular care, however, must be paid to the logical sense of the phrase, for it may sometimes require the singular; as,

The greatest number of the people of the castle, who did not know the truth of the case, were surprised and astonished.

La mayor parte de la gente del castillo que no sabia la verdad del caso estaba suspensa y admirada.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xlvi. pt. ii.

RULE 35.—An active transitive verb requires the noun that is the object of its action, in the objective case; and the preposition *á* must besides be prefixed to it, when the said object signifies a person or thing personified, or is a proper noun; as,

Don Fernando, Cardenio, Lucinda, and Dorothea were struck dumb with astonishment, gazing in silence to one another.

Callaban todos, y mirábanse todos, Dorotea á Don Fernando, Don Fernando á Cardenio, Cardenio á Lucinda, y Lucinda á Cardenio. D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvi.

We must conquer gluttony and sloth by temperance and watchfulness.

Hemos de conquistar á la gula y al sueño en el poco comer, y en el mucho velar. Ditto, cap. viii.

Next year he attacked the *Goleta*.

El año siguiente acometió á la Goleta. Ditto, cap. xxxix.

Obs. 27. The preposition *á* is not used before the pronouns *me, te, se, nos, os, le, los, la, las, les, lo*; but it is required before the other cases of said pronouns; as,

My beauty compels you to love me.

A que me ameis es mueve mi hermosura. D. QUIJOTE, cap. xiv.

Who would give thee islands to govern?

¿ Quien te habia de dar á tí islas que gobernar?

Ditto, cap. liv. pt. ii.

Obs. 28. Active-transitive, and even intransitive verbs, and those signifying to adhere, to accede to, &c., require the preposition *á*, even before other objects, to prevent ambiguity; as,

The old man found a little kid that its mother had lost.

El viejo halló un cabrito que habia perdido á su madre.

Obs. 29. An active-transitive verb, having both as object and complement two nouns or pronouns, signifying rational beings, both cases requiring the preposition *á*, suppresses it before the object direct, and retains it before the object indirect or complement; as,

My dear father, I recommend to you the innocent Laura.

Querido padre, yo os recomiendo la inocente Laura.

I am not your daughter, you have taken away from me my husband.

Yo no soy vuestra hija, vos me habeis quitado mi esposo.

JOVELLANOS, *El Delincuente*, [act v. sc. 3, 5.

RULE 36. The present of the infinitive mood in English, used substantively as a subject or object of another verb, does not admit any preposition before it in Spanish, and frequently takes the article *el*; as,

I have always heard it said, that to confer benefits on base-minded people is like throwing water into the sea.

Siempre he oido decir que el hacer bien á villanos, es echar agua en el mar.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxiii.

I swear to go with you.

Yo juro ir con vos.

Ditto, cap. xxx.

Obs. 30. The verbs, *will, shall, may, could, &c.*, when they are not auxiliary, but expressed by *querer, deber, or poder*, govern the verb that follows immediately after them in the present infinitive without a preposition; as,

I could do no less than answer him.

No pude dejar de responderle.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xxxii.

He would not pass these things in silence.

El no quiso pasar estas cosas en silencio. Ditto, cap. xvi.

RULE 37.—Verbs implying, to move, to begin, to compel, to teach, to learn, to exhort, to invite, to assist, to oppose, to accustom, &c., govern the verb that depends on them in the present of the infinitive mood, and generally require the preposition *á*; as,

The innkeeper returned to see what his guest commanded.

El ventero volvió á ver lo que su huésped mandaba.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. ii.