

The companions of the wounded began to discharge a shower of stone upon Don Quixote.

Los compañeros de los heridos comenzaron á llover piedras sobre Don Quijote. D. QUIJOTE, cap. iii.

Obs. 31. Verbs implying *motion*, govern the noun or verb, denoting from whence the motion proceeds, with *de*; the noun or verb which points out its direction, with *á*; and the noun expressing the space through which it passes, with *por*; as,

I come from the city of Baeza, in company with eleven other priests, and we are going to the city of Segovia.

Vengo de la ciudad de Baeza con otros once sacerdotes, y vamos á la ciudad de Segovia.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xix.

As he entered the street of St. Jago, in Madrid, a judge was coming through it.

Al entrar en la calle de Santiago en Madrid, venía á salir por ella un Alcalde. Ditto, cap. xlviii.

RULE 38.—The *present* or active *participle* in English, being alone in the phrase, must be literally translated; as,

So saying, she entered into the thickest part of a wood.

Y en diciendo esto, se entró en lo mas cerrado de un bosque.

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xiv.

Obs. 32. The English present participle, referring to a noun that is an object of the former verb, may be translated in the gerund, in the infinitive, or in the indicative mood, according to the sense of the phrase; as,

I saw the boys playing, (that is, whilst they were playing.)

Yo ví á los muchachos jugando, (or jugar, or que jugaban.)

Obs. 33. Words ending in *ing*, prefixed to a common noun, are used as verbal adjectives; and they are most frequently translated by the Spanish participles terminating in *ante* or *iente*; as,

A loving father,

Un padre amante,

An obedient son,

Un hijo obediente,

The constituting assembly,

La asamblea constituyente,

from the verbs *amar*, *obedecer*, *constituir*. But as not all the Spanish verbs have active participles, and as verbal adjectives in *ante* or *iente* cannot be formed of all of them, the learner, before translating the English words terminating in *ing*, must consult the dictionary in order to find out the proper word to be used in the translation; as,

An affecting scene.

Una escena sensible, (not afectante.)

Meddling people.

Gente entremetida, (not entremetiente.)

Presuming ideas.

Ideas presuntuosas, (not presumientes.)

Obs. 34. A substantive, compounded of a present participle and a common noun, is generally translated by a particular name; as,

A speaking-trumpet.

Una vocina.

It is also expressed by the infinitive mood of the verb, and even by a substantive derived from it, preceded in either case by the preposition *de*; as,

A repeating-watch.

Un reloj de repeticion.

A fishing-rod.

Una caña de pescar.

RULE 39.—The English present or active participle, being preceded by a preposition, is translated by the present of the infinitive mood after the same preposition; as,

Wilt thou still persist, Sancho, in saying, thinking, believing, and affirming, that Dulcinea was employed in such a mean object?

¿Que todavía das, Sancho, en decir, en pensar, en creer, y en afirmar que Dulcinea estaba ocupada en tan vil oficio?

DON QUIJOTE, cap. viii.

Obs. 35. When the preposition is *by*, the English participle is frequently translated by the Spanish *gerund*, suppressing the preposition; as,

And by doing it you will oblige him to sign the deed.

Y haciéndolo, V. le obligará á firmar la escritura.

He lost his place by speaking too freely.

El perdió su plaza por hablar con demasiada libertad.

Obs. 36. The English present participle used substantively with an article, is translated either as a substantive or in the present of the infinitive mood with the article; as,

The commencing of a thing is as good as half completing it.

El comenzar las cosas es tenerlas medio acabadas.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xli.

Obs. 37. When the present participle of the verb *to be*, (being,) followed by a past participle, points out the action expressed by the latter as present and continuing, it is translated by the verb *estar* in the corresponding tense, preceded by the pronoun *se*, and the past participle is rendered by the Spanish gerund; as,

To let, one of the two houses now being finished in Pearl street.

Se alquila una de las dos casas, que se estan acabando en la calle de la Perla.

REMARK.

The following rules are devoted to the explanation of the tenses that claim particular notice: no mention, therefore, is made of those of which the literal translation is sufficient.

RULE 40.—As the tense called in English the *Imperfect of the Indicative*, may be translated into Spanish by the *Imperfect Tense*, N. 2, or by the *Preterit Indefinite*, N. 3, as it has been explained in Lesson XL, pages 157–8, to the directions therein given the following explanations are added, the better to elucidate this subject.

1. When the *imperfect tense in English* expresses an action or a state of things that was going on at some time past, but was still unfinished or incomplete, it must be translated in the *imperfect tense in Spanish*; as,

In a town of La Mancha there lived a gentleman.....He maintained a female housekeeper turned of forty, and a niece who was not quite twenty.

En un lugar de la Mancha vivia un hidalgo.....Tenia en su casa una ama, que pasaba de los cuarenta, y una sobrina que no llegaba á los veinte. D. QUIJOTE, cap. i.

2. This tense denotes a former progressive state of existence; as,

I told him I *thought* about the preface.

Yo le dije que pensaba en el prólogo. D. QUIJOTE, Preface.

That is to say, I *was thinking*.

3. It expresses a time present, with respect to another past, or that something was being done at a time in which another circumstance happened; as,

He *died* on the road to Constantino-ple, whither they *were carrying* him.

El murió en el camino de Constantinopla, adonde le llevaban cautivo. D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxix.

4. It denotes the recurrence or repetition of an action, at a time which is past; as,

This said gentleman, the hours that *he was* at leisure, (which *were* the greatest part of the year,) he *ad-dicted* himself to the reading of the books of chivalry.

Este dicho hidalgo los ratos que estaba ocioso, (que eran los mas del año,) se daba á leer libros de Caballerias.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. i.

5. The customs, habits, characters, professions, or occupations of individuals, when they are no longer in existence, or have undergone some change or alteration, are expressed by the *imperfect*; as,

He *was* of a rough constitution..... and *was called* Quijana.

El era de complexion recia.....y se llamaba Quijana.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. i.

The curate of his village *was* a learned man.

El cura de su lugar era hombre sabio. Ditto, ditto.

But Master Nicholas, who *was* the barber of the same village, *affirmed* that none of them *equalled* the Knight of the Sun.

Pero Maese Nicolas, que era el barbero del mismo pueblo, decia que ninguno igualaba al caballero del Febo. Ditto, ditto.

6. The verbs that imply continuance, or that express a state of things that was continued for some time or period, without any reference to the commencement, duration, or end of the action which they express, must be translated by the *imperfect tense*; as,

He *was* a native of Calabria, and *treated* his slaves with great humanity.

Era Calabres de nacion, y trataba con mucha humanidad á sus cautivos. D. QUIJOTE, cap. xlv.

Don Antonio Moreno *was called* Don Quixote's entertainer, and he *tried* to find means, &c.

Don Antonio Moreno se llamaba el huésped de Don Quijote, y andaba buscando medios, &c.

Ditto, cap. lxii.

REMARK.—It may, therefore, be considered as a rule, that whenever the English imperfect tense may be expressed by the verb *to be* and the present participle of the same verb, or by the verbs *used to*, *in the habit of*, *accustomed to*, &c., preserving the sense of the phrase, it must be translated in Spanish by the imperfect tense.

But as the imperfect tense is frequently expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *did*, the scholar, before translating the principal verb, must ascertain whether *did* means *at that time* or *then*, expressing the action as entirely finished and completed, without requiring any other verb; or whether the verb following *did* may be rendered by *to be* and the present participle, as explained in the preceding paragraph. If the verb to which *did* is prefixed may be translated by the verb *to be* and the present participle, the verb must be translated by the imperfect tense in Spanish. But if the verb connected with *did* expresses an action entirely past, and that cannot be translated by *to be* and the present participle, without changing the meaning of the phrase, then it must be rendered by the *preterit*, N. 3, in Spanish; as,

Don Quixote *did* thank him for his good will, *took* a little sustenance, Sancho *ate* voraciously, and then both *laid* themselves down to sleep.

Agradecióselo Don Quijote, comió algo, y Sancho mucho, y echáronse á dormir entrámbos.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. lix. pt. ii.

In the preceding example, the verbs *took*, *ate*, *laid down*, might be expressed by *did* take, *did* eat, *did* lay down; but not by *was taking*, *eating*, or *laying down*; the verb consequently must be translated in the preterit, N. 3, (as in the example,) and not in the imperfect tense.

RULE 41.—The *imperfect* tense of the *subjunctive* mood has three terminations, the first ending in *ara* or *iera*, N. 7; the second in *aria*, *eria*, or *iria*, N. 8; the third in *ase* or *iese*, N. 9.

1. The terminations *ara* or *iera*, *ase* or *iese*, ought to be used when the verb is governed by a conditional conjunction; and the verb that completes the sense of the sentence, (whether it be placed before or after the governing verb,) must be placed in the termination *aria*, *eria*, or *iria*, according to its conjugation; as,

If chance and fortune *had* not favored me, the world *would* have been deprived of this pleasure.

Si el acaso y la fortuna no me ayudaran, el mundo quedaria falto de este gusto. D. QUIJOTE, cap. ix.

2. When there is in English an inversion in the phrase, the sentence must be set first in the regular form, prefixing the corresponding conjunction to the verb; as,

Were it not, (if it were not,) because I do certainly know that all these inconveniences are annexed to the exercise of arms, I *would* lie still where I am, and *die* with pure vexation.

Si no fuera, porque sé muy cierto que todas estas incomodidades estan anejas al ejercicio de las armas, aquí me dejaria morir de puro enojo.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xv

3. When the sentence begins without a conditional conjunction, the terminations *ra*, 7, or *ria*, 8, may be used; and the verb necessary to complete the sense, (should there be any,) must be placed in the termination *ase* or *iese*, according to its conjugation; as,

I would not like that princes and kings run themselves into such dangers. | *No querría (quisera) yo que los príncipes, y los reyes, se pusiesen en semejantes peligros.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxiv. pt. ii.

The termination *ara* or *iera*, is generally used in ejaculation; as,

Who could describe now the throbbings of my heart, while I remained there! | *¿Quién pudiera decir ahora los sobresaltos que me dió el corazón, mientras allí estuve!*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxvii.

4. Two or more verbs in the imperfect tense of the subjunctive, governed by the same conjunction, or completing the sense of the same phrase, must be placed in the termination chosen for the first of them, whether *ra*, *se*, or *ria*; as,

The archbishop ordered one of his chaplains to go to the rector and inquire into the truth, and even to talk with the madman himself, and that if he should think that he was recovered, he might bring him away, and set him at liberty. | *El arzobispo mandó á un capellán suyo que se informase (informara) del rector si era verdad, y que así mismo hablase con el loco, y que si le pareciese que tenía juicio, le sacase y pusiese en libertad.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. i. pt. ii.

5. When the imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood is governed by a verb in any of the past tenses of the indicative, and the governing verb signifies *to speak*, *to think*, *to believe*, or any other of the like meaning, any of the three terminations may be used with the conjunction *que*; provided the verb to be placed in the subjunctive mood has, as its subject or nominative, any other person but the one speaking; as,

I said that he would come.	<i>Yo decía que él</i>	} viniera.		
I did say, that he would come.	<i>Yo dije que él</i>		} vendría.	
I have said that he would come.	<i>Yo he dicho que él</i>			} viniese.
I had said that he would come.	<i>Yo había dicho que él</i>			

But when the verb governed or subordinate, has the same subject or nominative as the leading or governing verb, only the termination *ría* is used; as,

It is not that, said Sancho, but because *I would not have* any secret rot in my keeping. | *No es eso, dijo Sancho, sino que yo no querría que se me pudriesen de guardadas.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xvii.

It must be observed, that although any of the terminations may be used with the above-mentioned verbs, the termination *ra* generally indicates duty or obligation on the part of its subject, and the termination *ria* merely implies futurity or possibility; as,

The master told his servant to do it immediately. | *El amo dijo á su criado que lo hiciera inmediatamente.*

The mistress promised that her servant would do it. | *El ama prometió que su criada lo haría.*

REMARK.

The use of the *Subjunctive Mood* is fully explained in Lessons LXXVIII, (351,) LXXIX, (356,) LXXX., (362,) and LXXXI., (368,) which the scholar is advised frequently and attentively to study, in order to make himself perfectly well acquainted with the rules therein set forth.

RULE 42.—*Will* and *would*, *shall* and *should*, *can* and *could*, *may* and *might*, used as auxiliaries, point out the tense of the verb that follows them, which is the only one that must be translated. But when they are used as principal verbs, they are translated *querer*, *deber*, *poder*.

1. When the emphasis of the phrase lies on the verb that follows them, *will* and *shall* point out *the future of the indicative*, and *shall* and *should* sometimes the future of the subjunctive; as,

She will come to-morrow.	<i>Ella vendrá mañana.</i>
He shall do it to-day.	<i>El lo hará hoy.</i>
Should they write, please to let me know it.	<i>Si ellos escribieren, sírvase V. avisármelo.</i>

Obs. 38. *Will* means the free determination, or ready disposition to do a thing. *Shall*, in the first person, simply indicates and declares, in English, what will take place; in the second and third persons, it implies a promise, command, and determination; and in the interrogative sentences, permission or direction. In translating these two verbs, attention must be paid to these remarks.

Therefore, *he will not do it* may mean *he is not willing to do it*, or *he will not be willing to do it*, or *he certainly shall not do it*, according to the sense of the preceding sentences. This phrase in the first example must be translated by the present of the indicative of the verb *querer*—*él no quiere hacerlo*; in the second, *will* is to be placed in the future of the same verb—*él no querrá hacerlo*; and in the third, the auxiliary *will* is not translated, and the verb *to do* (*hacer*) is translated in the future—*él no lo hará*.

The same rule is to be observed with *may* and *can*, which may be translated by the present of the indicative or subjunctive of the verb *poder**, or in the present of the subjunctive of the principal verb.

2. When *will* and *would* are not joined to any verb, they must be translated by *querer*, (to wish, to be willing, to desire, to like;) as,

Why do you not write to-day?	<i>¿Porqué no escribe V. hoy?</i>
Because I will not, (<i>I wont</i> .)	<i>Porque no quiero, (no me da la gana.)</i>
He begged his uncle to sign, but he would not.	<i>El suplicó á su tío que firmara, pero él no quiso.</i>

3. *Will* and *would*, though followed by a verb, are translated by *querer*, when they are used emphatically to express an absolute wish; as,

He *will* be obeyed without any excuse. | *El quiere ser obedecido sin excusa alguna.*

They *would* have him go, and he was obliged to do it. | *Ellos quisieron que él fuera, y estuvo obligado á hacerlo.*

4. *Would* denotes sometimes the repetition of an act, or a custom, or the habit of doing a thing, and then it is frequently rendered by *soler*, *usar*, *acostumbrar*, or by the verb that follows it, in all cases in the imperfect of the indicative; as,

In the summer the old man would sit at his cottage door, and draw letters in the sand for his darling. | *En el verano el viejo solia (acostumbraba) sentarse á la puerta de su choza y dibujaba letras en la arena para su querido; or, El viejo se sentaba á la puerta, &c.*

5. *Should*, used for *ought to*, denoting duty or necessity of acting, is translated by *deber*, in the tense of the other verb in the English sentence, or in the imperfect tense of the subjunctive; as,

You *should* not do that, since you know it is wrong. | *V. no debe (debiera or deberia) hacer eso, pues sabe que es malo.*

If he wishes to do it, he *should* ask permission before. | *Si él desea hacer eso, él debe ántes (debiera or deberia) pedir permiso.*

6. *Can* and *could*, *may* and *might*, signifying *possibility*, are translated by *poder*, (to be able;) as,

You *can* speak to him whenever you please; but they *may* not take that liberty. | *V. puede hablarle siempre que quiere; pero ellos no pueden tomarse esa libertad.*

If I *could*, I would write. | *Si yo pudiera, escribiria.*

He *might* do it, if he pleased. | *El podría hacerlo, si quisiera.*

7. The auxiliaries *would*, *could*, *should*, *might*, being followed by *have* and a *past participle*, must be translated by *poder*, *querer*, *deber*, in the *imperfect tense* of the indicative, or in the termination, *ra*, N. 7, or *ria*, N. 8, of the imperfect of the subjunctive, according to the sense of the phrase, when the emphasis is on any of the said auxiliaries, leaving the verb *have* in the present of the infinitive; but when the emphasis is not on them, but in *to have*, this is translated by *haber* in the corresponding tense, followed by the participle *querido*, *podido*, or *debido*; as,

He *should* have spoken to them in time; but he *would* not, and consequently he lost the best opportunity. | *El les debia (debiera or deberia) haber hablado en tiempo; pero no quiso, y por consiguiente perdió la mejor oportunidad.*

I *could* have seen them, but I did not know that they were in town. | *Yo hubiera podido verlos, pero no supe que estaban en la ciudad.*

You could have written it.

V. podia haberle escrito.
V. pudiera (podria) haberle escrito.
V. habia podido escribirle.
V. hubiera (habria) podido escribirle.

They should have paid it.

Ellos debian haberle pagado.
Ellos debieran (deberian) haberle pagado.
Ellos le habian debido pagar.
Ellos le hubieran (habrian) debido pagar.

REMARK.

The scholar is reminded carefully to examine and ascertain the meaning of the phrases containing *will*, *would*, *could*, &c., before translating them; for, as it has been explained, these verbs may or may not be translated, and placed in the indicative or in the subjunctive mood.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

The Spanish past or passive participle, coming immediately after the verb *haber*, does not admit any change, (118;) as,

Let the shoes and bleeding stand for the stripes you *have given* him without cause; for if he wore out the leather of the shoes you paid for, you have torn the skin from his body. | *Quédense los zapatos y las sangrias por los azotes, que sin culpa, le habeis dado, que si él rompió el cuero de los zapatos que vos pagasteis, vos le habeis rompido el de su cuerpo.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. iv.

The passive participle, after the verbs *ser* and *estar*, changes its termination, like an adjective, according to the number and gender of the noun or pronoun it refers to. It does the same after *tener*, when it is used as an active verb; as,

I am Pasamonte, whose *life is written* by these fingers. | *Yo soy Pasamonte, cuya vida esta escrita por estos pulgares.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxii.

I have written a letter to my wife. | *Yo tengo escrita una carta á mi mujer. Ditto, cap. xxxvi. pt. ii.*

The passive participle is often elegantly used at the beginning of a sentence, like the ablative absolute in Latin; as,

Don Quixote starting up, and trembling from head to foot, said. | *Levantado en pié Don Quixote, y temblando de los piés á la cabeza, dijo.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxii. pt. ii.

Obs. 39. Words ending in *ado* or *ido* are participles, when they have the same meaning and government as the verbs from which they may be form-

ed, having also a reference to time ; otherwise they are adjectives and have a different signification ; as,

The captain being informed of the danger, could avoid it. *Advertido el capitan del peligro, pudo evitarle.*

The cautious captain avoided the danger. *El advertido capitan evitó el peligro.*

Advertido, in the first example, is a past participle ; in the second, an adjective.

There are some words in *ado* and *ido*, that have both an active and a passive signification, and may be used as verbal adjectives ; as,

Tired, tiresome.	<i>Cansado.</i>
Measured, unassuming, prudent.	<i>Medido.</i>
Caused, provoking.	<i>Ocasionado.</i>

OF THE ADVERB.

The following quotations from *Cervantes*, corroborate the rules already laid down for the Adverb.

When an adverb modifies a verb, it is generally placed after the verb ; when it modifies an adjective or another adverb, it is generally placed before, (106.) Except the adverbs of negation, as well as any other word expressing a *negative*, and when the adverbs are emphatically used, for then they are placed before the verb ; as,

I confess that I was wrong, and did not speak correctly. *Yo confieso que anduve mal, y no dije bien.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxiii. pt. ii.

As Horace did with so much elegance. *Como tan elegantemente lo hizo Horacio.*

Ditto, cap. xvi. pt. ii.

Nada, (nothing,) *nadie* or *ninguno*, (nobody,) *nunca* and *jamás*, (never,) when placed after the verb, require *no* or *ni* before it ; as,

Camacho the rich, in order to show how little he resented or thought of the trick, desired that the entertainments might proceed. *El rico Camacho por mostrar que no sentia la burla, ni la estimaba en nada, quiso que las fiestas pasasen adelante.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxi. pt. ii.

Two negatives make the phrase more elegant in Spanish ; thus, *No quiero nada*, (I want nothing,) is more energetic than, *nada quiero*.

I say nothing, answered Sancho. *No digo nada, respondió Sancho.*

We are not at all in one another's debt. *No nos debemos nada.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxii. pt. ii.

The conjunction *but*, preceded by a negative in the same sentence, must generally be translated *sino*, and sometimes *mas que* or *mas de* ; as,

Sir, melancholy was *not* made for beasts *but* for men ; and yet if men encourage melancholy too much, they become no better than beasts.

Señor, las tristezas no se hicieron para las bestias sino para los hombres ; pero si los hombres las sienten demasiado, se vuelven bestias.

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xi. pt. ii.

As if their profession (the military) was the office of a common porter, for which *nothing* else is wanting *but* good strength

Como si fuese su ejercicio (el de las armas) oficio de ganapanes para el cual no es menester mas de buenas fuerzas.

Ditto, cap. xxvii.

When two or more adverbs ending in *mente*, follow in succession in the same sentence, that termination is added to the last of them only, changing the others in the feminine termination, if they admit of it ; as,

Cardenio heard these words very plainly and distinctly. *Oyó estas razones Cardenio bien clara (claro) y distintamente.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xxxvi.

Nunca and *jamás* signify *never*, and are used separately or together ; in the latter case, *nunca* must be placed before *jamás*, and thus they give greater energy to the phrase ; as,

I shall never, never see them again. | *Yo nunca jamás los volveré á ver.*

Jamás is often used after *siempre*, (ever) ; as, *por siempre jamás*, which means, *for ever and ever*.

No is sometimes used redundantly, to give more force to the sentence ; as,

The mighty Homer did not write in Latin, because he was a Greek ; nor Virgil in Greek, because he was a Roman. *El grande Homero no escribió en latin, porque era Griego ; ni Virgilio no escribió en griego, porque era Latino.*

D. QUIJOTE, cap. xvi. pt. ii.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

The government of the verbs through the prepositions is so varied, as to render it very difficult to explain and comprise it in a few rules adapted to the capacity of the younger classes of learners. The student, therefore, is requested to consult the "*List of the Prepositions required by certain Verbs*," &c., placed at the end of this part ; and also a good dictionary, in which he will find the several meanings of the verbs in consequence of the prepositions that accompany them.

As the English prepositions *for* and *by*, may be translated into Spanish by *para* and *por*, the following rules and examples are laid down to assist the learner in the use of them.

PARA.

When *for* is used to denote the end or motive, the use of things, the relation or respect of one thing to another, it is generally translated *para*; as,
 The honor of the invention will be for him | *El honor de la invencion será para él.*
 It has been a great loss for them. | *Ha sido una gran pérdida para ellos.*
 The letter was for my friend. | *La carta era para mi amigo.*

For, with verbs of motion, is translated *para*, and also when it refers to time; as,

Mr. I. G. sailed for Europe last week. | *El señor I. G. salió para Europa la semana pasada.*

We will leave it for to-morrow. | *Lo dejaremos para mañana.*

To, when denoting the end or motive of acting, and signifying for the purpose of, in order to, the use of, is translated *para*; as,

He went to settle his accounts with them, and to buy a new assortment for his store. | *El fué para ajustar sus cuentas con ellos, y para comprar un nuevo surtido para su almacén.*

I read to instruct myself. | *Yo leo para instruirme.*

Para is used to express capacity or incapacity, fitness or unfitness, inclination or disinclination, disposition or propensity; as,

He is not a man to undertake it. | *No es hombre para emprenderlo.*

He is fit for every thing. | *Es hombre para todo.*

That is fit for nothing. | *Eso no es bueno para nada.*

He is always inclined to play. | *El siempre está para jugar.*

In order that, considering, &c., may also be expressed by *para*; as,

She knows a great deal for her age. | *Ella sabe mucho para su edad.*

POR.

For, meaning *by*, *through*, *for the sake of*, *by means of*, *in favor* or *behalf of*, *in exchange of*, &c., is translated *por*; as,

She obtained it through her brother. | *Ella lo consiguió por su hermano.*

Pardon your enemies for God's sake. | *Perdonad á vuestros enemigos por amor de Dios.*

He did it for his friend, (*él lo hizo por su amigo*.) This phrase means, he did it for the sake, or instead of his friend. Should *para* be substituted for *por*, it would signify, he did it for the use, benefit, or advantage of, or merely to please his friend.

For, with reference to *time*, or *price*, is translated *por*; as,

He is gone into the country for a week. | *El se ha ido al campo por una semana.*

I paid five dollars for the hat. | *Pagué cinco pesos por el sombrero.*

Por, before the infinitive of a verb, indicates sometimes the same as *without*; at other times *in order to*, *so as to*, or *to*; and also a future action; as,

The letters are yet to be written. | *Las cartas estan por escribir.*
 He did it not to be thought insensible. | *Lo hizo para no pasar por insensible.*
 The answer is about to come. | *La respuesta está por venir.*
 The house is not yet finished. | *La casa está por acabar.*

Por, between two nouns, or two verbs in the present of the infinitive, denotes the choice between two things, as,

If I am to choose between an emperor and other emperor, between a monarch and other monarch, I have the great Count of Lemos, at Naples. | *Emperador por Emperador, y Monarca por Monarca, en Nápoles tengo al gran Conde de Lemos.*
 D. QUIJOTE, *Dedication*, pt. ii.

Por is often prefixed to an adverb, and becomes an adverbial expression; as,

On the top, *por encima*. | Underneath, *por debajo*.

Prepositions require the noun or pronoun governed by them to be in the objective case. Personal pronouns, governed by a preposition expressed, must be placed in the indirect objective case or complement: except the pronouns *me* and *thee*, which, in conformity with the modern use, are placed in the nominative when they are governed by the preposition *entre*, (between;) as,

Judge whether it will be reasonable to lay his sufferings to me. | *Ved si será razonable que de su pena se me dé á mí la culpa.*

DON QUIJOTE, cap. xiv.

For your desire to know what is between us,—O'ermaster it as you may. | *Reprimid cuanto os fuere posible el deseo de saber lo que ha pasado entre él y yo.* HAMLET, act i.,

[translated by MORATIN

REMARK.

When an English verb is accompanied by, or ends in a preposition, as, *She asks for the letter, he asked after you, they could not bring it about*, the scholar must first ascertain whether the preposition constitutes a part of the verb, so as to make one single meaning with it, or whether it gives the verb a different signification or not: if the preposition with the verb have one single meaning, the preposition is not translated; if it gives the verb a different signification, it must be translated as directed in the dictionary. In the first of the above examples *for* makes a part of the verb *pedir*, and it is not translated, *ella pide la carta*. In the second it gives a different meaning to the verb *to ask*, and is translated, *él pregunta por V*. In the third it is not translated, because it is also a part of the verb, which in that case signifies *conseguir*; thus, *ellos no pudieron conseguirlo*.

They made a secret of it, but he at last found it out. | *Hicieron secreto de ello; pero él al fin le descubrió.*

As the grammatical order of the prepositions is frequently inverted in English, and in the colloquial style, the object of them is for shortness sake sometimes omitted; the scholar must take care to put such phrases in their

proper order, and to supply the word or words wanting, as the translation of a sentence would be otherwise very incorrect. Examples:—

Be careful in selecting the persons you accompany yourself with. Invert the construction thus, Be careful in selecting the persons *with whom* you accompany yourself.—*Tenga V. buen cuidado en la eleccion de las personas con quienes se acompañe* Where do you come from? (from whence do you come?)—*¿De donde viene V.?* Where are you going to? (to what part are you going?)—*¿Adonde va V.?* Eyes were made to see with, (to see with them.)—*Los ojos se hicieron para ver, or para ver con ellos.*

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction *é* is used instead of *y*, when the word coming after it begins with *i* or *hi*; as,

The authors of other nations conclude that we are barbarous and ignorant. *Los autores extranjeros nos tienen por bárbaros é ignorantes.*

Both mother and son were struck with the uncouth figure of Don Quixote. *Don QUIJOTE, cap. xviii. Madre é hijo quedaron suspensos de ver la extraña figura de Don Quijote. Ditto, cap. xviii. pt. ii.*

U is employed instead of *ó* when the following word begins with *o* or *ho*; as,

This does not differ at all from any speech in the play of "*The most prodigious Black Man,*" or other such. *Esto no se distingue de una relacion de "El Negro mas prodigioso," ú otra semejante.*

But they could not say whether it was a woman or a man who called them. *CADALSO, Los Eruditos. Pero no podian decir, si era mujer ú hombre quien los llamaba.*

ISLA, cartas.

Ni requires the verb in the plural; as, Neither I nor my master ever set eyes on her. *Ni yo, ni mi amo la hemos visto jamas. D. QUIJOTE, cap. x. pt. ii.*

OF THE INTERJECTION.

Alas! how much more agreeable will be the company of these rocks! *¡Ay desdichada! ¡y cuan mas agradable compañía harán estos riscos. Ditto, cap. xxviii.*

Ah, Lucinda! Lucinda! take care what you do!.....Ha! treacherous Don Fernando, robber of my glory! *¡Ah, Luscinda! Luscinda! mira lo que haces!.....¡Ah traidor, Don Fernando, robador de mi gloria! Ditto, cap. xxvii.*

O fatal star of my destiny! *¡O fatal estrella mia! Ditto, cap. xxvii.*

Ah, ha! cried the curate, have we got giants too in the dance? *¡Ta, ta! dijo el cura, ¿jayanes hay en lo danza? Do. cap. xxi.*

TABLE

CONTAINING THE VERBS THAT GOVERN CERTAIN PREPOSITIONS.

It is copied from the Grammar of the Spanish Academy, and the student is advised to consult it frequently, so as to become familiar with the use of them.

A.

Abalanzarse á los peligros,	to rush on dangers.
abandonarse á la suerte,	to abandon one's self to chance.
abocarse con alguno,	to confer with any one.
abochornarse de algo,	to be chagrined with any thing.
abogar por alguno,	to plead for any one.
abordar (una nave) á, con otra,	to board (one ship) another.
abhorrecible á las gentes,	hateful to the people.
aborrecido de todos,	detested by all.
abrasarse en deseos,	to be inflamed with desires.
abrirse á, con los amigos,	to open one's self to one's friends.
abstenerse de la fruta,	to abstain from fruit.
abundar de, en riquezas,	to abound with or in riches.
aburrido de las desgracias,	weary with misfortunes.
abusar de la amistad,	to abuse friendship.
acabar de venir,	to be just come.
acaecer á alguno,	to happen to any one.
acaecer en tal tiempo,	to happen at such a time.
acalorarse en, con la disputa,	to grow warm in a dispute.
acceder á la opinion de otro,	to accede to another's opinion.
accesible á todos,	accessible to all.
acertar á, con la casa,	to find out, to hit the house.
acogerse á sagrado,	to take shelter in a church.
acomodarse á, con otro dictamen,	to conform one's self to another opinion.
acompañarse con otros,	to keep company with others.
aconsejarse con, de sabios,	to take advice with wise men.
acntecer á los incautos,	to happen to the unwary.
acordarse de lo pasado,	to remember the past.
acordarse con los contrarios,	to agree with the opponents.
acostumbrarse á trabajos,	to accustom one's self to trouble.
acre de genio,	austere in temper, disposition.
acreditarse de necio,	to prove one's self a fool.
acreditarse con, para alguno,	to get credit with one.
acreedor á la confianza,	worthy of confidence.
acreedor de alguno,	any one's creditor.
actuar de, en los negocios,	to acquaint one's self with business.
acusar (á alguno) de algun delito,	to accuse (any one) of any crime.
acusarse de las culpas	to accuse one's self of faults.
adelantarse á otros,	to be in advance of others, to take the lead of others.
adherirse á otro dictamen,	to adhere to another opinion.
adolecer de alguna enfermedad,	to be ill of some disorder.
aferrarse en, con su opinion,	to be fixed in one's own opinion.
aferrarse (una nave) con otra,	to grapple (one ship) another.
aficionarse á, de alguna cosa,	to be fond of any thing.
afirmarse en lo dicho,	to affirm what has been said.
ageno de verdad,	foreign to truth.

agradable *al* paladar,
 agradecido á los beneficios,
 agraviarse *de* alguno,
 agraviarse *de* la sentencia,
 agregarse á otros
 agrio *al* gusto,
 agudo *de* ingenio,
 ahitarse *de* manjares.
 ahogarse *en* el mar,
 ahorrajarse *en* las espaldas,
 ahorrar *de* razones,
 ahorrarse (no) *con* ninguno,
 airarse *con* alguno,
 ajustarse á la razon,
 ajustarse *con* alguno,
 alabarse *de* valiente,
 alargarse á la ciudad,
 alegrarse *de* algo,
 alejarse *de* su tierra,
 alimentarse *de*, *con* yerbas,
 alimentarse *de* esperanzas,
 alindar *con* otra heredad,
 allanarse á lo justo,
 alto *de* cuerpo,
 amable á todos,
 amancebarse *con* los libros,
 amante *de* alguno,
 amañarse á escribir,
 amoroso *con* los suyos,
 ampararse *de* algo, *de* alguna cosa,
 ancho *de* boca,
 andar *con* el tiempo,
 andar *de* capa,
 andar *en* pleitos,
 andar á gatas,
 andar *por* tierra,
 angosto *de* manga,
 anhelar á, *por* mayor fortuna,
 anticiparse á otro,
 aovar *en* la ribera,
 aparar *en* la mano,
 aparecerse á alguno,
 aparecerse *en* el camino,
 aparejarse *para* el trabajo,
 apartarse *de* la ocasion,
 apartarse á un lado,
 apasionarse á, *de*, *por* alguno,
 apearse *de* su opinion,
 apechugar *con* alguna cosa,
 apechugar *por* los peligros,
 apedrear *con* las palabras,
 apegarse á alguna cosa,
 apelar *de* la sentencia,
 apelar á otro medio,
 apercibirse *de* armas,
 apercibirse á, *para* la batalla,

agreeable *to* the palate.
 grateful *for* benefits.
 to be affronted *with* any one.
 to appeal *from* the sentence.
 to unite one's self *to* others.
 sour *to* the taste.
 witty, or sharp of intellect.
 to surfeit one's self *with* food.
 to be drowned *in* the sea.
 to get astride *upon* the back.
 to spare words.
 not to spare any one.
 to be angry *with* anybody.
 to be right inclined.
 to make it up *with* any one.
 to boast *of* bravery.
 to hasten *to* the city.
 to be rejoiced *at* any thing.
 to leave one's country.
 to subsist *upon* herbs.
 to feed one's self *with* hopes.
 to be contiguous *to* another's estate
 to submit *to* what is just.
 tall *in* stature.
 amiable *to* all.
 to be fond *of* books.
 a lover *of* some one.
 to be clever *in* writing.
 kind *with* one's relations.
 to take possession *of* any thing.
 wide-mouthed.
 to accommodate one's self *to* time.
 to walk *with* a cloak on.
 to be litigious.
 to go all-fours.
 to be humbled *to* the ground.
 tight-sleeved.
 to covet better fortune.
 to anticipate another.
 to lay eggs *on* the sea-shore.
 to receive *with* the hand.
 to present one's self suddenly *before* any one.
 to present one's self suddenly *on* the road.
 to prepare *for* work.
 to separate one's self *from* the occasion.
 to retire *on* one side.
 to be enamored *with* any one.
 to change one's opinion.
 to undertake any thing *with* spirit.
 to brave dangers.
 to abuse any one *with* words.
 to adhere *to* any thing.
 to appeal *from* the sentence.
 to have recourse *to* another measure.
 to provide one's self *with* arms.
 to get ready *for* battle.

apetecible *al* gusto,
 apetecido *de*, *por* todos,
 apiadarse *de* los pobres,
 aplicarse á los estudios,
 apoderarse *de* la hacienda,
 apostar á correr,
 apresurarse á venir,
 apresurarse *por* alguna cosa,
 apretar *por* la cintura,
 aprobarse *en* alguna facultad,
 aprobado *de* cirujano,
 apropiado *para* el oficio,
 apropiarse á sí,
 apropiarse á alguno,
 aprovechar *en* la virtud,
 aprovecharse *de* la ocasion,
 apto *para* el empleo,
 apurado *de* medios,
 aquietarse *en* la disputa,
 arder *en* deseos,
 arderse *en* quimeras,
 armarse *de* paciencia,
 arrebozarse *con* algo,
 arrecirse *de* frio,
 arreglarse á las leyes,
 arreglarse á alguna cosa,
 arremeter á, *con*, *contra* el muro,
 arrepentirse *de* las culpas,
 arrestarse á todo,
 arribar á tierra,
 arrimarse á la pared,
 arrinconarse *en* casa,
 arrogarse (algo) á sí mismo,
 arrojarse á pelear,
 arroparse *con* la capa,
 arrostrar á, *con* los peligros,
 asarse *de* calor,
 ascender á otro empleo,
 asegurarse *de* su contrario,
 asentir á otro dictamen,
 asesorarse *con* letrados,
 asistir á los enfermos,
 asistir *en* tal casa,
 asociarse á, *con* otro,
 asomarse á, *por* la ventana,
 aspase á gritos,
 aspase *por* alguna cosa,
 áspero *al* gusto,
 áspero *en* las palabras,
 aspirar á mayor fortuna,
 atarse á una sola cosa,
 atemorizarse *de*, *por* algo,
 atender á la conversacion,
 atenerse á lo seguro,
 atento *con* sus mayores,
 atestiguar *con* otro,
 atinar á, *con* la casa,

desirable *to* the palate.
 desired *by* all.
 to have compassion *on* the poor.
 to apply one's self *to* study.
 to take possession *of* the property
 to lay a wager *on* a race.
 to make haste *to* come.
 to make haste *for* something.
 to take fast hold *by* the waist.
 to be approved *in* any faculty.
 approved *as* a surgeon.
 adapted *to* the office.
 to appropriate *to* one's self.
 to approach any one.
 to improve *in* virtue.
 to seize the opportunity.
 fit *for* the employment.
 exhausted *of* means.
 to grow quiet *in* the dispute.
 to burn *with* desires.
 to be full *of* quarrels.
 to arm one's self *with* patience.
 to muffle one's self up *in* any thing.
 to be benumbed *with* cold.
 to conform *to* the laws.
 to be inclined *to* any thing.
 to assault the wall.
 to repent *of* sins, faults.
 to be enterprising *in* every thing.
 to arrive *at* land, *on* shore.
 to lean *against* the wall.
 to confine one's self *at* home.
 to appropriate (any thing) *to* one's self
 to rush on *to* fight.
 to cover one's self *with* a cloak.
 to face dangers.
 to be scorched *with* heat.
 to ascend *to* another office.
 to shelter one's self *from* one's enemy.
 to assent *to* another's opinion.
 to seek counsel *from* learned men.
 to assist the sick.
 to attend such a house.
 to associate one's self *with* another.
 to look out *at* the window.
 to be exhausted *with* clamorings.
 to torment one's self *for* any thing.
 rough *to* the taste.
 rude *in* conversation.
 to aspire *to* better fortune.
 to tie one's self *to* one thing alone.
 to be afraid *of* something.
 to attend *to* the conversation.
 to keep *to* the safe side.
 respectful *to* one's superiors.
 to testify *with* another.
 to hit *upon* the house.

atollarse en los caminos,
atraer á sí,
atreverse á cosas grandes,
atreverse con todos,
atribuir á otro,
atribularse en, con los trabajos,
atropellarse en las acciones,
atufarse en la conversacion,
atufarse por poco,
aunarse con otro,
ausentarse de Madrid,
avecindarse en algun pueblo,
avenirse con todos,
aventajarse á otros,
avergonzarse á pedir,
avergonzarse de algo,
averiguarse con alguno,
aviarse de ropa,
avocar (alguna cosa) á sí,

Balancear á tal parte,
balancear en la duda,
balar por dinero,
bambolear en la maroma,
bañarse en agua,
barar en tierra,
barbear con la pared,
bastardear de su naturaleza,
bastardear en sus acciones,
batallar con los enemigos,
bajar á la cueva.
bajar de la torre,
bajar de la autoridad,
bajar hácia el valle,
bajo de cuerpo,
benéfico á, para la salud,
blanco de cutis,
blando de corteza,
blasfemar de la virtud,
blasonar de valiente,
bordar (algo) de, con plata,
bordar (algo) al tambor,
bordar de pasados,
bostezar de hambre,
boto de punta,
boyante en la fortuna,
bramar de corage,
brear á chasco,
bregar con alguno,
brindar con regalos,
brindar á la salud de alguno,
bueno de, para comer,
bufar de ira.
bullir en, por todas partes,
burarse de algo.

to stick fast in the road.
to attract to one's self.
to animate one's self to great things.
to dare everybody.
to attribute to another.
to be afflicted with labor, troubles
to overhasten actions.
to take part in conversation.
to be affronted at a trifle
to unite one's self with another.
to absent one's self from Madrid.
to take one's abode in any town.
to agree with all.
to gain the advantage over others.
to be ashamed at asking.
to be ashamed of any thing.
to agree with any one.
to furnish one's self with clothes.
to call a cause from an inferior court to
one's own.

B.

to vibrate on such a side
to fluctuate in doubt.
to clamor for money.
to dance on the rope.
to bathe one's self in water.
to run aground.
to reach a wall with one's chin.
to degenerate from his nature.
to be degenerated in one's actions
to fight with the enemy.
to go down to the cellar.
to descend from the tower.
to recede from authority.
to descend towards the valley.
low in stature.
beneficial to the health.
of a white complexion.
of a soft skin, bark.
to blaspheme against virtue.
to boast of bravery.
to embroider (any thing) in or with silver
to embroider on a tambour frame.
to embroider with a needle.
to gape through hunger.
blunt at the point.
to be very fortunate.
to roar with anger.
to vex with tricks.
to struggle with any one.
to offer presents.
to toast to any one's health.
good to eat.
to swell with anger.
to move in all parts.
to make a jest of any thing

C.

Caber de pies,
caber en la mano,
caer á, hácia tal parte,
caer de lo alto,
caer en tierra, en cuenta, en error, en tal
tiempo, en lo que se dice,

caer por páscoa,
caer sobre los enemigos,
calarse de agua,
calentarse á la lumbre,
calificar de docto,
callar (la verdad) á otro,
callar de, por miedo,
calumniar (á alguno) de injusto,
calzarse á alguno,
cambiar (alguna cosa) con, por otra,
caminar á, para Sevilla,
caminar á pié,
caminar por el monte,
cansarse de, con el trabajo,
cansarse de pretender,
cansarse en el camino
capaz de cien arrobas,
capaz de, para el empleo,
capitular con el enemigo,
capitular (á alguno) de mal juez,
cargarse de razon,
casar (una persona ó cosa) con otra,

catequizar (á alguno) para alguna cosa,
causar (perjuicio) á alguno,
cautivar (á alguno) con, por beneficios,
cavar (la imaginacion) en alguno,
cavar (con la imaginacion) en alguna
cosa,

cazcalear de una parte á otra,
ceder á otro á la autoridad,
ceder en beneficio de alguno,
censurar (alguna cosa) de mala,
ceñirse á lo posible,
chancearse con alguno,
chapuzar (algo) en el agua,
chico de cuerpo,
chocar á alguno,
chocar con otro,
circunscribirse á una cosa,
clamar á Dios,
clamar por dinero,
clamorear por los muertos,
coartar (la facultad) á alguno,
cobrar (dinero) de los deudores,
colegir de, por los antecedentes,
coligarse con alguno,

to be able to stand in on one's feet.
to be contained in the hand.
to fall on such a side.
to fall from on high.
to fall upon the earth, to comprehend, to
fall into a mistake, to fall out at such
a time, to understand what is said.

to fall at Easter.
to fall upon the enemy.
to wet one's self through with water
to warm one's self at the fire.
to qualify any one as a learned man.
to conceal (the truth) from another.
to be silent from fear.
to calumniate (any one) as unjust.
to lead another by the nose.
to exchange (one thing) for another.
to travel to Seville.
to travel on foot.
to walk along the mountain.
to fatigue one's self with the labor.
to be tired of pretending.
to be tired on the road.
capable of holding a hundred arrobas.*
capable for the employment.
to capitulate with the enemy.
to reproach (any one) as a bad judge.
to insist upon one's opinion.
to couple (one person or thing) with an-
other.

to persuade (any one) to any thing.
to cause (prejudice) to any one.
to overcome (any one) with favors.
any one to think (seriously.)
to think (deeply) on any thing.

to go lounging about.
to yield to another, to authority.
to resign in another's favor.
to blame (any thing) as bad.
to keep within bounds.
to joke with any one.
to sink (any thing) in the water.
small in person.
to provoke any one.
to strike one against another.
to confine one's self to one thing.
to call on God.
to cry out for money.
to ring a peal for the dead.
to restrict (the power) of any one.
to recover (money) from debtors.
to infer from the antecedents.
to make an alliance with any one.

* Four arrobas make a quintal.