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**WITH A COURSE OF EXERCISES**

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AUTHOR OF THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN GRAMMARS, AND OTHER WORKS IN WEALE'S  
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## PREFACE.

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SOME years have now elapsed since any work has been produced in England fitted to assist the student and the merchant in acquiring the pleasant language of Portugal and Brazil, and in the interim it has undergone some change and improvement in its orthography.

The kind reception granted to my Italian and Spanish Grammars has encouraged me to compile, and the publishers to produce the present work, which, though small in size, will be found to contain as much really useful matter as many books of far larger dimensions.

I have bestowed particular care upon the Conjugations of the Verb, whose irregularities constitute one of the chief difficulties of every language; and I have grounds for the belief that the pains I have taken to bring this invaluable but refractory part of speech into something like order, will turn out to be not labour in vain.

A. E.





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A GRAMMAR  
OF  
THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE.

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PART THE FIRST.

---

CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

*Sounds of the Letters in the Alphabet.*

THE Portuguese Alphabet has twenty-five letters, pronounced approximately in English as follows :—

A	pronounce	<i>Ah</i>	N	pronounce	<i>Ain-ne</i>
B	„	<i>Bay</i>	O	„	<i>O</i>
C	„	<i>Say</i>	P	„	<i>Pay</i>
D	„	<i>Day</i>	Q	„	<i>Kay</i>
E	„	<i>A</i>	R	„	<i>Air-re</i>
F	„	<i>Aiffe</i>	S	„	<i>Ais-se</i>
G	„	<i>Jay</i>	T	„	<i>Tay</i>
H	„	<i>Ahgah</i>	U	„	<i>Oo</i>
I	„	<i>E</i>	V	„	<i>Vay</i>
J	„	<i>G</i>	X	„	<i>Sheess</i>
K	„	<i>Kah</i>	Y	„	<i>Ipsilon</i>
L	„	<i>Aille</i>	Z	„	<i>Zoy</i>
M	„	<i>Aim-me</i>			

*Sounds of the Vowels A, E, I, O, U, Y.*

## A.

*A* carries the sound of *ah*, given to it in the alphabet, into most words: thus *casa*, house, is pronounced as if written *cah-sah*. It has, however, a closer sound in the first syllable of such words as *capital*, capital, which is pronounced as in English.

## E.

*E*, in the majority of words, has the sound of English *a* in *fate*: thus *pé*, foot, and *fé*, faith, must be pronounced as if written *pay*, *fay*. But it has a close sound in such words as *rêde*, net; *parêde*, wall; which it is impossible properly to render by a corresponding sound in English.

## I, Y.

These vowels are pronounced like the English *e* in *me*; and the words *visivel*, visible; *festivo*, festive; and *systema*, system, would read as if written *ve-sé-vel*, *fes-té-vo*, *ses-tá-mah*.

## O.

*O* is sounded as in the English word *home*, in such words as *dó*, compassion, and *momo*, grimace; and closer in the words *redondo*, round; *fonte*, fountain, which should be pronounced as if written *ra-dón-do*, *fón-ta*.

## U.

*U*, pronounced like *oo* in the alphabet, retains that sound in syllables. *Tumulo*, grave, and *ruma*, a heap, should therefore be sounded as if written *tóo-moo-lo*, *róo-mah*.

*Sounds of the Consonants.*

## B.

The pronunciation of this letter is nearly the same as in English.

## C.

*C*, when placed before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l*, *r*, has the hard sound of English *k*; before *e* and *i* it has the sound of *s*. It has also the sibilant sound of *s* before *a*, *o*, and *u* if marked with a cedilla, thus *ç*: the words *caça*, chase, and *baço*, spleen, must therefore be pronounced as if written *cah-sah* and *bah-so*.

*C* before *h* is sounded like *ch* in the English words *charm*, *march*, though somewhat softer: thus *chiste*, a jest, and *chocho*, corrupt, would be sounded very nearly as an Englishman would pronounce them.

Where there are two *c*'s the first is hard like *k*, and the second soft or hard according to the letter which follows it; thus *accidente*, accident, is pronounced *ak-se-dén-te*; and *acclamar*, to proclaim, is pronounced as if written *ak-kla-már*.

## D, F

Are pronounced as in English.

## G.

*G*, like *C*, when placed before *a*, *o*, *u*, or any of the consonants, is hard: thus, the *g* in *gosto*, taste; *gordo*, fat; and *grito*, a cry, is pronounced as if would be in English.

Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, the *g* is soft like *j*.

## H.

This letter, found at the commencement of many words, is nevertheless quite silent.

It will be found in combination with the letters *C*, *L*, and *N*, to which the learner is referred.

### J.

*J* has the same sound as in English.

### K.

Although placed in the alphabet, because used before certain foreign names, this letter is not Portuguese.

### L.

*L* possesses the same sound as in English.

*Lh* is liquid, having nearly the sound of *ly* in such words as *filho*, son, child. It corresponds with the Italian *gl*, and the Portuguese *filho* and the Italian *figlio* are therefore pronounced alike.

### M.

*M*, when placed before a vowel of which it forms a syllable, is pronounced as in English: thus *macho*, a male; *menino*, a child, must be sounded as if written *mah-cho*, *ma-né-no*.

It is also sounded like English *m* at the *beginning* or in the *middle* of words after *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*: thus *amar*, to love; *impar*, uneven; *omnipotente*, omnipotent; *umbróso*, shady, should be pronounced as if written *ah-már*, *im-pár*, *om-ne-po-tén-te*, *oom-brós-so*.

But when the *m* is found at the end of words or after the letter *e* (with few exceptions), it has a nasal sound, familiar enough to those who are acquainted with French, but which has no equivalent in English.

### N.

The rules given above for the pronunciation of *M* are equally applicable to the consonant *N*.

When placed, however, before the letter *h*, it has a liquid sound, similar to the *ni* in the English word *minion*; and which those students who are acquainted with the sound of the *gn* Italian, as in the word *ogni*, with that of *ñ* Spanish in the word *niño*, or the *gn* French in the word *Espagne*, will readily comprehend.

## P. Ph.

These consonants are pronounced as in English.

## Qu.

*Qu* before *e* and *i* is sounded like an English *k*: thus *quebrar*, to break; *quinta*, a country-seat, are pronounced as if written *ka-brár*, *kin-tah*.

*Qu* before *a* has the sound that it would have in English: thus *qual*, which; *quando*, when, must be sounded *kwahl*, *kwando*.

## R.

*R* and *rr* are pronounced as in English.

## S.

*S* and *ss* have, for the most part, the same sound as in English.

Between two vowels the *s* becomes less sibilant, approaching to the sound of *z*: thus, *amoroso*, loving; *mesa*, table, should be sounded as though written *ah-mo-ró-zo*, *má-zah*.

## T.

*T* has the same sound as in English.

## V.

*V* is pronounced as in English.

## X.

The most frequent sound of *x* is that of *sh* English.



thus *queixa*, a complaint, should be sounded as if written *ka-ée-shah*.

After the vowel *e* it is sounded, with few exceptions, very nearly as in English, as in *excellente*, excellent; *expresso*, express.

### Z.

*Z* has the soft sound which it possesses in English, except at the end of words, when it should be pronounced more like an *s*.

### *Diphthongs and Triphthongs.*

The Portuguese diphthongs may be divided into three kinds; the first, which I will call the *open*, is where the stress of the voice is on the *first* vowel. Examples:—

<i>olivaes,</i>	olive-groves.	<i>reo,</i>	defendant.
<i>pai,</i>	father.	<i>meu,</i>	my.
<i>pay,</i>	father.	<i>rio,</i>	river.
<i>pao,</i>	wood.	<i>vio,</i>	he saw.
<i>pau,</i>	wood.	<i>viu,</i>	he saw.
<i>audaz,</i>	bold.	<i>lóa,</i>	praise.
<i>rei,</i>	king.	<i>heroe,</i>	hero.
<i>rey,</i>	king.	<i>boi,</i>	ox.
<i>reis,</i>	kings.	<i>loyo,</i>	bottle-flower.
<i>deo,</i>	he gave.	<i>vóo,</i>	flight.
<i>deu,</i>	he gave.	<i>ouvir,</i>	to hear.
<i>muito,</i>	very.	<i>Ruy,</i>	Ruy.

The second kind of diphthong, which I will call *close*, is where the *second* vowel is predominant. Examples:—

<i>lactea,</i>	milky.	<i>quesito,</i>	query.
<i>arboreo,</i>	arboreous.	<i>inquirir,</i>	to examine.
<i>mumia,</i>	mummy.	<i>equoreo,</i>	equorean.
<i>coalho,</i>	curd.	<i>equuleo,</i>	torment.
<i>guarda,</i>	guard.	<i>viuva,</i>	widow.

*The third kind of diphthong is nasal, and is usually*

distinguished by this mark (˘), called *til*, placed for the most part over the *first* vowel. Examples :—

<i>pāes,</i>	loaves.		<i>põe,</i>	he puts.
<i>māi,</i>	mother.		<i>algũa,</i>	some.
<i>mão,*</i>	hands.			

The triphthongs are *eia*, *éia*, *eão*, and *ião*, which call for no particular remark.

\* For other nasal sounds, the student is referred to the last paragraph under letter M.

---

## CHAPTER II.

## PUNCTUATION AND ACCENTUATION.

THE following are the names of the marks or stops used in Portuguese composition, and it may be remarked that the rules for their employment are the same as in English.

<i>Virgula,</i>	(,)	Comma.
<i>Ponto e virgula,</i>	(;)	Semicolon.
<i>Dois pontos,</i>	(:)	Colon.
<i>Ponto final,</i>	(.)	Full stop.
<i>Ponto de interrogação,</i>	(?)	Point of interrogation.
<i>Ponto de exclamação,</i>	(!)	Point of { exclamation. } admiration.

The accents are the *agudo* or acute (´), the *circumflexo* or *grave*, known in English as the circumflex (^), and the *til* (~), which, as previously mentioned, imparts a nasal sound to the vowel so distinguished, and may therefore be called the *nasal accent*. The two former are but little used.

---

## PART THE SECOND.

## ETYMOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

**ETYMOLOGY** is that part of Grammar which gives us the knowledge of the different sorts of words, their nature and variations.

**Syntax** teaches us the relations which words have towards each other in order to express a perfect sense.

In an elementary work of this kind it is convenient to club these divisions of grammar together, and whilst examining each of the parts of speech in turn, to lay down in as concise a manner as possible the rules which govern it in the sentence.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE ARTICLE.

THE English definite article *the* is expressed in Portuguese by *o* for the masculine singular, and *a* for the feminine singular; the plural being formed in both instances by the addition of an *s*. The *o* and *a* are declined with the prepositions *de*, of; *a*, to; and *por*, by. Example:—

## SINGULAR MASCULINE.

<i>o</i> ,	the.
<i>do</i> ,	of the or from the.
<i>ao</i> ,	to the.
<i>pelo</i> ,	by the.

## PLURAL MASCULINE.

<i>os</i> ,	the.
<i>dos</i> ,	of the or from the.
<i>aos</i> ,	to the.
<i>pelos</i> ,	by the.

## SINGULAR FEMININE.

<i>a</i> ,	the.
<i>da</i> ,	of the or from the.
<i>á</i> ,	to the.
<i>pela</i> ,	by the.

## PLURAL FEMININE.

<i>as</i> ,	the.
<i>das</i> ,	of the or from the.
<i>ás</i> ,	to the.
<i>pelas</i> ,	by the.

You will remark that, for the sake of euphony, the *e* in *de* is cut off, and that the *por* is changed into *pel*; whilst, in order to prevent the confusion of *a a* and *a as*, to the, in the feminine singular and plural, one of the *a*'s is suppressed and the elision is marked by the acute accent, thus, *á* and *ás*.

To render more intelligible the use of this article, I will decline it with masculine and feminine nouns.

*Declension of a Masculine Noun with the Article.*

O,            os,            The.

## SINGULAR.

<i>o livro,</i>	the book.
<i>do livro,</i>	of or from the book.
<i>ao livro,</i>	to the book.
<i>pelo livro,</i>	by the book.

## PLURAL.

<i>os livros,</i>	the books.
<i>dos livros,</i>	of or from the books.
<i>aos livros,</i>	to the books.
<i>pelos livros,</i>	by the books.

*Declension of a Feminine Noun with the Article.*

A,            As,            The.

## SINGULAR.

<i>a folha,</i>	the leaf.
<i>da folha,</i>	of or from the leaf.
<i>à folha,</i>	to the leaf.
<i>pela folha,</i>	by the leaf.

## PLURAL.

<i>as folhas,</i>	the leaves.
<i>das folhas,</i>	of or from the leaves.
<i>às folhas,</i>	to the leaves.
<i>pelas folhas,</i>	by the leaves.

The article, therefore, in Portuguese, changes with the gender and number of the noun to which it is prefixed; unlike the English article, which always remains invariable.

Any word, whatever its nature, used substantively, requires the masculine article before it. Examples:—

<i>o justo,</i>	that which is just.
<i>o honesto,</i>	that which is honest.
<i>o viver,</i>	the living; or, living, &c.

The article *the* is frequently omitted in English, particularly before nouns taken in a general sense, but in Portuguese the article must be employed ; for example—

*O ecco repete o que diz a voz,*  
Echo repeats the utterances of the voice.

*A formosura é um bem fragil,*  
Beauty is a fragile gift.

The Portuguese article must be omitted before the titles of books, where it would be used in English, as—

<i>Tractado de Agricultura,</i>	A Treatise on Agriculture.
<i>Historia de S. Domingos,</i>	The History of St. Dominic.

Proper names of men and places which are of their nature determinate, do not take the article : thus—

<i>Lisboa,</i> Lisbon.	<i>Londres,</i> London.
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But the names of certain islands and cities which were originally common nouns, take the article. Example :—

<i>A Madeira,</i> Madeira.	<i>O Funchal,</i> Funchal.
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The names of certain parts of the earth, of certain empires and kingdoms, and those of seas, rivers, or mountains, require the article ; thus—

<i>A Europa,</i> Europe.	<i>A França,</i> France.
<i>O Atlantico,</i> the Atlantic.	<i>O Tejo,</i> the Tagus.

The indefinite article *a*, used in English before nouns of measure, weight, &c., is translated into Portuguese by the definite article *o*, *a*, the ; thus—

<i>Vinte reis o arratel,</i>	Twenty reis <i>a</i> pound.
<i>Trinta reis a duzia,</i>	Thirty reis <i>a</i> dozen.

You will have observed, in the declension of the article, the combination with it of the prepositions *de*, of or from ;

*a*, to ; and *por*, by, so as to make but one word, thus : *do*, of or from the ; *aos*, to the ; *pelas*, by the, &c. When this combination occurs with the prepositions *em*, in, and *com*, with, it is *necessary*, instead of *em o*, in the, to say *no* ; and instead of *com o*, to say, *occasionally*, *co*, and so on, as you will perceive by the following examples :—

<i>no</i> , <i>na</i> , <i>nos</i> , <i>nas</i> ,	in the.
<i>co</i> , <i>coa</i> , <i>cos</i> , <i>coas</i> ,	with the.

I deem it needless to multiply rules to show the points of difference between the two languages in the use of this article, for as they are open to many exceptions they had better be learned by practice. With the few hints I have already given, you will be enabled to supply the omissions in the following exercise, where the genders of those nouns that are open to doubt are marked for your guidance.

## EXERCISE FIRST.—ON THE ARTICLE.

NOTE.—The English indefinite article *a* or *an* is expressed in Portuguese by *um* or *hum* for the masculine, and *uma* or *huma* for the feminine. Modern grammarians prefer the *um*, *uma*.

The man.	A woman.	The girl.	An apple.	
<i>homem</i> .	<i>mulher</i> .	<i>menina</i> .	<i>maçãa</i> , f.	
The knife.	A fork.	The pen.	A book.	An hour.
<i>faca</i> , f.	<i>garfo</i> , m.	<i>penna</i> , f.	<i>livro</i> , m.	<i>hora</i> , f.
The mirror.	Hope.	A grammar.	Charity.	
<i>espelho</i> , m.	<i>esperança</i> , f.	<i>grammatica</i> , f.	<i>caridade</i> , f.	
The house.	Faith.	The door.	A window.	Wisdom.
<i>casa</i> , f.	<i>fé</i> , f.	<i>porta</i> , f.	<i>janella</i> , f.	<i>sabedoria</i> , f.
A game.	The coach.	A goose.	The uncle.	An aunt.
<i>jogo</i> , m.	<i>coche</i> , m.	<i>ganso</i> , m.	<i>tio</i> .	<i>tia</i> .



Time.	A virtue.	Pride.	The wish.	A boy.
<i>tempo, m.</i>	<i>virtude, f.</i>	<i>orgulho, m.</i>	<i>desejo, m.</i>	<i>rapaz.</i>
The child.	Gold.	A vice.	The passions.	The books.
<i>menino.</i>	<i>ouro, m.</i>	<i>vicio, m.</i>	<i>paixões, f.</i>	<i>livros.</i>
The pens.	The women.	The wishes.	The boys.	
<i>pennas.</i>	<i>mulheres.</i>	<i>desejos.</i>	<i>rapazes.</i>	
The pears.	The schools.	Europe.	The loaves.	
<i>peras, f.</i>	<i>escolas, f.</i>	<i>Europa, f.</i>	<i>pães, m.</i>	
The uncles.	The mirrors.	The cares.	The letters.	
<i>tios.</i>	<i>espelhos.</i>	<i>cuidados, m.</i>	<i>cartas, f.</i>	
The States.	The men.	The spoons.	The plates.	
<i>estados, m.</i>	<i>homens.</i>	<i>colheres, f.</i>	<i>pratos, m.</i>	
Of the friends.	From the laws.	By the seas.	To the	
<i>amigos.</i>	<i>leis f.</i>	<i>mares, m.</i>		
limits.	Of the rose.	From the pupils.	To the	
<i>lindas, f.</i>	<i>rosa, f.</i>	<i>discipulos, m.</i>		
gloves.	The leaves of the book.	The rooms of the		
<i>guantes, m.</i>	<i>folhas, f.</i>	<i>salas, f.</i>		
house.	The blade of a knife.	By the measures of the		
	<i>lamina, f.</i>	<i>faca.</i>	<i>medidas, f.</i>	
Minister.	To the hopes of the lady.	From the gifts of		
<i>ministro.</i>	<i>esperanças, f.</i>	<i>senhora.</i>	<i>dons, m.</i>	
Fortune.	Of the merits of the history.	Echo repeats		
<i>fortuna, f.</i>	<i>meritos, m.</i>	<i>historia, f.</i>	<i>ecco, m.</i>	<i>repete</i>
the sound.	From the Thames to the Tagus.	From		
<i>som, m.</i>	<i>Thames</i>	<i>Tejo.</i>		
London to Lisbon.	Twenty pence a pound.	In the		
<i>Londres</i>	<i>Lisboa.</i>	<i>Vinte penniques</i>	<i>arratel, m.</i>	
name of Charity.	With the soldiers of the army.			
<i>nome, m.</i>	<i>caridade, f.</i>	<i>soldados</i>	<i>exercito, m.</i>	
Sixty reis a yard.	In the difficulties of the question.			
<i>Sessenta</i>	<i>jarda, f.</i>	<i>difficultades, f.</i>	<i>questão; f.</i>	

To the morality of the nation. In the pages of the  
*moralidade, f. nação, f. paginas, f.*

treatise. To the strength of the resolution. The  
*tractado, m. força, f. resolução, f.*

pro and contra of a question. A man of honour. In  
*pro, m. e contra, f. questão, f. homem honra.*

the first five books of the Bible.  
*primeiros cinco livros, m. Biblia, f.*

## CHAPTER II.

## THE NOUN OR SUBSTANTIVE.

NOUNS possess *number, gender, and case.*

I will proceed to explain each of these separately, to make them more clearly understood ; and to this end I will commence with

## NUMBER.

There are two numbers—*singular and plural.*

Substantives in the singular are made plural for the most part by the addition of an *s* or *es*, as shown by the following simple rules.

Nouns terminating in a vowel, pure or nasal, or in a diphthong, take an *s* in the plural. Examples :—

<i>alma,</i>	εoul.		<i>almas,</i>	souls.
<i>manhan,</i>	morning.		<i>manhans.</i>	mornings.
<i>lei,</i>	law.		<i>leis,</i>	laws.
<i>mãe,</i>	mother.		<i>mães,</i>	mothers.
<i>cidadão,</i>	citizen.		<i>cidadãos,</i>	citizens.

The *m* of the nasals *em, im, om, um* changes into *n* with the addition of the *s* to form the plural, thus :—

<i>homem,</i>	man.		<i>homens,</i>	men.
<i>bem,</i>	good, property.		<i>bens,</i>	property.
<i>fim,</i>	end, object.		<i>fins,</i>	ends, objects.
<i>atum,</i>	the tunny fish.		<i>atuns,</i>	tunny fish.

*Canon, canon (law),* makes *canones* in the plural.

Nouns which end in *ão* in the singular form their plural for the most part by changing the *ão* into *ões* ; example : *coração, heart,* makes *corações* ; *sermão, sermon,* makes *sermões*. Some of them change the *ão* into *ães* ; for example : *Allemão, a German,* makes *Allemães* ; *cão, dog,*

*cães* ; *escrivão*, a scrivener, *escrivães* ; *tabellião*, a notary, *tabelliães*.

Those nouns in *ão* which form their plural regularly by the simple addition of an *s* are the following:—

*ão* — *ãos*.

<i>accordão</i> ,	a decision.	<i>irmão</i> ,	brother.
<i>alão</i> , <sup>1</sup>	a hound.	<i>lodão</i> ,	lotus.
<i>alazão</i> ,	a sorrel horse.	<i>mão</i> ,	hand.
<i>aldeão</i> ,	a villager.	<i>morangão</i> ,	strawberry.
<i>anão</i> , <sup>2</sup>	a dwarf.	<i>orgão</i> ,	an organ.
<i>ancião</i> ,	an elder.	<i>orphão</i> ,	an orphan.
<i>barregão</i> ,	a heavy man.	<i>pagão</i> ,	a pagan.
<i>benção</i> , <sup>3</sup>	a blessing.	<i>quartão</i> ,	a piece of cannon.
<i>castellão</i> ,	castellan.	<i>rabão</i> ,	horse-radish.
<i>cercão</i> ,	neighbour.	<i>rifão</i> ,	a proverb.
<i>chão</i> ,	ground, soil.	<i>são</i> ,	saint.
<i>christão</i> ,	a christian.	<i>soldão</i> , <sup>4</sup>	soldan.
<i>cidadão</i> ,	a citizen.	<i>sotão</i> ,	cellar.
<i>corrimão</i> ,	balustrade.	<i>sultão</i> ,	sultan.
<i>cortezão</i> ,	a courtier.	<i>tangomão</i> ,	a fugitive.
<i>desvão</i> ,	a garret.	<i>vão</i> ,	a void.
<i>esvão</i> ,	a garret.	<i>villão</i> , <sup>5</sup>	a peasant.
<i>golfão</i> ,	a water-lily.	<i>vulcão</i> , <sup>6</sup>	a volcano.
<i>grão</i> ,	degree.	<i>zangão</i> ,	a drone.

(1) Also *alões* and *alães* ; (2) and *anões* ; (3) and *benções* ; (4) and *soldões* ; (5) and *villões* ; (6) and *vulcões*.

The nouns terminating in *ão* which form their plural irregularly in *ães*, are the following:—

*ão* — *ães*.

<i>affão</i> ,	anxiety.	<i>ermitão</i> ,	hermit.
<i>allemão</i> ,	a German.	<i>escrivão</i> ,	scrivener.
<i>bastião</i> , <sup>1</sup>	a bastion.	<i>faizão</i> , <sup>2</sup>	a pheasant.
<i>cão</i> ,	dog.	<i>guardião</i> ,	custodian.
<i>capellão</i> ,	chaplain.	<i>pão</i> ,	a loaf of bread.
<i>capitão</i> ,	captain.	<i>rufião</i> ,	a pimp.
<i>catalão</i> ,	Catalan.	<i>sacristão</i> ,	sacristan.
<i>charlatão</i> ,	charlatan.	<i>tabellião</i> ,	a notary.
<i>deão</i> ,	dean.	<i>truão</i> ,	a buffoon.

(1) Also *bastiões* ; (2) and *faizões*.

Nouns in the singular terminating in a consonant take *es* in the plural, in the following manner:—

1. Those ending in *al*, *ol*, *ul*, take *es* in the plural, but lose the *l*: thus, *sal*, salt, becomes *saes* in the plural; *pharol*, light-house, becomes *pharoes*; *paul*, a marsh, becomes *paues*.

The words *mal*, evil, and *consul*, consul, form their plurals by the simple addition of the *es*; as *males*, *consules*.

2. Nouns ending in *el* form their plural by dropping the *l* and adding *is*: for instance *papel*, paper, makes *papeis* in the plural; *savel*, a shad, becomes *saveis*; *annel*, a ring, *anneis*, rings.

Those terminating in *il*, where the accent is upon that syllable, change the *l* into *s* in the plural: thus *fuzil*, a musket, makes *fuzis*; *fumil*, a funnel, *fumis*; *barril*, a barrel, *barris*.

3. Nouns which end in *r*, *x*, or *z*, take *es* in the plural, whilst the *x* is changed into *c*: for example, *prazer*, pleasure, becomes *prazeres*; *appendix*, appendix, *appendices*; *voz*, voice, *vozes*.

Certain nouns are used only in the plural, such as:—

<i>algemas</i> ,	manacles.
<i>alviqaras</i> ,	a gift (for good news).
<i>andas</i> ,	poles of a bier:
<i>arrhas</i> ,	earnest-money.
<i>calças</i> ,	trowsers.
<i>esgares</i> ,	grimaces.
<i>exequias</i> ,	exequies.
<i>fauces</i> ,	the gullet.
<i>gages</i> ,	perquisites.

#### *Nouns of Multitude, or Collective Nouns.*

The English student, in writing his own language, frequently experiences a difficulty with regard to the treatment of these nouns, and whether he should consider them as *singular* or *plural*. No such difficulty attaches to

these words in Portuguese, as they are invariably singular. In speaking, therefore, of a *nation, society, company, multitude, crowd, &c.*, we must regard them as singular nouns, and make the pronoun, adjective, and verb agree with them accordingly.

## EXERCISE SECOND.—ON NUMBER.

NOTE.—The nouns in the following exercise are given in their singular form; the pupil must put them in the plural where requisite, in accordance with the foregoing rules.

The hopes and fears of the women. The books and  
*esperança, f. e temor, m.          mulher.          livro, m.*  
 pens of the pupils. The houses, trees, and fields of  
*penna, f.          discípulo, m.          casa, f. arvore, f.          campo, m.*  
 the landscape. In the churches of the cities. For the  
*paisagem, f.          igreja, f.          cidade, f.*  
 necessities of the nations. The passions of the human (2)  
*necessidade, f.          nação, f.          paixão, f.          humano*  
 heart (1).\* On the virtues and vices of society. By  
*coração, m.          Sobre          virtude, f.          vicio, m.          sociedade, f.*  
 the kings and princes of the earth. The best troops  
*soberano          principe          terra, f.          melhores tropa, f.*  
 in Europe. On the roofs of the houses. With the  
*tecto, m.*  
 grammars and dictionaries in the schools. The merits  
*grammatica, f.          dicionario, m.          escola, f.          merito, m.*  
 of the compositions and the force of the arguments.  
*composição, f.          força, f.          argumento, m.*  
 With the critics and friends of the authors. The evils  
*critico          amigo          auctor.          mal, m.*  
 of the position and the excellence of the remedies. The  
*posição, f.          excellencia, f.          remedio, m.*  
 papers of the scribes and notaries in the offices of the  
*papel, m.          escrevão          tabellião          escriptorio, m.*

\* The figures show that the order of the words must be reversed.

tribunals. The light-houses on the coasts of the two  
*tribunal, m. pharol, m. costa, f. dois*  
 seas. Sisters and orphans. The citizens of Lisbon.  
*mar, m. Irmã orphão cidadão*  
 With the sermons of the preachers. Brothers and sisters,  
*sermão, m. predicante. Irmão*  
 aunts, uncles, and other relations. Men and women,  
*tia tio outros parente. Homem mulher*  
 boys and girls. To the beggars in the streets and  
*rapaz menina. mendigo rua, f.*  
 squares. The fathers and mothers of the children. The  
*plaza, f. pae mãe filho, m.*  
 rings on the fingers and the bracelets on the arms.  
*annel, m. dedo, m. bracelete, m. braço, m.*  
 The pleasures of the country. To the voices of the  
*prazer, m. paiz, m. voz, f.*  
 singers. The labours of men. The gentry of the cities,  
*cantor. trabalho, m. homem. senhor, pl. m. cidade f.*  
 towns, and villages in the island. Descriptions of  
*villa, f. aldeia, f. ilha, f. Descrição, f.*  
 buildings. The fountains of the convents. The branches  
*edificio, m. fonte, f. convento, m. ramo, m.*  
 and fruits of the trees. The voices of men. Among  
*fructo, m. arvore, f. voz, f. Entre*  
 the flowers and herbs; among the citron, lemon, and  
*flor, f. herva, f. cidreira, f. limoeiro, f.*  
 orange-trees. Perils and labours. Fathers with children,  
*laranjeira, f. Perigo, m. trabalho, m. Pae filho*  
 two brothers, and a son-in-law. Three young ladies on  
*dois irmão genro. Tres donzella*  
 the shores of the sea. The historical (2) pictures (1) of  
*margem, f. mar, m. historicos quadro, m.*  
 the authors.  
*auctor.*

## CHAPTER III.

## ON GENDER, AS APPLIED TO NOUNS.

THE Portuguese Grammar—like the French, Italian, and Spanish—admits but of two genders, the masculine and feminine, under which all nouns without exception must be classed.

As the form of the article and the termination of the adjective and past participle in most instances depend upon the gender of the noun, the importance of determining the gender will be easily appreciated.

I will endeavour to supply you in this chapter with a few rules to assist you to discover the gender of the noun; but from this stage your dictionary must come into requisition. You should spare no labour in having recourse to it, as by such means only, aided by practice, will you succeed in writing and speaking correctly.

1. To the masculine gender belong all nouns proper to men; together with the names of their employments, offices, titles, professions, or qualities; for example: *Antonio*, Antonio; *sacerdote*, priest; *conde*, count; *pintor*, painter; *guarda*, guard; *poeta*, poet.

All beings which we are accustomed to consider in male guise, as *Jupiter*, *Lucifer*, *Satanaz*, are also masculine; as well as the names of winds and months, and the proper names of mountains and rivers; for example: *norte*, north; *sul*, south; *janeiro*, January; *o Etna*, Etna; *os Pyreneus*, the Pyrenees; *o Tejo*, the Tagus; *o Guadiana*, the Guadiana.

2. To the feminine gender belong all nouns proper to



women, together with the names of their employments, offices, titles, professions, or qualities ; for instance : *Sophia*, Sophia ; *costureira*, seamstress ; *condessa*, countess ; *modista*, milliner ; *comadre*, gossip.

All the names of beings represented by the figure of a woman are feminine ; as *Juno*, *Venus*, *Europa*, *Asia*, *America*, and also the names of passions or virtues, as : *soberba*, pride ; *ira*, anger ; *paciencia*, patience ; *charidade*, charity ; *fé*, faith.

As regards the genders of other substantives or inanimate objects, practice only can insure correctness ; broadly it may be stated that the majority of words terminating in *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *al*, *ar*, *az*, *el*, *em*, *er*, *ez*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, *iz*, *ol*, *om*, *or*, *oz*, *ul*, *um*, *uz* are masculine ; and that a good part of those ending in *ão*, of which the number is very great, are feminine.

#### *Formation of the Feminine of certain Nouns.*

In the formation of the feminine gender of nouns representing employments, offices, or qualities proper to individuals, both of the human species and animals, the following rules must be regarded :—

1. If such nouns terminate in *o*, the *o* must be changed into *a* ; for example—

*cavalleiro*, horseman ; *cavalleira*, horsewoman.  
*canario*, cock canary ; *canaria*, hen canary.

The exceptions are : *cavallo*, horse, which becomes *egua*, mare ; *carneiro*, ram, *ovelha*, ewe ; *gallo*, cock, *gallinha*, hen ; *melro*, blackbird (cock), *melroa*, blackbird (hen).

2. If terminating in *ão*, the *ão* changes to *oa*. Example : *infanção*, a title of nobility, becomes *infançoa* ; *leão*, lion, *leoa*, lioness ; *furão*, ferret (male), *furoa*, ferret (female).

*Exceptions.*

*barão*, baron ; *baroneza*, baroness.

*cão*, dog ; *cadella*, bitch.

*cidadão*, citizen ; *cidadã*, citizen (female).

*escrivão*, scrivener ; *escrivã*, scrivener (female).

*irmão*, brother ; *irmã* or *irman*, sister.

*perdigão*, partridge (cock) ; *perdiz*, partridge (hen).

*tecellão*, weaver ; *tecedeira*, weaver (female).

3. Nouns of employments or qualities proper to men, ending in *or*, *s*, or *z*, take an *a* to form the feminine; thus : *protector*, protector, becomes *protectora*, protectress ; *deus*, god ; *deusa*, goddess ; *marquez*, marquis, *marquesa*, marchioness.

*Actor*, however, becomes *actriz* ; *imperador*, emperor, *imperatriz* ; *prior*, *priora* and *prioreza* ; *cantor*, a singer, *cantora* and *cantarina*.

Nouns ending in *e* form the feminine by changing that letter into *a* ; thus : *infante*, a royal prince, becomes *infanta*, princess ; *mestre*, master of any art, *mestra*, mistress ; *parente*, male relative, *parenta*, female relative ; *freire*, friar, *freira*, friarress ; *monge*, monk, *monja*, nun ; *hospede*, guest, *hospeda*.

The following titles form exceptions to the above rule :—

*abbade*, abbot ; *abbadessa*, abbess.

*alcaide*, magistrate ; *alcaidessa*, magistrate's wife.

*conde*, count ; *condessa*, countess.

*duque*, duke ; *duquesa*, duchess.

*principe*, prince ; *princesa*, princess.

*sacerdote*, priest ; *sacerdoteza*, priestess.

Finally, the difference of sex is sometimes distinguished by different words, viz. :—

	MALE.		FEMALE.
<i>bode</i> ,	he-goat.		<i>cabra</i> ,
<i>boi</i> ,	bull.		<i>vacca</i> ,
			she-goat. cow.

MALE.		FEMALE.	
<i>compadre,</i>	crony.	<i>comadre,</i>	gossip.
<i>heroe,</i>	hero.	<i>heroína,</i>	heroine.
<i>homen,</i>	man.	<i>mulher,</i>	woman.
<i>padrasto,</i>	father-in-law.	<i>madrasta,</i>	mother-in-law.
<i>padrinho,</i>	godfather.	<i>madrinha,</i>	godmother.
<i>pae,</i>	father.	<i>mãe,</i>	mother.
<i>rei,</i>	king.	<i>rainha,</i>	queen.
<i>reo,</i>	defendant.	<i>ré,</i>	defendant.

## EXERCISE THIRD.—ON GENDER.

The baron and the children of the countess. A horse  
*e filho*  
with two mares. The ram and the ewe in the field.  
*duas e campo.*  
The army in the Pyrenees. In the month of January.  
*exercito mez*  
The god-father and god-mother of the princes. All the  
*e Todos*  
painters and sculptors in the province. The inviolable  
*e provincia. inviolavel*  
law of necessity. The variations of the temperature in  
*necessidade. variaçao temperatura*  
different parts of the country. Wheat is the first of  
*diferentes parte paiz. Trigo é primeiro*  
cereals, through the abundance of useful flour which  
*grãos cereaes por abundancia util(2) farinha(1) que*  
it produces and through the superior nourishing  
*produz superiores alimenticias(2)*  
qualities of the bread which is made of it. From the centre  
*qualidade(1) que d'ella se fabrica. Desde centro*  
of the globe to its surface. Silver is a perfect metal. In  
*globo até á sua superficie. Prata perfeito(2) metal(1).*  
the hour of death. Ministers of the republic, of justice,  
*hora morte. Ministro republica justiça*

of war, of state, behold the obligations which are entrusted  
*guerra estado vedes obrigação que se descarregam*  
to your care. The labourers were men of low condition,  
*sobre o vosso jornaleiro eram uns baixa*  
who lived by the labour of their hands and the sweat of  
*que viviam de trabalho as suas do*  
their brows. Anciently in the Hebrew republic tribunals  
*o seu rosto, s. Antigamente hebreia (2) (1)*  
were established at the gates of the cities. All the  
*estavam porta cidade. Todos*  
benefits of the world are benefits with a mixture of  
*bem são mistura*  
evil, and only the benefits of heaven are pure and  
*mal, pl. só céu puros*  
without alloy. The effects of a good book are visible in  
*sem mistura. efeito bom são visíveis*  
the lives of many men. Division of labour is one of the  
*vida muitos Divisão trabalho é*  
essential conditions of the good organization of a people.  
*essenciaes(2) condição(1) boa povo.*  
Industry increases the value of land. Lisbon, the happy  
*augmenta valor feliz (2)*  
rival and the successor of Venice, waxed greatly in  
*f. (1) successor, f. Veneza, engrandeceu muito*  
circumference, in population, and in importance (by  
*ambito população importancia*  
means of) the tributes of Africa and the riches of Asia  
*com tributo riqueza*  
and Brazil.

## CHAPTER IV.

ON THE CASES OF NOUNS, AUGMENTATIVES AND  
DIMINUTIVES.

THE Portuguese nouns suffer no variation on account of case. As in English, the prepositions *de*, of or from, *a*, to, and *por*, by, mark the various cases. The proper noun *Lisboa*, Lisbon, is therefore declined in the following manner :—

<i>Lisboa,</i>	Lisbon.
<i>de Lisboa,</i>	of or from Lisbon.
<i>a Lisboa,</i>	to Lisbon.
<i>por Lisboa,</i>	by Lisbon.

The possessive or genitive case is expressed in English in two ways, viz., by means of the letter *s* and an apostrophe (*'s*), or by the preposition *of*; thus we say, *the man's story*, or *the story of the man*. In Portuguese there is but one form of expressing the possessive, viz., according to the second example, so that when it is desired to put such phrases as *John's hat* or *my father's wish* into Portuguese, you must render them by *the hat of John*, *the wish of my father*.

*Augmentatives and Diminutives.*

The Portuguese tongue, like the Italian and Spanish, is very rich in augmentatives and diminutives, and by the addition to the primitive word of certain syllables, the *value* of the noun becomes increased, diminished, or otherwise modified.

The augmentative which expresses the highest degree

of power is formed by adding to the primitive any of the following terminations: *ão*, *chão*, *lhão*, *rão*, and *zarrão*: thus *casaca*, a coat, becomes *casacão*, a greatcoat; *sábio*, a wise or learned man, becomes *sabichão*, an exceedingly learned man, and so on.

The augmentative which designates a less degree of force is formed by adding to the primitive masculine the termination *az* or *aço*; for example, *ladrão*, a thief, becomes *ladravaz*, a great thief; *amigo*, a friend, *amigalhaço*, a great friend; and by the addition to the feminine primitive of the terminations *ona* and *tona*; thus *mulher*, a woman, makes *mulherona*, an immense woman; *moça*, a girl, makes *mocelona*, a big girl.

The diminutives of high degree are formed by adding to the primitive which ends in a pure vowel or consonant the syllables *inho* or *ito*, *inha* or *ita*; thus, from *filho*, child or son, we get *filhinho* or *filhito*; and by the addition to the primitive which ends in a nasal or a diphthong the terminations *zinho*, *zinha*, *zito*, *zita*; and thus we get *homemzinho*, a little man, from *homem*; *leãozinho*, a small lion, from *leão*.

The diminutives of less degree are formed by adding to the primitive masculine the syllables *ete*, *ote*, *oto*, or *ilho*; thus, *rapaz*, a boy, becomes *rapazote*; *perdig*, a partridge, *perdigoto*, and so on; whilst additions are made to the primitive feminine of the syllables *agem*, *eta*, *ota*, *ilha*, *oita*; *villa*, a little town, becomes *villagem* and *villota*; *ilha*, an island, *ilheta* and *ilhota*.

Various grades of meaning are attached to most of these terminations, which therefore express not merely augmentation and diminution, but contempt, ridicule, affection, and tenderness. Practice will do more to familiarise the eye and ear with these additions to the primitive words than all the rules which could be laid

down, and which, in a work like the present, would increase the bulk of the matter without really enlightening the student.

EXERCISE FOURTH.—ON THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

*Augmentatives and Diminutives.*

The student's college.	A man's hat.	The general's
<i>estudante collegio.</i>	<i>chapeo.</i>	
staff.	To the women's fund.	From the man's
<i>estado maior.</i>	<i>mulher fundo.</i>	
endeavours.	By the minister's garden.	The nation's
<i>esforço.</i>	<i>jardim.</i>	<i>nação</i>
hopes.	On the colonel's conscience.	From the
<i>esperança.</i>	<i>Sobre coronel consciencia.</i>	
painter's studies.	To the soldiers' barracks.	By a
<i>pintor estudo.</i>	<i>soldado quartel.</i>	
boy's hand.	In the king's palace.	A wife's secret.
<i>rapaz mão.</i>	<i>rei paço.</i>	<i>mulher secreto.</i>
A mother's love for her children.	The government's	
<i>mãe amor para os seus filho.</i>		
power and weakness.	A nation's gratitude.	Mankind's
<i>poder fraqueza.</i>	<i>gratidão.</i>	<i>Genero humano</i>
hopes and fears.	The bird's flight.	The scholars'
<i>temor.</i>	<i>ave adejo.</i>	<i>scholar</i>
studies and recreations.	The girl's devotion to her	
<i>recreação.</i>	<i>menina devoção</i>	<i>os seus</i>
parents.	The master's goodness and the servants'	
<i>pai.</i>	<i>amo bondade</i>	<i>criado</i>
gratitude.	From the lieutenant's instructions.	
	<i>tenente</i>	<i>instrucção.</i>
sailor's skill and courage.	By the elephant's	
<i>marinheiro habilidade</i>	<i>valor.</i>	<i>elephants</i>

intelligence.	Woman's love.	A big man and a large
<i>intelligencia.</i>	<i>amor.</i>	<i>e</i>
woman.	The little boy's book.	A small house with
	<i>rapaz</i>	<i>casa</i>
an immense garden.	On the summit of a great	
<i>jardim.</i>	<i>cima</i>	
mountain.	A little grammar for the study of the	
<i>monte.</i>	<i>grammatica</i>	
Portuguese language.	To man's actions.	He came
<i>Portugueza(2) lingua(1).</i>	<i>acto.</i>	<i>Elle veio</i>
from Lisbon.	The clerk's labours in the notary's	
	<i>escrevente trabalho</i>	<i>tabellião</i>
office.	In the lap of Fortune.	The wife's inheritance.
<i>officina.</i>	<i>regação</i>	<i>herança.</i>
In the great hall of a palace.	Nature's secrets.	
<i>sala</i>	<i>palacio.</i>	<i>Natureza</i>

## CHAPTER V.

## ON ADJECTIVES.

IN English the adjective, though generally joined to the noun which it qualifies, and always belonging to a noun either expressed or implied, undergoes no change in termination from masculine to feminine, or from singular to plural. Thus the adjective *good* is used before a man or a woman, before men or women, without any alteration of letter.

It is not so in Portuguese. Not only in that language does the adjective belong to the noun, but it must agree with it; and, indeed, it partakes so much of the character of a substantive that Portuguese grammarians designate



this part of speech *noun-adjective*, and all the rules therefore which appear in Chapters II. and III. on the Noun, with respect to *number* and *gender*, are equally applicable to adjectives.

Take, for example, the word *cuidadoso*, careful, and employ it to qualify the nouns *man*, *woman*, *boys*, *girls*; it must then undergo the following changes of termination:

*homem cuidadoso*; *mulher cuidadosa*:  
*rapazes cuidadosos*; *meninas cuidadosas*.

In the above examples you will have observed that the adjective is placed *after* the noun which it qualifies, and this is the position which it for the most part occupies. Occasionally it may with advantage be placed *before* the noun, as when speaking of a horse we should say, *Este nobre companheiro do homem*, This noble companion of man. This is a matter, however, which a very little practice will enable you to determine.

For the reason above explained, that in Portuguese the adjective is so assimilated to the noun as to be called *noun-adjective*, it is often employed alone in cases where it could not be used in English, or, if used, would have a plural sense. Thus, *um pobre* means a poor man; *os pobres*, the poor; *o pequeno*, the little (one), and so on.

#### EXERCISE FIFTH.—ON ADJECTIVES.

A good boy. Good girls. The noble disposition of the  
*rapaz.* *disposição*  
minister. On the ill success of the great expedition.  
*exito*  
The animal kingdom. It is an injustice to recognise in  
*animal* *É* *reconhecer*  
the political revolutions of peoples the exclusive influence  
*povo*

of passions and of individual crimes. The wonderful  
*paixão* *crime.*  
 effects of a good book. Observe that robust and gigantic  
*Vedes aquella*  
 man! Silver is a perfect metal, of a brilliant white  
*é* (2) (1)  
 colour, and consequently capable of high polish. Pure  
*por consequente bom*  
 air, and free from all sulphurous and inflammable vapours,  
*todos*  
 (does not) affect silver. From the summit of a high  
*não altera cima*  
 mountain he saw a magnificent spectacle. An excellent  
*vió*  
 treatise on the various species of wild animals in the  
*tractado bravo*  
 country. We observed upon the table fine oranges,  
*Observámos meza*  
 excellent grapes, and good apples. The disinterested  
*uva*  
 views of the learned judge and the courteous behaviour of  
*mira proceder do*  
 his young secretary. By the united voices of an immense  
*seu voz*  
 assembly. With the prudent regulations of the pro-  
*auditorio. ordenança*  
 visional Government of the Empire. The ancient trees of  
*Governo arvore*  
 the extensive forest and the beautiful colours of the undu-  
*selva côr*  
 lating meadows. He saw a pretty picture in a gilt  
*Vió quadro*  
 frame.  
*moldura.*

## CHAPTER VI.

ON ADJECTIVES.—(CONTINUED).

*Comparatives and Superlatives.*

ADJECTIVES which are used to *qualify* nouns are subject to various *degrees* of qualification. These degrees are known as *positive*, which is the natural state of the adjective, *comparative*, and *superlative*. These latter degrees will be rendered more intelligible by styling them degrees of *equality*, *superiority*, and *inferiority*.

To produce these different forms in Portuguese certain little words are prefixed to the *positive*, which I will explain in regular order, and commence with—

*Comparisons of Equality.*

The English particles *as—as*, and *so—as*, are rendered into Portuguese by *tão—como*.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>As honest as poor,</i>	<i>Tão honrado como pobre.</i>
<i>Not so happy as just,</i>	<i>Não tão feliz como justo.</i>

When the comparison of equality is made between nouns, and is expressed in English by means of the words *as much—as*, *as many—as*, *so much—as*, *so many—as*, the adjectives *tanto*, *tantos*; *tanta*, *tantas* should be used with the correlatives *como* or *quanto* :—

## EXAMPLES.

*Tanto bem quanto mal me ha feito,*  
*As much good as evil he has done me.*

*Tantos homens como mulheres,*  
As many men as women.

Pedro fazia tanta diferença de Roberto como o dia da noite,  
*There was as much difference between Peter and Robert as between day and night.*

*Tantas affrontas contra sua pessoa como palavras,*  
As many insults against his person as words.

*Comparatives and Superlatives of Superiority.*

The English modes of expressing comparisons of superiority are by the terminations *r* or *er*, as *fine, finer; black, blacker*; or by the word *more* followed by the correlative *than*, as, *more free than welcome*.

These are rendered into Portuguese by *mais*, followed by the correlative *que*, and sometimes *do que*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Mais branco que a neve,</i>	<i>Whiter than snow.</i>
<i>A virtude é mais preciosa que o ouro,</i>	<i>Virtue is more precious than gold.</i>
<i>É mais prudente do que parece,</i>	<i>He is more prudent than he seems.</i>

When *more* is followed by a noun of number the correlative *than* is rendered by *de*; for instance:—

*Mais de vinte annos,*                      *More than twenty years.*

The English superlatives of superiority formed by the addition of *st* or *est* to the positive, as *whitest, blackest*, or by the prefix *most*, are rendered into Portuguese by adding the masculine or feminine article to the word *mais*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>O mais poderoso rei do mundo,</i>	<i>The most powerful king in the world.</i>
<i>A rosa é a mais bella das flores,</i>	<i>The rose is the most beautiful of flowers.</i>

There are four adjectives which form their comparatives and superlatives irregularly ; these are :—

<i>bom, melhor, optimo,</i>	good, better, best.
<i>mau, peior, pessimo,</i>	bad, worse, worst.
<i>grande, maior, maximo,</i>	great, greater, greatest.
<i>pequeno, menor, minimo,</i>	little, less, least.

With regard to the superlative it must be borne in mind that the superlative degree may be so as compared with another object, or without any reference to comparison, as in the English phrases, *A most charming prospect*, *A very excellent discourse*, &c.

This superlative, which may be called *absolute*, is usually expressed in Portuguese, as in English, by prefixing adverbs, the words *muito* or *mui*, very, being much employed for this purpose, as *muito justo* or *mui justo*, very just.

The most expressive superlative of this kind is formed by adding *issimo* or *issima*, according to the gender, to the positive, which then loses its final letter if this be an *e* or an *o* ; thus *pobre*, poor, becomes *pobrissimo*, most poor ; *justo*, just, becomes *justissimo*, extremely just.

Certain adjectives are liable to the following changes when forming the superlative in *issimo* ; thus :—

<i>antigo</i> , ancient,	becomes	<i>antiquissimo</i> or <i>antiquissimo</i> , most ancient.
<i>benefico</i> , beneficent,	„	<i>beneficentissimo</i> , most benefi- cent.
<i>benevolo</i> , benevolent,	„	<i>benevolentissimo</i> , most bene- volent.
<i>doce</i> , sweet,	„	<i>docissimo</i> or <i>dulcissimo</i> , ex- cessively sweet.
<i>frio</i> , cold,	„	<i>frigidissimo</i> , extremely cold.
<i>humilde</i> , humble,	„	<i>humillissimo</i> , most humble.
<i>magnifico</i> , magnificent,	„	<i>magnificentissimo</i> , very mag- nificent.
<i>mau</i> , bad,	„	<i>malissimo</i> , excessively bad.
<i>nobre</i> , noble,	„	<i>nobilissimo</i> , most noble.

*sábio*, wise, becomes *sapientíssimo*, extremely wise.  
*sagrado*, sacred, holy, ,, *sacratíssimo*, most holy.

With others of less moment that will be learned by practice.

*Comparatives and Superlatives of Inferiority.*

In forming the comparison of inferiority, we must substitute *menos*, less, for *mais*, more, with the same correlative *que*, than, as in the former instance, thus:—

Pedro foi *menos* feliz *que* João, Peter was *less* happy *than* John.  
*Menos* fértil *que* pitoresco, *Less* fertile *than* picturesque.

When *less* is followed by a noun of number the correlative *than* is rendered by *de*, as *menos de vinte dias*, *less than twenty days*.

The superlative is formed by adding the definite article *o*, *a*, &c., the, to the word *menos*, the least, as *o menos valioso*, *the least precious*; *a menos perigosa*, *the least dangerous*.

EXERCISE SIXTH.—ON COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

A happy boy. Happier than the son of a king.  
*mancebo.* *rei.*

Not so happy as the brother of the princess. The most  
*irmão* *princesa.*

fortunate day in his life. A most famous victory. One  
*dia* *victoria.* *Um*

of the most powerful kings in the world. There were  
*do* *Howe*

more than one hundred soldiers in the field. One of the  
 \* *cem* *campo.*

best fortresses in the world. A less sincere man than the  
*fortaleza* *homem*

\* Words thus marked must not be translated.

former minister. This servant is not so faithful as the  
*anterior* *Este* *não é*

other. As much noise in the house as yesterday. A  
*outro.* *bulha*

resolution of the greatest importance to the child's future  
*resolução* *para*

happiness. The best books for the study of the Por-  
*felicidade.* *para*

tuguese language. As many women as men in the  
*língua.*

theatre. More private ambition than patriotism in the  
*theatro.* *patriotismo*

measures of the ministry. A most beautiful woman with  
*ministerio.* *bella*

a very ugly daughter. From bad to worse. The wisest  
*feio*

course in a position of so much difficulty. As much  
*procedimento* *difficuldade.*

goodness of disposition as firmness of conduct. Not so  
*disposição* *comportamento.*

serious as before, but more painful. His memory was  
*antes porém* *A sua* *era*

a royal archive of erudition, as happy in taking as in  
*erudição* *tomar*

retaining what he read. A most excellent remedy  
*reter* *o que* *lia.* *remedio*

against the unwholesomeness of the climate. As honest  
*insalubridade* *honrado*

as poor. More honest than poor. The poorest of all.  
*honrado* *todos.*

Virtue is more precious than gold, although perhaps less  
*precioso* *ainda que talvez*

effective.  
*valioso.*

CHAPTER VII.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

*Cardinal Numbers.*

* <i>Um, uma,</i>	one.	<i>sessenta,</i>	sixty.
<i>dois, dous, duas,</i>	two.	<i>setenta,</i>	seventy.
<i>tres,</i>	three.	<i>oitenta,</i>	eighty.
<i>quatro,</i>	four.	<i>noventa,</i>	ninety.
<i>cinco,</i>	five.	<i>cem,</i>	a hundred.
<i>seis,</i>	six.	<i>cento e um,</i>	a hundred and one.
<i>sete,</i>	seven.	<i>cento e dous,</i>	a hundred and two.
<i>oito, outo,</i>	eight.	<i>duzentos,</i>	} two hundred.
<i>nove,</i>	nine.	<i>duzentas,</i>	
<i>dez,</i>	ten.	<i>trezentos,</i>	} three hundred.
<i>onze,</i>	eleven.	<i>trezentas,</i>	
<i>doze,</i>	twelve.	<i>quatrozentos,</i>	} four hundred.
<i>treze,</i>	thirteen.	<i>quatrozentas,</i>	
<i>quatorze,</i>	fourteen.	<i>quinhentos,</i>	} five hundred.
<i>quinze,</i>	fifteen.	<i>quinhentas,</i>	
<i>dezaseis,</i>	sixteen.	<i>mil,</i>	a thousand.
<i>dezasete,</i>	seventeen.	<i>dous mil,</i>	two thousand.
<i>dezoito, dezouto,</i>	eighteen.	<i>milhão, conto,</i>	a million.
<i>dezanove,</i>	nineteen.	<i>uma dezena,</i>	half a score.
<i>vinte,</i>	twenty.	<i>uma duzia,</i>	a dozen.
<i>vinte e um,</i>	twenty-one.	<i>uma vintena,</i>	a score.
<i>vinte e dous,</i>	twenty-two.	<i>duas vintenias,</i>	two score.
<i>vinte e tres,</i>	twenty-three.	<i>tres vintenias,</i>	three score.
<i>trinta,</i>	thirty.		
<i>quarenta,</i>	forty.		
<i>cincoenta,</i>	fifty.		

*Ordinal Numbers.*

<i>Primeiro,</i>	first.	<i>quarto,</i>	fourth.
<i>segundo,</i>	second.	<i>quinto,</i>	fifth.
<i>terceiro,</i>	third.	<i>sexto,</i>	sixth.

\* Sometimes written *hum, huma*, which is becoming antiquated.



<i>setimo,</i>	seventh.	<i>vigesimo-pri-</i>	} twenty-first.
<i>oitavo,</i>	eighth.	<i>meiro,</i>	
<i>nono,</i>	ninth.	<i>trigesimo,</i>	thirtieth.
<i>decimo,</i>	tenth.	<i>quadragesimo,</i>	fortieth.
<i>undecimo,</i>	} eleventh.	<i>quinguesimo,</i>	fiftieth.
<i>onzeno,</i>			
<i>duodecimo,</i>	twelfth.	<i>sexagesimo,</i>	sixtieth.
<i>decimo-tercio,</i>	thirteenth.	<i>septuagesimo,</i>	seventieth.
<i>decimo-quarto,</i>	fourteenth.	<i>octagesimo,</i>	eightieth.
<i>decimo-quinto,</i>	fifteenth.	<i>nonagesimo,</i>	ninetieth.
<i>decimo-sexto,</i>	sixteenth.	<i>centesimo,</i>	hundredth.
<i>decimo-setimo,</i>	seventeenth.	<i>ducentesimo,</i>	two hundredth.
<i>decimo-oitavo,</i>	eighteenth.	<i>millesimo,</i>	thousandth.
<i>decimo-nono,</i>	nineteenth.	<i>ultimo, derra-</i>	} last.
<i>vigesimo,</i>	twentieth.	<i>deiro,</i>	

In English, when designating the days of the month or order of years, we are accustomed to use ordinal numbers and say, on the *third* of April; in the *thirty-third* year of his age. In Portuguese they would employ the cardinal numbers and say, *Em tres* de Abril; *aos trinta e tres annos* da sua idade.

When numeral adjectives are used with nouns of dimension they are followed in Portuguese by the preposition *de*.

EXAMPLES.

Six feet in breadth or six feet broad,  
*Seis pes de largura ou seis pes de largo.*

Thirty feet high,  
*Trinta pes de altura.*

EXERCISE SEVENTH.—ON NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Seven books and forty-three pens. Eight hundred and  
*livro* *penna.*

~~Sixty-five~~ men in the city. Thirty-two ships in the river.  
*cidade.* *navio* *rio.*

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. From  
 \* *Desde*  
 the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-one till  
*de* *até*  
 the year one thousand six hundred, for the space of  
*o* *de* \* *por* \* *espaço*  
 thirty-nine years. The Empire contained eight thousand  
*constava de*  
 leagues of territory, twenty-nine cities, and gave laws to  
*legua* *dava*  
 thirty-three tributary kingdoms. Three hundred and  
*reino.*  
 sixty-five days, five hours, forty-eight minutes, and forty-  
*dia* *hora* *minuto*  
 nine seconds in the year. Eighteen chapters in the first  
*segundo* *capitulo*  
 volume, five thousand four hundred and seventy-one lines,  
*tomo* *linha*  
 and forty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six  
 words. In the city of Lisbon, on the twentieth of August,  
*palavra.* *Lisboa* *a*  
 one thousand six hundred and forty-four. There was  
*de* *Hoive*  
 a score of people in the theatre, and a dozen women. The  
*pessoas* *de*  
 wall was six hundred metres in length and three metres  
*parede teve* *comprido*  
 high. The library consisted of thirty thousand seven  
*constava*  
 hundred and eighteen volumes. There were thirty-six  
*tomo.* *Hoive*

\* Words thus marked must not be translated.

horses in the King's stables. On the twenty-seventh  
*el-Rei estrebaria.*

of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.  
*junho de*

He rendered up to God his soul on the sixth of July, one  
*Rendeu \* Deus o espirito em de*  
 thousand five hundred and forty-eight, in the seventy-  
*aos*

sixth year of his age. At the lapse of fourteen months,  
*Passados \**

in the year one thousand three hundred and twenty-one,  
*de*

on the death of the Grand Master, he was elected in  
*por Grão-Mestre foi eleito*

his place. Lisbon, the thirty-first of August, one thou-  
*seu em de*

sand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ON VERBS.

#### *The Auxiliary Verbs.*

As we have now arrived at a point where the want of the verbs is sensibly felt, I shall proceed at once to conjugate and explain them, reserving for subsequent lessons a description of the pronouns.

I will commence with the *auxiliary* or *helping* verbs, of which there are four in Portuguese; \* viz., *ter* and *haver*,

\* Some modern Portuguese grammarians admit other auxiliaries, as *ir* and *andar* to go; *vir*, to come; *ficar*, to remain, &c.; but as their introduction as such into an elementary work of this kind could only tend to confuse the learner, I have deemed it advisable to confine myself to the above.

to have; and *ser* and *estar*, to be. The English auxiliaries *shall*, *will*, *do*, &c., are expressed by changes in termination, as will be remarked in the conjugations of the verbs which follow.

The personal pronouns *eu*, I; *tu*, thou; *elle*, he; *ella*, she; *nós*, we; *vós*, you, and *elles*, *ellas*, they, are most frequently suppressed in the conjugation of Portuguese verbs: for, as the verb changes with every person, there does not exist the same necessity as in English of marking each person with the pronoun.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS "TER" AND  
"HAVER," TO HAVE.

*Infinitive Mood* (impersonal).

<i>Ter,</i>	<i>Haver,</i>	To have.
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*Infinitive Mood* (personal).

<i>ter eu,</i>	<i>haver eu,</i>	to have.
<i>teres tu,</i>	<i>haveres tu,</i>	„
<i>ter elle,</i>	<i>haver elle,</i>	„
<i>termos nós,</i>	<i>havermos nós,</i>	„
<i>terdes vós,</i>	<i>haverdes vós,</i>	„
<i>terem elles,</i>	<i>haverem elles,</i>	„

*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>eu tenho,</i>	<i>eu hei,</i>	I have.
<i>tu tens,</i>	<i>tu has,</i>	thou hast.
<i>elle tem,</i>	<i>elle ha,</i>	he has.
<i>ella tem,</i>	<i>ella ha,</i>	she has.
<i>nós temos,</i>	<i>nós havemos, hemos,</i>	we have.
<i>vós tendes,</i>	<i>vós haveis, heis,</i>	you have.
<i>elles, ellas tem, tãem,</i>	<i>elles, ellas hão,</i>	they have.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>tinha,</i>	<i>havia,</i>	I had.
<i>tinhas,</i>	<i>haviás,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>tinha,</i>	<i>havia,</i>	he had.
<i>tínhamos,</i>	<i>haviámos,</i>	we had.
<i>tinheis,</i>	<i>haviéis,</i>	you had.
<i>tinhão, tinham,</i>	<i>havião, haviam,</i>	they had.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>tive,</i>	<i>houve,</i>	I had or did have.
<i>tiveste,</i>	<i>houveste,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>teve,</i>	<i>houve,</i>	he, she had.
<i>tivemos,</i>	<i>houvemos,</i>	we had.
<i>tivestes,</i>	<i>houvestes,</i>	you had.
<i>tiverão, tiveram,</i>	<i>houverão, houveram,</i>	they had.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>terei,</i>	<i>haveréi,</i>	I shall have.
<i>terás,</i>	<i>haverás,</i>	thou wilt have.
<i>terá,</i>	<i>haverá,</i>	he will have.
<i>teremos,</i>	<i>haveremos,</i>	we shall have.
<i>tereis,</i>	<i>haveréis,</i>	you will have.
<i>terão,</i>	<i>haverão,</i>	they will have.

## CONDITIONAL TENSE.

<i>tivera, teria,</i>	<i>houvera, haveria,</i>	I should have.
<i>tiveras, terias,</i>	<i>houveras, haverias,</i>	thou wouldst have.
<i>tivera, teria,</i>	<i>houvera, haveria,</i>	he would have.
<i>tiveramos, teríamos,</i>	<i>houveramos, haveríamos,</i>	we should have.
<i>tiveréis, teríeis,</i>	<i>houveréis, haveríeis,</i>	you would have.
<i>tiverão, terião,</i>	<i>houverão, haverião,</i>	they would have.

*Imperative Mood.*

<i>tem tu,</i>	<i>ha tu,</i>	have, or do thou have.
<i>que tenha,</i>	<i>que haja,</i>	let him have.
<i>tenhamos,</i>	<i>hajamos,</i>	let us have.
<i>tende vos,</i>	<i>havei vos,</i>	have, or do you have.
<i>que tenham, tenham,</i>	<i>que hajão, hajam,</i>	let them have.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>que tenha,</i>	<i>que haja,</i>	that I may have.
<i>que tenhas,</i>	<i>que hajas,</i>	that thou mayst have.
<i>que tenha,</i>	<i>que haja,</i>	that he may have.
<i>que tenhamos,</i>	<i>que hajamos,</i>	that we may have.
<i>que tenhais,</i>	<i>que hajais,</i>	that you may have.
<i>que tenham,tenham,</i>	<i>que hajão, hajam,</i>	that they may have.

PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que tivesse,</i>	<i>que houvesse,</i>	that I might have.
<i>que tivesses,</i>	<i>que houvesses,</i>	that thou mightst have.
<i>que tivesse,</i>	<i>que houvesse,</i>	that he might have.
<i>que tivéssemos,</i>	<i>que houvéssomos,</i>	that we might have.
<i>que tivésseis,</i>	<i>que houvésseis,</i>	that you might have.
<i>que tivessem,</i>	<i>que houvessem,</i>	that they might have.

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando tiver,</i>	<i>quando houver,</i>	{ when I have or shall have.
<i>quando tiveres,</i>	<i>quando houveres,</i>	when thou hast.
<i>quando tiver,</i>	<i>quando houver,</i>	when he has.
<i>quando tivermos,</i>	<i>quando houvermos,</i>	when we have.
<i>quando tiverdes,</i>	<i>quando houverdes,</i>	when you have.
<i>quando tiverem,</i>	<i>quando houverem,</i>	when they have.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

<i>tendo,</i>	<i>havendo,</i>	having.
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PAST PARTICIPLE.

<i>tido,</i>	<i>havido,</i>	had.
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*Compound Tenses.*

The compound tenses are so called because they are formed of the simple tenses united with the past participle. With reference to the foregoing verbs, each can be used to form the compound tenses of the other, and we may say, *tenho tido*, I have had; and *tenho havido*, *hei tido*, and *hei*

*ido*. The verb *ter* is, however, more frequently used as an auxiliary to form the compound tenses of other verbs than *haver*.

Whether *ter* or *haver* be used as an auxiliary, the past participle remains unchanged, both in the singular and plural.\*

*Remarks upon Ter, To have.*

This verb is not only an auxiliary, but is employed to signify possession, being thus equivalent to the common English phrase *have got*; for example, I have got the book, *tenho o livro*; he has got plenty of money, *tem muito dinheiro*.

*Ter* is also used before such words as *medo*, fear; *frio*, cold; *razão*, reason, right; *fome*, hunger; *sede*, thirst, &c., and in speaking of the age of a person, where in English the verb *to be* would be employed; thus following the same rule as in Spanish, Italian, and French. Examples:—

<i>Tenho medo,</i>	I am afraid.
<i>Têm razão,</i>	They are right.
<i>Temos fome,</i>	We are hungry.
<i>Teve sessenta annos,</i>	He was sixty years old.

*Remarks upon Haver, To have.*

This is an exceedingly useful verb in Portuguese, but of somewhat difficult comprehension to the foreign student, owing to the various purposes it subserves. In a preliminary work like the present, I can do no more than point out its chief peculiarities, and recommend the learner to devote his attention to the different uses to which he will find it put in the course of his reading.

He will soon discover that it is most frequently employed in connection with the *infinitive* of other verbs pre-

\*The poets, and *Camoens* especially, often break through this rule and the participle agree with the subject.

ceded by the preposition *de*, in which position it carries with it the sense of obligation or necessity. Thus, for instance :

<i>Hei de ir,</i>	I must go ( <i>literally</i> , I have to go).
<i>Haviamos de cantar,</i>	We had to sing.
<i>Haverei de escrever,</i>	I shall have to write.

It is also sometimes used *without* the particle *de*, but in that case it is put *after* the verb to which it is auxiliary.

Examples :—

<i>Dar-vos-hei,</i>	I will give you, <i>or</i> I have to give you.
<i>Dar-lhe-hei,</i>	I will give him, <i>or</i> I have to give him.

*Haver* is also an impersonal or unipersonal verb, that is to say, used in the third person singular only, where in English we employ the verb *to be* ; as, *ha*, there is, there are, &c. This will be found more fully explained in the chapter treating of unipersonal verbs.

#### *Formation of the Negative.*

The negative is formed in Portuguese by simply placing the adverb *não* before all the persons of the verb, throughout its moods and tenses, suppressing the auxiliaries *do* and *did*, which are found in the present and past tenses of the English verbs in forming the negation : thus, I *do not* have, is rendered *não tenho* ; we *did not* have, *não tivemos* ; they will not have, *não terão*.

#### *Interrogative Form.*

The interrogative is distinguished in writing from the affirmative by the note of interrogation, and the introduction of the pronoun where there is any doubt about the person : thus, *Tem elle ?* has he ? *Teremos ?* shall we have ?

In speaking, the tone of voice in inquiry is found sufficient.



## EXERCISE EIGHTH.—ON THE VERB “TO HAVE.”

I have three books, and she has twenty. We had the  
*livro*  
 good fortune to be in Lisbon during the feasts. I shall  
*de achar-nos* *feira.*  
 not have time. They would not have the same house as  
*tempo.* *mesma*  
 last year. Has she seen the great actor? Let us have  
*passado* *visto* *comediante?*  
 peace. I am afraid that he will not have as much success  
*paz.* *medo* *encontro*  
 as his brother. She was forty-four years old. You are  
*o seu* *de idade.*  
 right; the boy is very hungry. They have a fine house  
*razão* *fome.* *formoso*  
 in the city. We had an excellent opportunity to see the  
*cidade.* *ocasião para*  
 princess. I shall have possession of my country-house in  
*posse* *minha* *quinta*  
 the current year. She would not have the same advan-  
*corrente* *mesmo*  
 tages. Have patience. When I have money I will pay  
*paciencia.* *dinheiro* *pagarei*  
 everything. I hope that he may have good health to  
*Espero* *para*  
 enjoy his fortune. We have had a pleasant voyage.  
*a sua* *agradavel*  
 They will have the finest horses in Oporto. The jury  
*no* *Porto.*  
 have not had time to consider their verdict. When we  
*para* *o seu* *juizo.*  
 have received the news we shall have much pleasure in  
*recebido* *gosto* \*

writing to you. I shall have had a good dinner. The  
 (to write) *a um.* *jantar.*  
 house has twelve rooms and two kitchens. Have they  
*camara* *cuzinha.*  
 not an important affair to treat? The warehouse has  
*negocio para* *armazem*  
 three divisions. Is she not afraid? I have not received  
*medo?* *recebido*  
 the documents. They will not have had so agreeable a  
*documento.* *agradavel*  
 voyage as their friends. We have greater privileges  
*os seus* *privilegio*  
 (2) (3) (1)  
 than our fathers had. That she may not have the least  
*nossos*  
 cause to complain of her lot. Let them have the land  
*motivo para* *o seu destino.*  
 they require.  
*que necessidade.*

## CHAPTER IX.

### ON VERBS (CONTINUED).

#### CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS "SER" AND "ESTAR," TO BE.

##### *Infinitive Mood (impersonal).*

<i>Ser,</i>	<i>Estar,</i>	To be.
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##### *Infinitive Mood (personal).*

<i>ser eu,</i>	<i>estar eu,</i>	To be.
<i>seres tu,</i>	<i>estares tu,</i>	„
<i>ser elle,</i>	<i>estar elle,</i>	„
<i>sermos nós,</i>	<i>estarmos nós,</i>	„
<i>serdes vós,</i>	<i>estardes vós,</i>	„
<i>serem elles,</i>	<i>estarem elles,</i>	„

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>eu sou,</i>	<i>eu estou,</i>	I am.
<i>tu es,</i>	<i>tu estás,</i>	thou art.
<i>elle, ella é or he,</i>	<i>elle, ella está,</i>	he, she is.
<i>nós somos,</i>	<i>nós estamos,</i>	we are.
<i>vós sois,</i>	<i>vós estais,</i>	you are.
<i>elles, ellas são,</i>	<i>elles, ellas estão,</i>	they are.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>era,</i>	<i>estava,</i>	I was.
<i>eras,</i>	<i>estavas,</i>	thou wast.
<i>era,</i>	<i>estava,</i>	he was.
<i>eramos,</i>	<i>estavamos,</i>	we were.
<i>ereis,</i>	<i>estaveis,</i>	you were.
<i>erão,</i>	<i>estavão,</i>	they were.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>fui,</i>	<i>estive,</i>	I was.
<i>foste,</i>	<i>estiveste,</i>	thou wast.
<i>foi,</i>	<i>esteve,</i>	he was.
<i>fomos,</i>	<i>estivemos,</i>	we were.
<i>fostes,</i>	<i>estivestes,</i>	you were.
<i>forão,</i>	<i>estiverão,</i>	they were.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>serei,</i>	<i>estarei,</i>	I shall be.
<i>seras,</i>	<i>estaras,</i>	thou wilt be.
<i>será,</i>	<i>estará,</i>	he will be.
<i>seremos,</i>	<i>estaremos,</i>	we shall be.
<i>seréis,</i>	<i>estareis,</i>	you will be.
<i>serão,</i>	<i>estarão,</i>	they will be.

## CONDITIONAL TENSE.

<i>seria,</i>	<i>estaria,</i>	I should be.
<i>serias,</i>	<i>estarias,</i>	thou wouldst be
<i>seria,</i>	<i>estaria,</i>	he would be.
<i>seríamos,</i>	<i>estariamos,</i>	we should be.
<i>seríeis,</i>	<i>estariéis,</i>	you would be.
<i>serião,</i>	<i>estarião,</i>	they would be

*Imperative Mood.*

<i>sê tu,</i>	<i>está tu,</i>	be or do thou be.
<i>que seja,</i>	<i>que esteja,</i>	let him be.
<i>sejamos,</i>	<i>estejamos,</i>	let us be.
<i>sêde,</i>	<i>estai,</i>	be or do you be.
<i>que sejam,</i>	<i>que estejam,</i>	let them be.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>que seja,</i>	<i>que esteja,</i>	that I may be.
<i>que sejas,</i>	<i>que estejas,</i>	that thou mayst be.
<i>que seja,</i>	<i>que esteja,</i>	that he may be.
<i>que sejamos,</i>	<i>que estejamos,</i>	that we may be.
<i>que sejais,</i>	<i>que estejais,</i>	that you may be.
<i>que sejam,</i>	<i>que estejam,</i>	that they may be.

PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que fora, fosse,</i>	<i>que estivera, estivesse,</i>	that I might be.
<i>que foras, fosses,</i>	<i>que estiveras, estivesse,</i>	{ that thou
<i>que fora, fosse,</i>	<i>que estivera, estivesse,</i>	mightest be.
<i>que fomos, fossemos,</i>	<i>que estiveramos, estivesse-</i>	that he might be.
	<i>mos,</i>	that we might
<i>que foreis, fosseis,</i>	<i>que estiveréis, estivesseis,</i>	be.
<i>que forão, fossem,</i>	<i>que estiverão, estivessem,</i>	{ that you might
		be.
		{ that they might
		be.

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando for,</i>	<i>quando estiver,</i>	{ when I am or
<i>quando fores,</i>	<i>quando estiveres,</i>	shall be.
<i>quando for,</i>	<i>quando estiver,</i>	when thou art.
<i>quando formos,</i>	<i>quando estivermos,</i>	when he is.
<i>quando fordes,</i>	<i>quando estiverdes,</i>	when we are.
<i>quando forem,</i>	<i>quando estiverem,</i>	when you are.
		when they are.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

<i>sendo,</i>	<i>estando,</i>	being.
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PAST PARTICIPLE.

<i>sido,</i>	<i>estado,</i>	been.
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*Compound Tenses.*

The compound tenses are formed by adding the past participles *sido*, *estado*, to the verb *ter*, to have, through all its moods and tenses, thus, *tenho sido* or *estado*, I have been; *teve sido*, he had been; *teremos estado*, we shall have been, &c.

*Observations upon Ser and Estar.*

Active verbs are made passive by conjugating their past participles with the verb *ser*, to be, through all the moods and tenses. In the remarks respecting the compound tenses formed with the verb *to have*, it was observed that the participle underwent no change in regard to the *gender* or *number* of the nominative. It is just the reverse with the participle preceded by the verb *to be*; thus: a man would say, *sou ensinado*, I am taught; and a woman, *sou ensinada*; and in the plural *elles são ensinados* and *ellas são ensinadas*, they are taught.

Although both the verbs *ser* and *estar* are rendered in English by *to be*, they are used very differently in Portuguese. *Ser*, for instance, marks the *state of being* of persons and things, and points out *their intrinsic quality*; *estar* indicates an actual state or *transitory quality*. *Sou Inglês* means "I am an Englishman," native born; *Estou em Londres* means "I am (at this present time) in London." In speaking of things that are good or bad, or are of any particular colour, &c., you must employ *ser*, as the qualities you refer to intrinsically belong to them; but when you wish to express that you are *cold*, or *warm*, or *ill*, &c., you must use *estar*, as the state of body referred to is but transitory.

The verb *estar* is frequently united to the present participle of active verbs in the same way in which the verb *to be* is used in English, to express an action as passing at

the time of speaking or at the occurrence of another action.  
Examples :—

He is reading, *Está lendo.*  
I was writing, when, &c. *Estava escrevendo, quando, &c.*

EXERCISE NINTH.—ON THE VERB “TO BE.”

He is a good citizen. I am a Portuguese. She was  
*cidadão. Portuguez.*  
reading. They will not be satisfied. Let us be attentive.  
*lendo. contente. attento.*  
The books and papers were not on the table. He would  
*mesa.*  
be an excellent judge. Are you not happy? I should  
*juiz. feliz?*  
be happy if he were here. I have not been to Paris this  
*aqui. este*  
year. The position of the house was charming. The  
*anno. delicioso.*  
men and women were equally kind. Are they the sons  
*igualmente*  
of the Spanish merchant? No; they are the children of  
*Espanhol*  
the Portuguese minister. I should have been the richest  
*Portuguez rico*  
man in Lisbon. If we were not so poor we should be  
*Lisboa. pobre*  
more charitable. That I may have been imprudent, it is  
*caritativo. imprudente*  
possible, but I have not been criminal. I was talking  
*mas criminal. fallando*

when he was writing. When we are rich we shall not  
*escrivendo.*

be so parsimonious as we are now. She will be here in  
*frugal* *agora.* *aqui*

five minutes. That you may be more fortunate in busi-  
*minuto.* *negó-*

ness is the wish of a sincere friend. I have been to the  
*ciós* *sincero*

new theatre; it is the largest in the city. We shall be  
*novo* *cidade.*

back in two hours. If he were wealthy he would be the  
*de retorno* *opulente*

most miserable man in the world. She has been to see  
*infeliz* *mundo.* *vér*

the procession; the streets were full of people. The  
*cheio*

spectacle was magnificent. Is he a Portuguese? No;  
*magnifico.*

he is a native of Brazil. His father was the Governor of  
*natural* *O seu*

Pará. I was present at the representation of the new  
*Pará.* *representação*

comedy. Is it good? It is not bad, but the subject is  
*comedia.* *mau*

not very interesting. We shall be in London next  
*interessante.* *semana*

week.  
*proxima.*

## CHAPTER X.

## ON VERBS (CONTINUED).

*The Regular Verbs.*

Portuguese verbs have three terminations in the infinitive, viz. :—

Ar, as <i>amar</i> ,	to love.
Er, as <i>defender</i> ,	to defend, prohibit.
Ir, as <i>applaudir</i> ,	to applaud.

In this chapter I propose to conjugate each of these verbs in turn, and commence with the

## FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION IN "AR."

*Infinitive Mood* (impersonal).

<i>Amar</i> ,	to love.
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## PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

<i>amando</i> ,	loving.
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## PAST PARTICIPLE.

<i>amado, a</i> ,	loved.
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*Infinitive Mood* (personal).

<i>amar eu</i> ,	to love.
<i>amares tu</i> ,	"
<i>amar elle</i> ,	"
<i>amarmos nós</i>	"
<i>amardes vós</i> ,	"
<i>amarem elles</i> ,	"



*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>amo,</i>	I love.
<i>amas,</i>	thou lovest.
<i>ama,</i>	he, she loves.
<i>amamos,</i>	we love.
<i>amais,</i>	you love.
<i>amão, amam,</i>	they love.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>amava,</i>	I loved.
<i>amavas,</i>	thou lovedst.
<i>amava,</i>	he loved.
<i>amávamos,</i>	we loved.
<i>amaveis,</i>	you loved.
<i>amavão, amavam,</i>	they loved.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>amei,</i>	I did love.
<i>amáste,</i>	thou didst love.
<i>amou,</i>	he did love.
<i>amamos,</i>	we did love.
<i>amástes,</i>	you did love.
<i>amárão, amaram,</i>	they did love.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>amarei,</i>	I shall love.
<i>amarás,</i>	thou wilt love.
<i>amará,</i>	he will love.
<i>amaremos,</i>	we shall love.
<i>amareis,</i>	you will love.
<i>amarão,</i>	they will love.

## CONDITIONAL TENSE.

<i>amaria,</i>	I should love.
<i>amarias,</i>	thou wouldst love.
<i>amaria,</i>	he would love.
<i>amaríamos,</i>	we should love.
<i>amariéis,</i>	you would love.
<i>amarião, amariam,</i>	they would love.

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION IN.

*Imperative Mood.*

* <i>ama tu,</i>	love, or do thou
<i>que ame,</i>	let him love.
<i>amemos,</i>	let us love.
* <i>amai vos,</i>	love, or do you
<i>que amem,</i>	let them love.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>que ame,</i>	that I may love
<i>que ames,</i>	that thou may
<i>que ame,</i>	that he may lo
<i>que amemos,</i>	that we may lo
<i>que ameis,</i>	that you may
<i>que amem,</i>	that they may

PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que amára, amasse,</i>	that I might lo
<i>que amáras, amasses,</i>	that thou migh
<i>que amára, amasse,</i>	that he might
<i>que amáramos, amássemos,</i>	that we might
<i>que amareis, amásseis,</i>	that you migh
<i>que amarão, amassem,</i>	that they migh

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando amar,</i>	when I love, o
<i>quando amares,</i>	when thou lov
<i>quando amar,</i>	when he loves
<i>quando amarmos,</i>	when we love.
<i>quando amardes,</i>	when you love
<i>quando amarem,</i>	when they lov

*Compound Tenses.*

The compound tenses are formed by the participle to the auxiliary verb *ter*, to ha

\* When these persons of the imperative are preterite they must be changed into the corresponding person and thus, instead of saying *não ama, não amai, não ameis*, &c. This is a general rule for all verbs.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que dera, desse,</i>	that I might give.
<i>que deras, desses,</i>	that thou mightst give.
<i>que dera, desse,</i>	that he might give.
<i>que deramos, dessemos,</i>	that we might give.
<i>que dereis, desseis,</i>	that you might give.
<i>que derão, dessem,</i>	that they might give.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando der,</i>	when I give or shall give.
<i>quando deres,</i>	when thou givest.
<i>quando der,</i>	when he gives.
<i>quando dermos,</i>	when we give.
<i>quando derdes,</i>	when you give.
<i>quando derem,</i>	when they give.

The compound tenses are formed in the usual manner.

The exigences of pronunciation create certain changes which look like irregularities, although they really are not so; for instance, verbs ending in *car*, as *buscar*, to seek, *tocar*, to touch, change the *c* into *qu* before *e*, in order to retain its hard sound, which it would otherwise lose; thus, *busquei*, I sought; *que busquemos*, that we may seek; *toquei, toquemos*. Verbs again which end in *gar*, as *pagar*, to pay, *afagar*, to fondle, take *u* after the *g* before *e*, for the same reason; thus, *paguei*, I paid; *que afague*, that I may fondle, &c.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS—

<i>Caber</i> , to be contained.	<i>Dizer</i> , to say.
<i>Crêr</i> , to believe.	<i>Fazer</i> , to do, make.

In the conjugations which follow I give the Portuguese only, as it will be easy for the student to append the *English for himself* by the aid of the previous models.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>defendo,</i>	I defend.
<i>defendes,</i>	thou defendest.
<i>defende,</i>	he defends.
<i>defendemos,</i>	we defend.
<i>defendeis,</i>	you defend.
<i>defendem,</i>	they defend.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>defendia,</i>	I defended.
<i>defendias,</i>	thou defendedst.
<i>defendia,</i>	he defended.
<i>defendíamos,</i>	we defended.
<i>defendíeis,</i>	you defended.
<i>defendião, defendiam,</i>	they defended.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>defendi,</i>	I did defend.
<i>defendeste,</i>	thou didst defend.
<i>defendeu,</i>	he did defend.
<i>defendemos,</i>	we did defend.
<i>defendestes,</i>	you did defend.
<i>defenderam,</i>	they did defend.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>defenderei,</i>	I shall defend.
<i>defenderás,</i>	thou wilt defend.
<i>defenderá,</i>	he will defend.
<i>defenderemos,</i>	we shall defend.
<i>defenderéis,</i>	you will defend.
<i>defenderão,</i>	they will defend.

## CONDITIONAL TENSE.

<i>defenderia,</i>	I should defend.
<i>defenderias,</i>	thou wouldst defend.
<i>defenderia,</i>	he would defend.
<i>defenderíamos,</i>	we should defend.
<i>defenderíeis,</i>	you would defend.
<i>defenderiam,</i>	they would defend.

*Imperative Mood.*

<i>*defende tu,</i>	defend, or do thou defend.
<i>que defenda,</i>	let him defend.
<i>defendamos,</i>	let us defend.
<i>*defendei vos,</i>	defend, or do you defend.
<i>que defendam,</i>	let them defend.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>que defenda,</i>	that I may defend.
<i>que defendas,</i>	that thou mayest defend.
<i>que defenda,</i>	that he may defend.
<i>que defendamos,</i>	that we may defend.
<i>que defendais,</i>	that you may defend.
<i>que defendam,</i>	that they may defend.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que defendêra, defendesse,</i>	that I might defend.
<i>que defendêras, defendesses,</i>	that thou mightst defend.
<i>que defendêra, defendesse,</i>	that he might defend.
<i>que defendêramos, defendêssemos,</i>	that we might defend.
<i>que defendêreis, defendêsseis,</i>	that you might defend.
<i>que defendêram, defendêssem,</i>	that they might defend.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando defender,</i>	when I defend, or shall defend.
<i>quando defenderes,</i>	when thou defendest.
<i>quando defender,</i>	when he defends.
<i>quando defendermos,</i>	when we defend.
<i>quando defenderdes,</i>	when you defend.
<i>quando defenderem,</i>	when they defend.

*Compound Tenses.*

The compound tenses are formed in the same way as in the first conjugation, namely, by adding the past participle *defendido* to the auxiliary verb *ter*; thus, *tenho defendido*, I have defended; *tive defendido*, I had defended, &c.

\* See note at p. 55.

## THIRD REGULAR CONJUGATION IN "IR."

*Infinitive Mood* (impersonal).

*Applaudir,*                      to applaud.

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

*applaudindo,*                      applauding.

## PAST PARTICIPLE.

*applaudido, a,*                      applauded.

*Infinitive Mood* (personal).

<i>applaudir eu,</i>	to applaud.
<i>applaudires tu,</i>	„
<i>applaudir elle,</i>	„
<i>applaudirmos nós,</i>	„
<i>applaudirdes vós,</i>	„
<i>applaudirem elles,</i>	„

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>applaudo,</i>	I applaud.
<i>applaudes,</i>	thou applaudest.
<i>applaudet,</i>	he applauds.
<i>applaudimos,</i>	we applaud.
<i>applaudis,</i>	you applaud.
<i>applaudem,</i>	they applaud.

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>applaudia,</i>	I applauded.
<i>applaudias,</i>	thou applaudedst.
<i>applaudia,</i>	he applauded.
<i>applaudiamos,</i>	we applauded.
<i>applaudieis,</i>	you applauded.
<i>applaudiam,</i>	they applauded.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>applaudi,</i>	I did applaud.
<i>applaudiste,</i>	thou didst applaud.
<i>applaudiu,</i>	he did applaud.
<i>applaudimos,</i>	we did applaud.
<i>applaudistes,</i>	you did applaud.
<i>applaudirão, applaudiram,</i>	they did applaud.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>applaudirei,</i>	I shall applaud.
<i>applaudirás,</i>	thou wilt applaud.
<i>applaudirá,</i>	he will applaud.
<i>applaudiremos,</i>	we shall applaud.
<i>applaudireis,</i>	you will applaud.
<i>applaudirão,</i>	they will applaud.

## CONDITIONAL TENSE.

<i>applaudiria,</i>	I should applaud.
<i>applaudirias,</i>	thou wouldst applaud.
<i>applaudiria,</i>	he would applaud.
<i>applaudiriamos,</i>	we should applaud.
<i>applaudiríeis,</i>	you would applaud.
<i>applaudiriam,</i>	they would applaud.

*Imperative Mood.*

<i>*applauda tu,</i>	applaud <i>or</i> do thou applaud.
<i>que applauda,</i>	let him applaud.
<i>applaudamos,</i>	let us applaud.
<i>*applaudi vos,</i>	applaud <i>or</i> do you applaud.
<i>que applaudam,</i>	let them applaud.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>que applauda,</i>	that I may applaud.
<i>que applaudas,</i>	that thou mayst applaud.
<i>que applauda,</i>	that he may applaud.
<i>que applaudamos,</i>	that we may applaud.
<i>que applaudais,</i>	that you may applaud.
<i>que applaudam,</i>	that they may applaud.

\* See note at p. 55.

## PRETERITE TENSE.

<i>que applaudira, applaudisse,</i>	that I might applaud.
<i>que applaudiras, applaudisses,</i>	that thou mightst applaud.
<i>que applaudira, applaudisse,</i>	that he might applaud.
<i>que applaudiramos, applaudissemos,</i>	that we might applaud.
<i>que applaudireis, applaudisseyis,</i>	that you might applaud.
<i>que applaudiram, applaudissem,</i>	that they might applaud.

## FUTURE TENSE.

<i>quando applaudir,</i>	when I applaud <i>or</i> shall applaud.
<i>quando applaudires,</i>	when thou applaudest.
<i>quando applaudir,</i>	when he applauds.
<i>quando applaudirmos,</i>	when we applaud.
<i>quando applaudirdes,</i>	when you applaud.
<i>quando applaudirem,</i>	when they applaud.

*Compound Tenses.*

The compound tenses are formed in the same way as in the first and second conjugations, namely, by adding the past participle *applaudido* to the auxiliary verb *ter*; thus: *tenho applaudido*, I have applauded; *tive applaudido*, I had applauded, &c.

*Observations.*

The student will have remarked in the preceding conjugations that there are two *infinitives*—one *impersonal*, which undergoes no change; the other *personal*, which has a change of termination. This is a peculiarity of the Portuguese language where the infinitive loses its indeterminate character: thus, *amar eu* signifies the act of *my* feeling love; *amarem elles*, the act of *their* feeling love, &c., in contradistinction to the ordinary infinitive, *amar*, which means *to love*, without reference to person.



## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS—

*Conduzir*, to conduct.                      *Pedir*, to ask.  
*Ir*, to go.    *Rir*, to laugh.

*Infinitive Mood.*

IV. *Conduzir*                      *Ir*                      *Pedir*                      *Rir*

## PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

conduzindo                      indo                      pedindo                      rindo

## PAST PARTICIPLE.

conduzido                      ido                      pedido                      rido

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

conduzo	vou	peço	rio
conduzes	vais	pedes	ris
conduz	vai	pede	ri
conduzimos	vamos, imos	pedimos	rimos
conduzis	ides	pedis	rides
conduzem	vão	pedem	riem

IMPERFECT TENSE (*regular*).

conduzia	ia	pedia	ria
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## PRETERITE TENSE.

conduzi	fui	pedi	ri
conduziste	foste	pediste	riste
conduziu	foi	pediu	riu
conduzimos	fômos	pedimos	rimos
conduzistes	fostes	pedistes	ristes
conduzirão } conduziram }	forão } foram }	pedirão } pediram }	rirão } riram }

FUTURE TENSE (*regular*).

conduzirei	irei	pedirei	rirei
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CONDITIONAL TENSE (*regular*).

conduziria	iria	pediria	rireia
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*Imperative Mood.*

conduze tu	vai tu	pede tu	ri tu
conduzi vós	ide vós	pedí vós	ride vós

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

que conduza	va	peça	ria
que conduzas	vás	peças	rias
que conduza	va	peça	ria
que conduzamos	vâmos	peçamos	riamos
que conduzais	vades	peçais	riais
que conduzam	vão	peçam	riam

PRETERITE TENSE.

que conduzisse	fosse	pedisse	risse
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(The remaining persons are formed regularly in *es, e, emos, esseis, essem.*)

FUTURE TENSE.

quando conduzir	fôr	pedir	rir
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(The remaining persons are formed regularly in *res, r, rmos, rdes, rem.*)

CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS—

<i>Sair</i> or <i>Sahir</i> , to go out.	<i>Subir</i> , to mount.
<i>Servir</i> , to serve.	<i>Vir</i> , to come.

*Infinitive Mood.*

V. <i>Sair</i> , <i>sahir</i>	<i>Servir</i>	<i>Subir</i>	<i>Vir</i>
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PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

saindo	servindo	subindo	vindo
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PAST PARTICIPLE.

saido	servido	subido	vindo
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*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

saio	sirvo	subo	venho
sáis, saes	serveis	sóbes	vens
sai, sae	serve	sóbe	ven

saimos	servimos	subimos	vimos
sais	servis	subis	vindes
saem	servem	sóbem	vem

IMPERFECT TENSE (*regular*).

saía	servia	subia	vinha
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## PRETERITE TENSE.

sai, sahi	servi	subi	vim
saiste	serviste	subiste	vieste
saiu	serviu	subiu	veio
saimos	servimos	subimos	viemos
saistes	servistes	subistes	viestes
sairão } sairam }	servirão } serviram }	subirão } subiram }	virão } vieram }

FUTURE TENSE (*regular*).

sairei	servirei	subirei	virei
--------	----------	---------	-------

CONDITIONAL TENSE (*regular*).

sairia	serviria	subiria	viria
--------	----------	---------	-------

*Imperative Mood.*

sai, sae tu	serve tu	sóbe tu	vem tu
sai, sahi vós	servi vós	sobi vós	vinde vós

*Subjunctive Mood.*PRESENT TENSE (*regular*).

que sai	sirvo	suba	venha
---------	-------	------	-------

## PRETERITE TENSE.

que saísse, sa- hisse }	servisse	subisse	viesses
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(The other persons are regular in *es, e, emos, esses, essem.*)

## FUTURE TENSE.

quando sair, } sahir }	servir	subir	vir
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VI.—The verb *vestir*, to dress, changes the *e* of the root into *i* in the first person of the present of the

indicative, as *visto*, I dress; and in all the persons of the present of the subjunctive—*que vista, vistas*, &c.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS—

*Pôr*, to put, place. *Parir*, to bring forth.

*Infinitive Mood.*

VII. *Pôr*

*Parir*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

pondo

parindo

PAST PARTICIPLE.

posto

parido

*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

ponho  
pões  
põe

pômos  
pondes  
põem

paio  
pares  
pare

parimos  
paris  
parem

IMPERFECT TENSE.

punha  
punhas  
punha

punhamos  
punheis  
punhão, -am

paria  
parias  
paria

paríamos  
paries  
parião, -am

PRETERITE TENSE.

puz  
pozeste  
pôz

pozemos  
pozestes  
pozerão, -am

pari  
pariste  
pariu

parimos  
paristes  
parirão, -am

FUTURE TENSE.

porei  
porás  
porá

poremos  
poreis  
porão

parirei  
parirás  
parirá

pariremos  
parireis  
parirão

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

poria  
porias  
poria

poríamos  
porieis  
porião, -am

pariria  
paririas  
pariria

pariríamos  
paririeis  
paririão, -am

*Imperative Mood.*

poe tu      ponde vós      pare tu      pari vós

*Subjunctive Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

que ponha                      que paira  
(The other persons are regular.)

## PRETERITE TENSE.

que pozera, pozesse      que paria, parisse  
(The remaining tenses are regular.)

## FUTURE TENSE.

quando pozer                      quando parir, &c.

GENERAL RULES UPON THE IRREGULARITY OF THE VERBS  
OF THE THREE CONJUGATIONS.

Besides the foregoing irregular verbs, there are in the three conjugations many others which, although regular in termination, are irregular in the *letter of the root* or *penultimate vowel*, or in both. They may all, however, be reduced to the following general rules:—

VIII. 1. Verbs terminating in *car* change the *c* before the vowel *e* into *qu*.

2. Verbs ending in *gar* change the *g* before *e* into *gu*.

3. Verbs ending in *çar* change the *ç* before *e* into *c*; and

4. Many which terminate in *ir* change the penultimate vowel *u* into *o* before *e*.

## EXAMPLES.

1. *Peccar*, to sin; *péque*, *péques*, *pequêmos*, *éis*, *em*.
1. *Tocar*, to touch; *toque*, *toques*, *toquêmos*, *éis*, *em*.
2. *Pagar*, to pay; *pague*, *pagues*, *paguêmos*, *éis*, *em*.
3. *Içar*, to hoist; *íce*, *ices*, *icêmos*, *éis*, *em*.
4. *Subir*, to mount; *sobe*, *sobes*, &c.

IX. 1. Verbs terminating in *ger* and *gir* change the *g* into *j* before the vowels *a* or *o*.

2. Verbs ending in *guir* lose the *u* before the same vowels.

3. Verbs ending in *cer* change the *c* into *ç* before *a* or *o*.

4. Some which end in *ir* change the penultimate vowel *e* into *i*.

5. *Pedir*, to ask; and *medir*, to measure, change the *d* of the root into *ç* before the vowels *a* or *o*. Under the same circumstances, *valer*, to be worth, changes the *l* of the root into *lh*; *dormir*, to sleep, changes the *o* into *u*; *ouvir*, to hear, changes the *v* into *ç*; and *perder*, to lose, changes the *d* into *c*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Ranger*, to creak; *ranjo*, *ranja*, *ranjas*, *ranjamos*.
1. *Tingir*, to dye; *tinjo*, *tinja*, *tinjas*, *tinjamos*.
2. *Distinguir*, to distinguish; *distingo*, *distinga*, *distingas*, &c.
2. *Seguir*, to follow; *sigo*,  *siga*, *sigas*, &c.
3. *Torcer*, to twist; *torço*, *torça*, *torças*, &c.
4. *Sentir*, to feel, &c.; *sinto*, *sinta*, *sintas*, &c.
5. *Pedir*, to ask; *peço*, *peça*, *peças*, &c.
5. *Valer*, to be worth; *valho*, *valha*, *valhas*, &c.
5. *Medir*, to measure; *meço*, *meça*, *meças*, &c.
5. *Dormir*, to sleep; *durmo*, *durma*, *durmas*, &c.
5. *Ouvir*, to hear; *ouço*, *ouça*, *ouças*, &c.
5. *Perder*, to lose; *perco*, *perca*, *percas*, &c.

X. When the stress of the voice falls upon the penultimate vowel, then,—

1. Verbs terminating in *ear* change the *e* into *é* or *éi* (according to some grammarians into *ey*).

2. Verbs ending in *oar* change the *o* into *ó*; and,

3. Verbs ending in *oer* follow the same rule before *o* or *a*.

EXAMPLES.

1. *Cear*, to sup; *céio*, *céias*, *céia*, &c.
2. *Voar*, to fly; *vóo*, *vóas*, *vóa*, &c.
3. *Doer*, to ache; *dôo*, *dôas*, *dôa*, &c.

XI. Verbs which have the vowel *u* before the consonants *b, d, g, l, m, p, s,* and *ss,* for the most part change the *u* into *o* in the second and third persons of the singular and third person of the plural of the present of the indicative, and consequently in the second person singular of the imperative.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>Acudir,</i>	to help,	<i>acodes,</i>	<i>acode,</i>	<i>acodem,</i>	<i>acode tu.</i>
<i>Bullir,</i>	to stir,	<i>boles,</i>	<i>bole,</i>	<i>bolem,</i>	<i>bole tu.</i>
<i>Cuspir,</i>	to spit,	<i>cospes,</i>	<i>cospe,</i>	<i>cospem,</i>	<i>cospe tu.</i>
<i>Consumir,</i>	to consume,	<i>consomes,</i>	<i>consome,</i>	<i>consomem,</i>	<i>consome tu.</i>
<i>Engulir,</i>	to swallow,	<i>engoles,</i>	<i>engole,</i>	<i>engolem,</i>	<i>engole tu.</i>
<i>Fugir,</i>	to shun,	<i>foges,</i>	<i>foge,</i>	<i>fogem,</i>	<i>foge tu.</i>
<i>Sacudir,</i>	to shake,	<i>sacodes,</i>	<i>sacode,</i>	<i>sacodem,</i>	<i>sacode tu.</i>
<i>Subir,</i>	to mount,	<i>sobes,</i>	<i>sobe,</i>	<i>sobem,</i>	<i>sobe tu.</i>
<i>Sumir,</i>	to sink,	<i>somes,</i>	<i>some,</i>	<i>somem,</i>	<i>some tu.</i>
<i>Tussir,</i>	to cough,	<i>tosses,</i>	<i>tosse,</i>	<i>tossem,</i>	<i>tosse tu.</i>

*Construir,* to construct, and *destruir,* to destroy, are uncertain; some modern authors write *constroe, destroe,* &c., but Camões and Vieira use *construe, destrue,* &c. The older writers used *acude, fuge, sube, sacude,* but these forms are now antiquated.

Verbs have either one regular past participle terminating in *ado* or *ido,* or a regular and irregular one, as will be shown by the following list.

A LIST OF VERBS IN ANY WAY IRREGULAR, WITH A REFERENCE TO THE EXAMPLES GIVEN FOR THEIR CONJUGATION.

VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
abrir	abrido	aberto	applaudir
absolver	absolvido	absoluto-lto	defender
absorver	absorvido	absorto	defender
abstraér	abstraido	abstracto	sair, V.
<del>amar</del>	acceitado	acceito	amar

VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
accender	accendido	accêso	defender
*acontecer			acontecer
acudir	acudido		subir, V. XI.
advertir	advertido		sentir, IX. 4
afazer		afeito	fazer, I.
aferir	aferido		sentir, IX. 4
affligir	affligido	afflicto	tingir, IX. 1
*amanhecer			amanhecer
*anoitecer			anoitecer
antepôr		anteposto	pôr, VII.
antever		antevisto	ver, III.
appôr		appôsto	pôr, VII.
aprazer	aprazido		prazer
assentir	assentido		sentir, IX. 4
assumir	assumido	assumpto	applaudir
ater-se	atido		ter
avir		avindo	vir, V.
*bastar			bastar
bullir	bullido		subir, V. XI.
caber	cabido		caber, I.
caír, cahir	caído		saír, V.
captivar	captivado	captivo	amar
*carpir			carpir
cear	ceado		cear, X. 1
*chover	chovido		chover
*choviscar			choviscar
cingir	cingido		tingir, IX. 1
cobrir		coberto	dormir, IX. 5
comer	comido	comêsto	defender
compellir	compellido	compulso	applaudir
competir	competido		sentir, IX. 4
compôr		compôsto	pôr, VII.
comprazer	comprazido		prazer
compungir	compungido		tingir, IX. 1
concluir	concluido	concluso	applaudir
condizer		condito	dizer, I.
conduzir	conduzido		conduzir, IV.
conferir	conferido		sentir, IX. 4
*congelar			congelar

\* Verbs thus marked will be found in Chapter XII.



VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
conseguir	conseguído		seguir, IX. 2
consentir	consentido		sentir, IX. 4
construir	construído		subir, V. XI.
consumir	consumido		subir, V. XI.
conter	contido	conteúdo	ter
contradizer		contradito	dizer, I.
contraír	contraído	contrato	sair, V.
convencer	convencido	convicto	trazer, III.
convir		convindo	vir, V.
corrigir	corrigido		tingir, IX. 1
corromper	corrompido	corrupto	defender
crêr	crído		crêr, I.
cuspir	cuspidó		subir, V. XI.
dar	dado		dar
decaír	decaído		sair, V.
decompôr		decomposto	pôr, VII.
deduzir	deduzido		conduzir, IV.
defender	defendido	defeso	defender
deferir	deferido		sentir, IX. 4
depôr		deposto	pôr, VII.
desaprazer	desapazido		prazer
desavir		desavindo	vir, V.
descaír	descaído		sair, V.
descobrir	descobrido	descoberto	dormir, IX. 5
descompôr		descomposto	pôr, VII.
desconsentir	desconsentido		sentir, IX. 4
descrêr	descrido		crêr, I.
descrever	descrevido	descrito	defender
desdizer		desdito	dizer, I.
desfazer		desfeito	fazer, I.
†despedir	despedido		pedir, IV.
despir	despido		sentir, IX. 4
desprazer	desprazido		prazer
destruir	destruído		subir, V. XI.
deter	detido		ter
detrair	detraído		sair, V.
differir	differido		sentir, IX. 4
diffundir	diffundido	diffuso	applaudir
digerir	digerido	digesto	sentir, IX. 4

† Some modern writers use *despesso, despessa*, &c., but there seems no reason to depart from the standard authors, who write *despido, despida*, &c., as in *impedir*.

VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
dirigir	dirigido	directo	tingir, IX. 1
dispôr		disposto	pôr, VII.
distinguir	distinguido		distinguir, IX. 2
distrair	distraido		sair, V.
dividir	dividido	diviso	applaudir
dizer		dito	dizer, I.
doer	doido		doer, X. 3
dormir	dormido		dormir, IX. 5
eleger	elegido	eleito	eleger, III.
encobrir	encobrido	encoberto	dormir, IX. 5
engulir	engulido		engulir, XI.
entregar	entregado	entregue	pagar, VIII. 2
envolver	envolvido	envolto	defender
enxugar	enxugado	enxuto	pagar, VIII. 2
erigir	erigido	erecto	tingir, IX. 1
escrever	escrevido	escrito	defender
estar	estado		estar
exceptuar	exceptuado	excepto	amar
excluir	excluido	excluso	applaudir
exaurir	exaurido	exhausto	applaudir
eximir	eximido	exempto	applaudir
expellir	expellido	expulso	applaudir
expôr		expôsto	pôr, VII.
exprimir	expremido	expresso	applaudir
expulsar	expulsado	expulso	amar
extinguir	extinguido	extincto	distinguir, IX. 2
extrair, extrahir	extraido		sair, V.
fartar	fartado	farto	amar
fazer		feito	fazer, I.
ferir	ferido		sentir, IX. 4.
fangir	fangido		tingir, IX. 1.
frigrir	frigido	frito	tingir, IX. 1.
fugir	fugido		fugir, XI.
gastar	gastado	gasto	amar
*gear			gear
*granizar			granizar
*haver	havido		haver
ïçar	ïçado		ïçar, VIII. 3
†impedir	impedido		pedir, IV.

† Some modern writers use *impeço, impeça*, instead of *impido, impida* : but in this they are not borne out by classical authors.

VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
impôr		imposto	pôr, VII.
imprimir	imprimido	impresso	applaudir
incluir	incluído	incluso	applaudir
incorrer	incorrido	incurso	defender
induzir	induzido		conduzir, IV.
infundir	infundido	infuso	applaudir
instruir	instruído	instructo	applaudir
interpôr		interpôsto	pôr, VII.
interromper	interrompido	intERRUPTO	defender
ir	ido		ir, IV.
jazer			jazer, III.
juntar, junctar	juntado	junto	amar
lêr	lido		lêr, II.
luzir	luzido		conduzir, IV.
manter	mantido	mantendo	ter
matar	matado	môrto	amar
medir	medido		medir, IX. 5
mentir	mentido		sentir, IX. 4
morrer	morrido	môrto	defender
*nascêr	nascido	nado	torcer, IX. 8
*nevar			nevar
oppôr		opposto	pôr, VII.
opprimir	opprimido	oppresso	applaudir
ouvir	ouvido		ouvir, IX. 5
pagar	pagado	pago	pagar, VIII. 2
parir	parido		parir, VII.
peccar	peccado		peccar, VIII. 1
pedir	pedido		pedir, IV.
perder	perdido		perder, IX. 5
perfazer	perfeito		fazer, I.
perseguir	perseguido		seguir, IX. 2
podêr	podido		poder, II.
pôr		posto	pôr, VII.
pospôr		posposto	pôr, VII.
*prazer			prazer
predizer		predito	dizer, I.
prender	prendido	preso	defender
prepôr		preposto	pôr, VII.
presentir	presentido		sentir, IX. 4
presuppôr		presupposto	pôr, VII.
<i>prevêr</i>		previsto	vêr, III.

VERBS.	REG. PART.	IRR. PART.	EXAMPLES.
produzir	produzido		conduzir, IV.
propôr		proposto	pôr, VII.
proseguir	proseguido		seguir, IX. 2
provêr	provido		vêr, III.
querer	querido	quistto	querer, II.
ranger			ranger, IX. 1
recair	recaído		sair, V.
recompôr		recomposto	pôr, VII.
reduzir	reduzido		conduzir, IV.
refazer		refeito	fazer, I.
referir	referido		sentir, IX. 4
reger	regido		reger, III.
*relampaguear			relampaguear
relêr	relido		lêr, II.
reluzir	reluzido		conduzir, IV.
repetir	repetido		sentir, IX. 4
reprimir	reprimido	represso	applaudir
repôr		reposto	pôr, VII.
requerer	requerido		requerer, II.
resentir	resentido		sentir, IX. 4
resolver	resolvido	resoluto	defender
reter	retido	reteudo	ter
retrair	retraído		sair, V.
revêr		revisto	vêr, III.
rir	rido		rir, IV.
romper	rompido	rôto	defender
saber	sabido		saber, III.
sacudir	sacudido		sacudir, XI.
sair, sahir	saído		sair, V.
salvar	salvado	salvo	amar
seccar	seccado	secco	peccar, VIII. 1
seguir	seguido		seguir, IX. 2
sentir	sentido		sentir, IX. 4
ser	sido		ser
servir	servido		servir, V.
sobrestar	sobrestado		estar
sobrepôr		sobrepôsto	pôr, VII.
sobresair	sobresaído		sair, V.
*soer			soer
soltar	soltado	sôlto	amar
sotopôr		sotoposto	pôr, VII.



matter. She makes many mistakes in orthography. We  
*fazer*  
 slept till ten in the morning. Let us pay our bill and  
*dormir* *pagar nossa*  
 depart. He will read the story that was written by the  
*sahir.* *lér* *escrever*  
 priest. We went to the Exhibition of Pictures yesterday,  
*ir* *hontem*  
 but the doors were not open. He heard the sentence  
*abrir.* *ouvir*  
 without making any remark. I wished he would  
*fazer* *alguma* *querer que*  
 come, as I proposed to give him the English grammar.  
*vir* *propôr* *lhe*  
 It follows the general rule. She would have repressed  
*seguir* *reprimir*  
 her emotions. The circumstance will not conduce  
*as suas* *conduzir*  
 to his happiness. The stick is broken. Let us not  
*á sua* *romper.*  
 lose so excellent an opportunity. It snowed; rained,  
*perder* *ocasião.*  
 and hailed when we left the inn. What does he say?  
*quando* *sahir de* *dizer?*  
 I cannot follow his reasoning. The regiment fled at  
*poder* *fugir*  
 the approach of the cavalry. He was born at the end  
*aprox* *nascer* *fin*  
 of the last century. Let us suppose that the fact is as he  
*suppôr*  
 says. The dog died last week. It will freeze to-night.  
*dizer.* *morrer* *gear*

Here lies a good father and a faithful friend. It grieves  
*jazer* (2)  
*doer*

(1)  
 me to employ such language. The book contains much  
*me* *conter*

useful advice. The day broke fine and clear. He will  
*amanhecer*

fall from his high position. It is snowing. Open the  
*cair* *nevar.*  
*Abrir*

door. It is open. She will lose her fortune if she  
*perder a sua*

contract a second marriage. The king conferred great  
*contrair* *conferir*

honours upon the navigator. She will be much afflicted  
*ficar* *affligir*

at the news. They obtained their object after great  
*conseguir* *o seu*

trouble. Has she consented to the marriage? I do not  
*consentir*

know. Let him come when he will. It is not worth the  
*saber.* *vir* *querer.* *valer*

trouble. They would maintain their sister's children.  
*manter* *a sua*

He lied when he said that. I proposed that he should  
*mentir* *dizer aquillo.* *propôr*

go to Lisbon, but he wished to see Madrid, and conse-  
*querer*

quently he left for Spain this morning.  
*sahir*

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## CHAPTER XII.

## ON VERBS (CONTINUED).

*Reflective or Reciprocal, Unipersonal and Defective.*

THE term *reflective*, when applied to verbs, signifies that the action falls or reflects upon the subject which produces it, so that when such expressions are used as *I flatter myself, he washes himself, &c.*, the verbs *flatter* and *wash* are reflective.

Reciprocal verbs express the action of several subjects acting on each other, and are known in English by the addition of the words *each other, one another*. *They praised one another, we protected each other*, are reciprocal phrases.

In Portuguese some verbs are naturally reflective or reciprocal, whilst all the active verbs may become so. The naturally reflective verbs may be known by the particle *se* joined to the infinitive; and this same particle united to an active verb renders it reflective.

The reflective or reciprocal verbs are conjugated through all their tenses with the conjunctive pronouns *me, te, se, nos, vos, se*.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>Louvar-se,</i>	to praise one's self.
<i>louvando-se,</i>	praising one's self.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

<i>eu me louvo,</i>	I praise myself.
<i>tu te louvas,</i>	thou praisest thyself.
<i>elle se louva,</i>	he praises himself.



*nós nos louvamos,* we praise ourselves (or one another).  
*vós vos louvais,* you praise yourselves (or one another).  
*elles se louvão,* they praise themselves (or one another).

And so on through the other moods and tenses.

The conjunctive pronouns are sometimes placed after the verb; thus, *eu louvo me* instead of *eu me louvo*; but as it is difficult to lay down a rule for their position, I can only recommend the student to observe them carefully in reading.

### *The Unipersonal Verbs.*

Unipersonal or impersonal verbs, as they are sometimes called, are such as are used only in the third person singular of the various tenses, as :

<i>amanhecer,</i>	to grow light (day).
<i>anoitecer,</i>	to grow dark (night).
<i>congelar,</i>	to congeal.
<i>chover,</i>	to rain.
<i>choviscar,</i>	to drizzle.
<i>granizar,</i>	to hail.
<i>gear,</i>	to freeze.
<i>nevar,</i>	to snow.
<i>relampaguear,</i>	to lighten.
<i>trovoar, trovejar,</i>	to thunder, &c.

The following are also employed as unipersonal :—

<i>acontece,</i>	it happens.
<i>aconteceu, &amp;c., from</i>	it happened, <i>from</i>
<i>acontecer,</i>	to happen.
<i>basta (from <i>bastar</i>),</i>	it is enough.
<i>convem,</i>	it is fit, fitting.
<i>importa,</i>	it matters.
<i>nasce,</i>	there springs, arises.
<i>parece,</i>	it seems, appears.
<i>succede,</i>	it happens.
<i>ser mister,</i>	} to be needful, necessary.
<i>ser preciso,</i>	
<i>ser necessario,</i>	

The third person singular of the verb *fazer*, to do, make, conjugated among the irregulars, also becomes unipersonal when it must be rendered into English by the verb *to be*, as in the phrases :

<i>faz frio,</i>	it is cold.
<i>faz vento,</i>	it blows.
<i>faz lua,</i>	it is moonlight, &c.

## HAVER.

In the remarks upon this verb, following upon its conjugation in full, I observed that it was also used as an impersonal or unipersonal verb, and this will now be seen by the following conjugation and examples.

*Indicative Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Ha,* there is, it is, there are.

## IMPERFECT.

*havia,* there was, it was, there were.

## PRETERITE.

*houve,* there was, it was, there were.

## FUTURE.

*haverá,* there will be.

## CONDITIONAL.

*haveria,* there would be.

*Imperative Mood.*

*que haja,* let there be.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

## PRESENT TENSE.

*que haja,* that there may be, &c.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>ha muito ruido,</i>	there is much noise.
<i>havia pouco tempo,</i>	there was little time.
<i>ha dez annos que morreo,</i>	{ it is ten years since he died, or he has been dead these ten years.
<i>houve um momento de silencio,</i>	there was a moment's silence.
<i>haverá uma multidão de gente,</i>	there will be a crowd of people.

The foregoing examples will show such students as are acquainted with French, Italian, or Spanish, that the Portuguese impersonal *haver* has its counterpart in those languages, and that the *il y a, il y avait* of the French, the *vi è, c'era* of the Italians, and the *hay, habia* of the Spaniards correspond with the *ha, havia* of the Portuguese.

Haver-se, *to behave or carry one's self.*

This verb is also used impersonally, and is then followed by the particle *de*. In this state it has the sense of *must, or be necessary*, and corresponds with the French verb *falloir* and the Italian *bisognare*, as will appear from the following examples:—

<i>ha-se de fazer isto,</i>	ENG. this, or it, must be done. FR. <i>il faut le faire.</i> ITAL. <i>bisogna farlo.</i>
<i>ha-se de dizer isto,</i>	this must be said, &c.

## THE DEFECTIVE VERBS—

*Carpir*, to mourn, lament.

*Prazer*, to please, like.

*Soer*, to be wont, accustomed.

*Carpir* is used only in those tenses and persons where the *p* of the root is followed by the vowel *i*; as *carpimos, we mourn; carpis, you mourn; carpia, I mourned, &c.*

*Prazer* has only the following tenses and persons—

*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

*Praz-me,* I like or it pleases me.

PRETERITE.

*proure-me,* I liked or it pleased me.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

*praza a Deos,* Please God or God grant.

From *proure* are formed *prouvera*, *prouvesse* and *prouver*, as *Prouvera a Deos*, Would to God, &c.

*Soer* has only the following persons—

*Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

*elle or ella soe,* he, she is wont.  
*elles, ellas soem,* they are wont.

IMPERFECT.

*elle, ella soia,* he, she was wont.  
*elles, ellas soião,* they were wont.  
*soendo,* being wont, accustomed.

EXERCISE TWELFTH.—ON REFLECTIVE, RECIPROCAL,  
AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

He praises himself because others do not praise him.  
*louvar-se* (2) (1)  
o.

It grows dark; we must retire. It was very cold last  
*anoitecer* *a noite*  
night. Yes; and this morning it is colder. There will  
*passada.* *!esta*

be (a great deal of) snow this year. It happens so  
*muita* *este* *assim*  
 about every two years. Is she going to the concert this  
*cada* *esta*  
 evening? I do not know; there will be a crowd of  
*tarde?* *saber*

people. Let him do what he is accustomed to do. There  
*gente.* *fazer* *soer*  
 is a great noise in the street. It often happens  
*frequentemente*  
 when I am here. It snowed and hailed when we were  
*aqui.*

crossing the mountain. After travelling all night I  
*atravessar* *Depois de* *toda*

found myself in a new country. There was not a house  
*achar-se* *paiz.*

in which to shelter one's self. It is now twenty years since  
*na qual* *agora*

he came to this city. After some time he walked about,  
*vir* *esta* *algum* *passeiar*

sat down, got up again, and recommenced walking.  
*santar-se* *erguer-se de novo* *tornar a passeiar*

I flatter myself that the picture I have painted will  
*lisonjear-se* *pintar*

not be inferior to any in the Exhibition. It happens  
*qualquer de*

unfortunately that there are five pictures on the same  
*desafortunadamente* *com*

subject. On the contrary, it is lucky, as there will  
*afortunado, porque*

be room for comparison and the best picture will obtain  
*motivo* *obter*

the prize. This must be done without delay ; there has  
*sem*  
 been already a great loss of time. They were accustomed  
*já* *soer*  
 to walk in the public gardens every evening. Please  
*passeiar* *cada*  
 God, his troubles will cease soon. It rained all night,  
*as suas* *cessar*  
 but the day broke fine. They loved one another  
*amanhecer* *amar-se*  
 dearly and their fondness increased with their years. If  
*o seu* *crescer* *os seus*  
 such an event happened, there would be great rejoicing.  
*caso* *regozijo.*  
 She mourns the death of her daughter as if it happened  
*a sua*  
 yesterday. There will be profound sorrow in the family  
*hontem.* *pezar*  
 when the news arrives. It seems to me impossible that I  
*chegar.* *impossivel.*  
 can have been thirty years in this country. It sometimes  
*n' este* *A' vezes*  
 happens that time appears to pass quickly.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## ON PRONOUNS.

*Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, Indefinite, and Distributive Pronouns.*

WHEN, in Chapter VIII., I commenced an explanation of the verbs, I mentioned that I reserved for sub-

sequent lessons a description of the pronouns. By thus altering the order in which these parts of speech are generally placed by grammarians, I was moved by the reflection that verbs are required at the very commencement of the study of a language, and that they are so intricate and undergo such changes, that a dictionary is of no service in deciphering them until some explanations have been given in the grammar. Some of the pronouns, on the other hand, are in Portuguese (as in Spanish and Italian) so united to the verbs, that explanation could be of little use till the verbs themselves were tolerably familiar. That end being now, I trust, attained, the pronouns will in this place be more clearly understood and more easily borne in mind.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

#### *First Person of both Genders.*

##### SINGULAR.

I,	<i>eu.</i>
of me, from me,	<i>de mim.</i>
to me, me,	<i>a mim, me.</i>
by me,	<i>por mim.</i>

##### PLURAL.

we,	<i>nós.</i>
of us, from us,	<i>de nos.</i>
to us, us,	<i>a nos, nos.</i>
by us,	<i>por nos.</i>

#### *Second Person of both Genders.*

##### SINGULAR.

thou,	<i>tu.</i>
of thee, from thee,	<i>de ti.</i>
to thee, thee,	<i>a ti, te.</i>
by thee,	<i>por ti.</i>

## PLURAL.

you,	<i>vós.</i>
of you, from you,	<i>de vós.</i>
to you, you,	<i>a vós, vós.</i>
by you,	<i>por vós.</i>

*Third Person Masculine.*

## SINGULAR.

he, it,	<i>elle.</i>
of him, from him, or it,	<i>delle.</i>
to him, him, it,	<i>a elle, lhe, o.</i>
by him, it,	<i>por elle.</i>

## PLURAL.

they	<i>elles.</i>
of them, from them,	<i>delles.</i>
to them, them,	<i>a elles, lhes, os.</i>
by them,	<i>por elles.</i>

*Third Person Feminine.*

## SINGULAR.

she, it,	<i>ella.</i>
of her, from her, it,	<i>della.</i>
to her, her, it,	<i>a ella, lhe, a.</i>
by her, it,	<i>por ella.</i>

## PLURAL.

they,	<i>ellas.</i>
of them, from them,	<i>dellas.</i>
to them, them,	<i>a ellas, lhes, as.</i>
by them,	<i>por ellas.</i>

*Reciprocal Pronoun Si.*

of one's self, himself, herself, itself, themselves,	<i>de si.</i>
to one's self, himself, herself, itself, themselves,	<i>a si, se.</i>
by one's self, himself, herself, itself, themselves,	<i>por si.</i>

This pronoun is also joined to another, viz. *mesmo*, *nesma*, self; as, *de si mesmo*, of himself; *por si mesma*, by herself, &c.



*Mesmo* is also joined to the *personal* pronouns where in English the *possessive* pronouns are mostly used, and it then becomes declinable, as :

<i>eu mesmo</i> , myself.	<i>nós mesmos</i> , ourselves.
<i>tu mesmo</i> , thyself.	<i>vós mesmos</i> , yourselves.
<i>elle mesmo</i> , himself.	<i>elles mesmos</i> , } themselves.
<i>ella mesma</i> , herself.	<i>ellas mesmas</i> , }

When the preposition *com*, with, precedes any of the foregoing pronouns, as *with me*, &c., the latter are thus rendered :

<i>com migo</i> , with me.	<i>com nosco</i> , with us.
<i>com tigo</i> , with thee.	<i>com vosco</i> , with you.
<i>com sigo</i> , with him, her, them.	

As the position of the pronouns in connection with the verbs, then called *conjunctive* pronouns, may at first be puzzling to the learner, I append a few examples to assist him in overcoming the difficulty, which will soon disappear after a course of reading.

<i>Isto me agrada,</i>	This pleases me.
<i>Pedro me vendeo,</i>	Peter sold me.
<i>Deos te vê,</i>	God sees thee.
<i>Eu lhe direi,</i>	I will tell him, her.
<i>Nós lhes prometimos,</i>	We promised them.
<i>Elle o chama,</i>	He calls him.
<i>Para a ver,</i>	To see her.

For the sake of euphony, when the pronouns *o*, *os*, *him*, *them* ; *a*, *as*, *her*, *them*, are joined to the verbs, they take sometimes an *l* before them, and become *lo*, *los* ; *la*, *las*, as for instance :

<i>tu chama-lo,</i>	thou callest him.
<i>nós chamamo-la,</i>	we call her.

Omitting the final consonant of the verb.

The more usual form, however, when the *o*, *os* ; *a*, *as*, come after verbs ending in *r*, *s*, or *z*, is to change these letters into *l*, and connect the pronoun by means of a hyphen, thus :

<i>chamal-o</i> ,	thou callest him.
<i>fazel-a</i> ,	to make it.
<i>fal-os</i> ,	he makes them.
<i>nomeail-as</i> ,	you name them.

The personal and conjunctive pronouns in Portuguese, as in the other southern languages, are frequently blended so as to form but one word, where in English they are kept perfectly distinct, for example : *it*, is *o* or *a* ; and *to me*, is *me* ; in Portuguese the *e* of the *me* is dropped and joined to the *o* or *a*, making *mo*, *ma*, as, Give it to me, *Dai-mo*. These combinations will be shown more distinctly by the following table :

MAS.	FEM.
it to me, <i>mo</i> , <i>m'o</i> .	it to me, <i>ma</i> , <i>m'a</i> .
them to me, <i>mos</i> , <i>m'os</i> .	them to me, <i>mas</i> , <i>m'as</i> .
it to him or her, <i>lho</i> , <i>lh'o</i> .	it to him or her, <i>lha</i> , <i>lh'a</i> .
them to him or her, <i>lhos</i> , <i>lh'os</i> .	them to him or her, <i>lhas</i> , <i>lh'as</i> .
it to us, { <i>nolo</i> , <i>nola</i> .	them to us, { <i>nolos</i> , <i>nolas</i> .
	{ <i>nol-o</i> , <i>nol-a</i> .
it to you, { <i>volo</i> , <i>vola</i> .	them to you, { <i>volos</i> , <i>volas</i> .
	{ <i>vol-o</i> , <i>vol-a</i> .

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>para dar-lho</i> ,	to give it to him or her.
<i>dai-mo</i> ,	give it to me.
<i>eu to-darei</i> ,	I will give it to thee.
<i>dize-lho</i> ,	tell him or her.
<i>entrega-lhos</i> ,	deliver them to him.
<i>elle nolo disse</i> ,	he told us of it.
<i>eu volos darei</i> ,	I will give them to you.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive pronouns may be divided into two classes viz., *possessive-personal*, or those which stand without the noun or follow it, and *possessive-adjective*, or those which precede the noun and change according to its gender and number, thus :

*Possessive-Personal.*

MAS. SING.

<i>este livro é</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{meu,} \\ \textit{teu,} \\ \textit{seu,} \\ \textit{nosso,} \\ \textit{vosso,} \\ \textit{seu,} \end{array} \right\}$	this book is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine.} \\ \text{thine.} \\ \text{his, hers.} \\ \text{ours.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{theirs.} \end{array} \right.$
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MAS. PLUR.

<i>estes livros são</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{meus,} \\ \textit{teus,} \\ \textit{seus,} \\ \textit{nossos,} \\ \textit{vossos,} \\ \textit{seus,} \end{array} \right\}$	these books are	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine.} \\ \text{thine.} \\ \text{his, hers.} \\ \text{ours.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{theirs.} \end{array} \right.$
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FEM. SING.

<i>esta penna é</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{minha,} \\ \textit{tua,} \\ \textit{sua,} \\ \textit{nossa,} \\ \textit{vossa,} \\ \textit{sua,} \end{array} \right\}$	this pen is	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine.} \\ \text{thine.} \\ \text{his, hers.} \\ \text{ours.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{theirs.} \end{array} \right.$
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FEM. PLUR.

<i>estas pennas são</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{minhas,} \\ \textit{tuas,} \\ \textit{suas,} \\ \textit{nossas,} \\ \textit{vossas,} \\ \textit{suas,} \end{array} \right\}$	these pens are	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine.} \\ \text{thine.} \\ \text{his, hers.} \\ \text{ours.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{theirs.} \end{array} \right.$
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*Possessive-Adjective.*

## MASCULINE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>o meu,</i>	my.	<i>os meus,</i>	my.
<i>o teu,</i>	thy.	<i>os teus,</i>	thy.
<i>o seu,</i>	his, her, its.	<i>os seus,</i>	his, her, its.
<i>o nosso,</i>	our.	<i>os nossos,</i>	our.
<i>o vosso,</i>	your.	<i>os vossos,</i>	your.
<i>o seu,</i>	their.	<i>os seus,</i>	their.

## FEMININE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>a minha,</i>	my.	<i>as minhas,</i>	my.
<i>a tua,</i>	thy.	<i>as tuas,</i>	thy.
<i>a sua,</i>	his, her, its.	<i>as suas,</i>	his, her, its.
<i>a nossa,</i>	our.	<i>as nossas,</i>	our.
<i>a vossa,</i>	your.	<i>as vossas,</i>	your.
<i>a sua,</i>	their.	<i>as suas,</i>	their.

## EXAMPLES.

<i>o meu parecer,</i>	my opinion.
<i>a sua casa,</i>	his, her house.
<i>os nossos amigos,</i>	our friends.
<i>os seus movimentos,</i>	his, her, its, their movements.
<i>as suas intenções,</i>	his, her, their intentions.

From the foregoing examples it will be seen that these pronouns, like the adjectives, must agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they belong, that is to say, with the objects possessed and not with the possessor as in English. To any student with a knowledge of French, Spanish, or Italian, this will be understood at once.

The English *possessive-adjective* is frequently translated into Portuguese by the definite article, particularly when speaking of some portion of the body, thus :

She washed <i>her</i> hands,	<i>Ella se lavou as mãos.</i>
Tears in <i>my</i> eyes,	<i>As lágrimas nos olhos.</i>

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns of the Portuguese language are *three*, viz. :—

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
1. SING.	{ <i>este</i>	<i>esta</i>	<i>isto</i>	this
PLUR.	{ <i>estes</i>	<i>estas</i>		these
2. SING.	{ <i>esse</i>	<i>essa</i>	<i>isso</i>	that
PLUR.	{ <i>esses</i>	<i>essas</i>		those
3. SING.	{ <i>aquelle</i>	<i>aquella</i>	<i>aquillo</i>	that
PLUR.	{ <i>aquelles</i>	<i>aquellas</i>		those

The first represents the person or thing near the speaker ;

The second shows the object near the listener ; and

The third, the thing or person equally distant from both. Example :—

*Este é meu pai, essa é minha tia, e aquelle é um amigo de casa,*  
This is my father, that is my aunt, and the person there is a friend of the family.

The demonstrative pronouns may be thus declined :—

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.	{ <i>este</i>	<i>esta</i>	<i>isto</i>	this
	{ <i>deste, d'este</i>	<i>desta, d'esta</i>	<i>disto, d'isto</i>	of, from this
	{ <i>a este</i>	<i>a esta</i>	<i>a isto</i>	to this
PLUR.	{ <i>estes</i>	<i>estas</i>	(no plural)	these
	{ <i>destes, d'estes</i>	<i>destas, d'estas</i>	„	of, from these
	{ <i>a estes</i>	<i>a estas</i>	„	to these

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.	{ <i>esse</i>	<i>essa</i>	<i>isso</i>	that
	{ <i>desse, d'esse</i>	<i>dessa, d'essa</i>	<i>disso, d'isso</i>	of, from that
	{ <i>a esse</i>	<i>a essa</i>	<i>a isso</i>	to that
PLUR.	{ <i>esses</i>	<i>essas</i>	(no plural)	those
	{ <i>desses, d'esses</i>	<i>dessas, d'essas</i>	„	of, from those
	{ <i>a esses</i>	<i>a essas</i>	„	to those

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.	{ <i>aquelle</i> <i>d'aquelle</i> <i>á quelle</i>	<i>aquella</i> <i>d'aquella</i> <i>á quella</i>	<i>aquillo</i> <i>d'aquillo</i> <i>á quillo</i>	that of, from that to that
PLUR.	{ <i>aquelles</i> <i>d'aquelles</i> <i>á quelles</i>	<i>aquellas</i> <i>d'aquellas</i> <i>á aquellas</i>	(no plural) ,, ,,	those of, from those to those

From the foregoing it will be observed that the *e* of the preposition *de*, of, from, is suppressed when joined to the *este, esta, aquella, aquella, &c.*, precisely as in the case of its union with the definite article. When the preposition *em*, in, is joined to the above pronouns the blending is the same as in the union of that preposition with the definite article, that is to say, the *em* is changed into *n*. For example:—

*n'este, n'esta*, in this.                      *n'esses, n'essas*, in those.  
*n'esse, n'essa*, in that.                    *n'aquelles, n'aquellas, n'aquillo, &c.*  
*n'estes, n'estas*, in these.

Again, from the union of the pronouns *este, esse*, with *outro* result the compound pronouns *estoutro*, this other ; *essoutra*, that other, &c.

The definite article *o, os ; a, as*, is frequently used as a demonstrative pronoun, and must in such case be rendered by *that, those*, as will be seen from the following examples:—

*Um raio de alegria semelhante ao do sol,*  
 A ray of joy like *that* of the sun.

*E' maior o amor de mãe que o de irmão,*  
 A mother's love is greater than *that* of a brother.

*Descobriu toda a costa de India e toda a da Ethiopia,*  
 He discovered all the coast of India and all *that* of Ethiopia.

*E até agora nem vi mais terras que as que d'elle se descobre,*  
 And until now I have not seen other lands than those which  
 are discernible from thence.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns in Portuguese are *quem*, who; *que*, and *qual*, who, which, and that. *Qual* has a plural, *quaes*. They may be declined in the following manner :—

SING.	{	<i>quem</i>	who
&		<i>de quem</i>	of, from whom
PLUR.	{	<i>cujo, cuja, cujos, cujas</i>	whose
		<i>a quem</i>	to whom
SING.	{	<i>que, o que</i>	who, which, that
&		<i>de que, do que</i>	of, from whom, which, that
PLUR.	{	<i>cujo, cuja, cujos, cujas</i>	whose
		<i>a que, ao que</i>	to whom, which, that
SING.	{	<i>o, a qual</i>	which, who
		<i>do, da qual, cujo, cuja</i>	of, from which, whose
		<i>ao, á qual</i>	to which, whom
PLUR.	{	<i>os, as quaes</i>	which, who
		<i>dos, das quaes, cujos, cujas</i>	of, from which, whose
		<i>aos, ás quaes</i>	to which, whom

The compound relative *what*, equivalent to *that which*, *those which*, is also expressed by *qual*, declined as above.

By adding *quer* to *quem* and *qual*, we get *quemquer*, whoever; and *qualquer*, *quaesquer*, whoever, whatever, whatsoever.

*Quem* is used for persons only and serves for both genders and numbers, thus :—

*O homem de quem fallais,*  
The man of whom you speak.

*As mulheres com quem elle passeava,*  
The women with whom he was walking.

*Que* relates both to persons and things; it serves for both numbers and all three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, as :—

<i>o homem que,</i>	the man who.
<i>os livros que,</i>	the books which.
<i>a mulher que,</i>	the woman who.
<i>as pennas que,</i>	the pens which.
<i>o pais em que me acho,</i>	the country in which I find myself.

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns *who, which, what*, become interrogative when used in asking questions; they are rendered into Portuguese by *quem, qual, que*; for instance:—

<i>Quem o disse?</i>	Who said so?
<i>Que está-elle fazendo?</i>	What is he doing?
<i>Que modo é este?</i>	What mode is this?
<i>De qual fallão elles?</i>	Of which are they speaking?
<i>Qual dos dois?</i>	Which of the two?
<i>Que é isto?</i>	What is this?

## INDEFINITE AND DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS.

As these pronouns partake as much of the properties of adjectives as of pronouns they are frequently styled adjective pronouns, and many of them vary according to the gender and number of the noun to which they are prefixed. The following are the principal:—

SING.		PLUR.	
M. <i>um</i>	} one	<i>uns</i>	} ones, some
F. <i>uma</i>		<i>umas</i>	
M. <i>algum</i>	} some one } any one } somebody	<i>alguns</i>	} some, any, certain
F. <i>alguma</i>		<i>algumas</i>	
M. & F. <i>alguem</i>			
M. & F. <i>ninguem</i>			
M. <i>nenhum</i>	} no } no one } nobody	<i> nenhuns</i>	} none, no
F. <i>nenhuma</i>		<i>nenhumas</i>	



SING.		PLUR.		
M. <i>outro</i>	} <i>demais</i> {	other	<i>outros</i>	} <i>demais, others</i>
F. <i>outra</i>		another	<i>outras</i>	
M. & F. <i>outrem</i> (sing. & plur.), another				
M. <i>todo</i>	} all, any		<i>todos</i>	} all, every
F. <i>toda</i>			<i>todas</i>	
M. & F. <i>tal</i> , such				
			<i>taes</i> , such	
			<i>ambos</i>	} both
			<i>ambas</i>	
M. & F. <i>cada</i> , each, every				
M. & F. <i>se</i> , they, we, people, it, one				

Their use will be more clearly seen by the following examples than by any number of rules :—

<i>alguns homens,</i>	some men.
<i>algumas mulheres,</i>	some women.
<i>de nenhum effeito,</i>	of no effect.
<i>dos homens, uns são bons, outros</i>	among men, some are good,
<i>são maus,</i>	others are bad.
<i>umas plantas medram, outras</i>	some plants thrive, others do
<i>não,</i>	not.
<i>em todo o caso,</i>	in any case.
<i>todas as ideas,</i>	all ideas.
<i>todos estes incidentes,</i>	all these incidents.
<i>cada dia,</i>	every, each day.
<i>tal era o odio,</i>	such was the hatred.
<i>alguns escriptores de Castella,</i>	certain writers of Castille.
<i>ambos os lados, ambas as partes,</i>	both sides.
<i>diz-se,</i>	people say, they say, it is said.

#### EXERCISE THIRTEENTH.—ON PRONOUNS.

He sold me the house and garden for a sum which I  
*vender* *por*

thought moderate. I am going to visit my country-house.  
*pensar* *quinta.*

Will you come with me? I have a pretty ring; she gave  
*anel* *dar*

it to me. To whom does this book belong? It is hers.  
*pertencer.*

Give me a sheet of paper. I shall not have time to go  
*folha* *para*  
to see him to-day. It was my intention to do so, but my  
*hoje.* *mas*

business will prevent me. This is my opinion after  
*parecer depois de*  
careful study of the case. He washed his hands and face  
*lavar-se*

before retiring. There will be a concert to-night at the  
*antes de* *esta tarde*

Opera. Some of my friends have not been able to get  
*poder*

tickets. What canst thou ask me in the name of our  
*poder* *pedir*

mother that I will not grant thee? At this question his  
*fazer*

sister fixed her eyes upon him. We will tell him what  
*cravar* *em* *dizer*

you think of the matter. He makes them write what-  
*negocio.* *escrever*

ever he pleases. Is this his dictionary? No, it is mine;  
*diccionario*

it belonged to John, but I bought it of him. Her resolu-  
*pertencer* *comprar*

tions were good, but her will was weak. To do this we  
*mas* *Para*

must expend a great deal of time. It was on that occasion  
*consumir* *em*

that we lost our luggage. He walked every day in the  
*perder* *passeiar*

square. It is said. Know all men who these presents  
*dizer.*

shall see. This is the tree whose roots are decayed.  
*vir. raiz*

What are they doing? I do not know. It appears to  
*fazer saber. parecer*

me that they are doing nothing. Who told her that I  
*nada.*

was going to Lisbon? Some one of my acquaintance.  
*para conhecidos.*

There were some men and women in the street who were  
*rua*

making a great noise. No explanations are necessary,  
*fazer esclarecimento*

nor will they be of any effect. The town in which I now  
*nem cidade*

reside is pleasant, but it is not so fine as the one I have  
*porém formoso*

left. The gentlemen of whom you speak are my very  
*fallar*

good friends. The truth of that story has never been  
*verdade*

ascertained.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, PREPOSITIONS, AND INTERJECTIONS.

#### ADVERBS.

THE adverb is an indeclinable part of speech, and is joined to the verb or an adjective to modify, increase, *diminish*, or vary its meaning.

We may reduce adverbs to eight principal kinds, viz., those of time, place, quantity, mode and order, affirmation, negation, doubt, and comparison.

Here are a few under each of these heads:—

*Adverbs of Time.*

<i>Até quando?</i>	till when?	<i>então,</i>	then.
<i>à manhã,</i>	to-morrow.	<i>entretanto,</i>	meanwhile.
<i>agora,</i>	now.	<i>hoje,</i>	to-day, this day.
<i>avante,</i>	forwards.	<i>hontem,</i>	yesterday.
<i>antes,</i>	before.	<i>logo,</i>	immediately,
<i>ainda,</i>	even, yet.		directly.
<i>cedo,</i>	soon, early,	<i>nunca, jamais,</i>	never.
	shortly.	<i>quando,</i>	when.
<i>depois,</i>	after.	<i>sempre,</i>	always.
<i>desde,</i>	since.		

*Adverbs of Place.*

<i>algures,</i>	somewhere.	<i>dahi,</i>	from thence.
<i>alhures,</i>	elsewhere.	<i>dentro,</i>	within.
<i>aqui,</i>	here.	<i>diante,</i>	before.
<i>aí, allí,</i>	there.	<i>d'aqui em diante,</i>	henceforth.
<i>à quem,</i>	on this side.	<i>fôra,</i>	out.
<i>alem,</i>	beyond,	<i>lá,</i>	there.
	besides.	<i>longe,</i>	far, afar.
<i>arriba,</i>	above,	<i>nenhures,</i>	nowhere.
	upwards.	<i>onde, d'onde,</i>	where,
<i>atrax,</i>	behind.		whence.
<i>cá</i>	here, hither.	<i>perto,</i>	near.
<i>cerca,</i>	about, near.		

*Adverbs of Quantity.*

<i>algum tanto,</i>	something.	<i>quanto,</i>	how much.
<i>apenas,</i>	scarcely.	<i>quantos, quantas,</i>	how many.
<i>assaz,</i>	enough.	<i>quasi,</i>	almost.
<i>mui, muito,</i>	very, much.	<i>um pouco,</i>	a little.
<i>mais,</i>	more.		

*Adverbs of Mode and Order.*

<i>alto,</i>	aloud, loudly.	<i>claro,</i>	clearly.
<i>assim,</i>	thus.	<i>como,</i>	how.
<i>de improviso,</i>	unawares.	<i>em vez,</i>	instead.
<i>eis, eis aqui,</i>	here, here is.	<i>em primeiro</i>	in the first
<i>de balde,</i>	in vain.	<i>lugar,</i>	place.
<i>de proposito,</i>	on purpose.		

*Adverbs of Affirmation.*

<i>certamente,</i>	certainly.
<i>em verdade, na verdade,</i>	in truth, truly.
<i>enteiramente,</i>	entirely.
<i>sem duvida,</i>	without doubt.
<i>sim, sim Senhor,</i>	yes, yes Sir.

*Adverbs of Negation.*

<i>não, não Senhor,</i>	no, no Sir.
<i>não é verdade,</i>	it is not true.
<i>não é mau,</i>	it is not bad.
<i>não muito bem,</i>	not very well.
<i>não é necessario,</i>	there is no occasion.

*Adverbs of Doubt.*

<i>acaso,</i>	perchance.	<i>não é assim?</i>	is it not so?
<i>caso que,</i>	should it by chance.	<i>pode ser,</i>	it may be.
<i>é verdade?</i>	is it true?	<i>quiza,</i>	perhaps.
<i>é assim?</i>	is it so?	<i>talvez,</i>	it is possible.

*Adverbs of Comparison.*

<i>mais,</i>	more.	<i>peor,</i>	worse.
<i>menos,</i>	less.	<i>tanto, como,</i>	so, so much, as.
<i>melhor,</i>	better.	<i>tão, como,</i>	as, as much, as.

In the same manner as adverbs are formed in English from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, they are formed in

Portuguese by the addition of *mente* to the feminine form of the adjective, thus: *certamente*, certainly; *unicamente*, solely; *ultimamente*, lastly, &c.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are a few of the principal :—

<i>ao menos,</i>	at least.	<i>porem,</i>	however, but.
<i>ainda que,</i>	although.	<i>não obstante,</i>	notwithstanding
<i>com tudo isso,</i>	nevertheless.	<i>ou,</i>	or.
<i>e,</i>	and.	<i>senão,</i>	but.
<i>mas,</i>	but.	<i>tambem,</i>	also, likewise.
<i>nem,</i>	neither, nor.		

## PREPOSITIONS.

<i>a,</i>	at, to.	<i>durante,</i>	during.
<i>antes de,</i>	before.	<i>de traz de, traz,</i>	behind.
<i>ao redor de,</i>	round.	<i>em, n',</i>	in.
<i>com,</i>	with.	<i>entre,</i>	between.
<i>contra,</i>	against.	<i>fora de, fora,</i>	out of, without.
<i>conforme a,</i>	according to.	<i>para,</i>	for, in order to,
<i>de,</i>	of, from.		to.
<i>de baixo de,</i>	under.	<i>por,</i>	by, through, for.
<i>de frente de,</i>	against, facing.	<i>perante,</i>	before.
<i>depois, depois</i>		<i>perto de,</i>	near.
<i>de,</i>	after.	<i>sobre,</i>	upon.
<i>dentro de,</i>	within, in.	<i>sob, sub,</i>	under.
<i>desde,</i>	from.		

The correct use of the prepositions is one of the great difficulties of every language, and numerous are the rules that successive grammarians have attempted to lay down for their proper employment. Practice, reading, and attention are the only sure guides, as it will be found that the rules themselves are often more difficult for the learner to understand and retain than the use of the prepositions themselves. I would therefore warmly recommend the student to observe the particular pre-

positions which are used after neuter verbs, and especially to note the occasions where *por* and *para* are employed, as the two latter little words are often puzzling to the foreigner. *Para* for the most part signifies *for*, and *por* signifies *by*; *para* is rarely used to express *by*; but *por* is not unfrequently employed to express *for*.

## INTERJECTIONS.

<i>ay!</i>	alas! ah!	<i>oxala!</i>	would to God!
<i>ay de mim!</i>	woe is me!	<i>oh que gosto!</i>	oh what fun!
<i>animó!</i>	courage!	<i>prouverá a Deos!</i>	please God!
<i>O, olá!</i>	hoy! help!	<i>vira!</i>	hurrah!

## CHAPTER XV.

ON THE USE OF THE WORD *V.MCE.*

THE *vmce.*, or V.M., is a contraction of *vossa mercê*, literally "your worship," most frequently pronounced *vossé*.

It is used in addressing an individual of either sex (like the *usted* in Spanish) with whom one is not sufficiently familiar to employ the *tu*, thou; and it corresponds to our English *you*. The verbs employed with it must be in the *third person singular*; and when addressing two or more persons, the *third person plural*; the word being then written *vmces*.

## EXAMPLES.

*Como passa vmce.?*

*A's ordens de vm.,*

*Vmce. tem pressa,*

*Assentem-se vmces.,*

{ How do you do?

{ How are you?

At your service.

You are in a hurry.

Sit down, gentlemen.

<i>Não tenha vm. medo,</i>	Do not be afraid.
<i>Sabe vmce. alguma cousa de novo?</i>	Have you any news?
<i>Que querem vmces.?</i>	What do you require, gentlemen?

The pronoun *yours* is rendered by *de vm.*, *de vmces.*

<i>esta penna é de vm.,</i>	this pen is yours.
<i>estas são ideas de vm.,</i>	these are ideas of yours.

In long phrases the *vmce.* may be at times omitted to prevent too frequent repetition—the verb, however, still remaining in the third person; but it should not be so omitted in short phrases, as the Portuguese, like the Spaniards, are very punctilious, and do not like to be shorn of any of the respect due to them.

#### GOVERNMENT OF ACTIVE VERBS.

When an active verb has a man or woman for its object, or any noun expressing his or her qualities, &c., it requires the preposition *a* to make the action complete, thus:

*Acharão a João na casa,*  
They found John in the house.  
*Conheço a seu pae,*  
I know his father.

The same rule applies to the Diety, as:

*Obedeço a Deos,*  
I obey God.

#### EXERCISE FOURTEENTH.

The life which, during that time, Daniel passed in the  
*por*  
village was sufficiently monotonous to satisfy the exi-  
*d' uma monotonia capaz até* *saciar*



gencies of the most indolent and slothful man. Let us  
*ocioso*

enter Daniel's room. Absolute idleness ordinarily im-  
*entrar* *ociosidade*

presses upon the actions of a man a certain puerile form,  
*a* *acto* *feiçãõ*

which he always endeavours to conceal from strangers'  
*ocultar a*

eyes. The gravest and most circumspect individuals have  
*sizudo*

moments in life, during which, when quite alone, they  
*a sós comsigo*

deliver themselves up to the diversions of childhood.  
*entregar-se* *distracção*

At that hour of the day Daniel felt himself dying with  
*hora* *sentir-se* *de*

ennui beneath the paternal roof. The heat would not let  
*(PL.)*

him go out. He wished to read, but books were  
*sair.* *querer*

wanting (him). His own had not yet arrived from the  
*faltar-se.* *chegar*

city. Seeing then a cat in complete repose on the top  
*pachorrento em alto*

of a distant bough, he took a mirror, and through its  
*tomar*

means caused to fall upon the head of the sleeping  
*fazer*

animal the dazzling rays of that August sun. The cat  
*offuscador*

thus awakened opened its eyes, but soon closed them, and  
*despertar* *fechar*

turned its head to escape that (but) little agreeable  
*desviar* *furtar-se*

impression. After various movements, feeling itself still  
*sentir-se*

persecuted by the same reflection, it rose, stretched  
*erguer-se, espriguiçar-se*

itself, sharpened its claws in the wood of the bough, and,  
*aguçar*

turning itself to the other side, settled itself down  
*voltar-se para ageitar-se*

with the manifest intention of completing the interrupted  
*concluir*

sleep. It being impossible by this evolution of the cat  
 \* *impossibilitado*

to continue to incommode it in the same way as  
*de a de forma*

hitherto, Daniel aimed at it with a green apple, and  
*fazer pontaria*

so truly that the projectile struck fairly the animal's  
*certeira foi bater em cheio em*

ribs, which with one leap disappeared.  
*em desaparecer.*

## COMMERCIAL LETTER.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, *London.*

LISBON, 1st Jan., 18—.

DEAR SIR,—We beg reference to the annexed circular  
*Amigo e Snr* *annexo*

of our Mr. Pedro Solar, announcing the establishment of  
*annunciar*

our firm in this city. We shall be very pleased to be  
*firma* *ter* *gosto*

favoured with your orders, in the execution of which we  
*de Vm.*

will neglect nothing that can contribute towards giving  
*descuidar poder para*

you entire satisfaction. At foot you will find our respec-  
*a Vm. Abaixo notar*

tive signatures, to which we request your attention,  
*pedir*

as likewise to that of Mr. Manuel Solar (son of our  
*assim como*

principal) who has authority to sign by procuration.  
*chefe ficar autorizado para*

With great esteem, we subscribe ourselves, Sir,  
*muito De Vm.*

Your obliged servants,  
*obrigado*

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