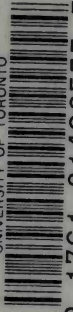


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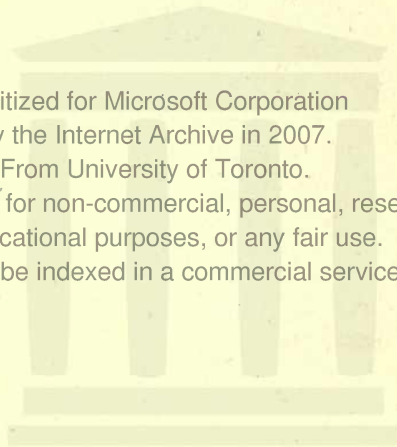
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A BRIEF GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE  
WITH  
EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES

BY  
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TO  
RICHARD CUTTS SHANNON



## PREFACE

THIS little book has been prepared for the use of English-speaking students who wish to get a practical knowledge of the Portuguese language. The plan of Professor Edgren's *Brief Spanish Grammar* has been followed, in many respects almost literally. Many Portuguese grammars have been consulted, but the ones most freely drawn from are the thirteenth edition of João Ribeiro's *Grammatica Portuguesa*, published at Rio de Janeiro in 1907, and the twenty-sixth edition of the *Nova Grammatica Portuguesa* by Bento José de Oliveira, published at Coimbra in 1904.

It is not claimed that there is much that is new or original in the work. The author has simply endeavored to follow the best Portuguese grammarians, and his own observations and experience with the language, in an effort to make it readily accessible to English-speaking students and in as compact a form as possible. It has been kept in mind that such a work, in order to be useful, must keep practical points in view even at the expense of the erudite and more scholarly features of the language. The book is purely elementary; those who require a thorough knowledge of the philologic and

philosophic features of the tongue should consult the more pretentious works.

Near the end of the volume a few short examples are quoted from several of the best Portuguese authors. These examples are taken partly from Brazilian and partly from Portuguese writers.

It may be well to say here that the idea one often hears expressed to the effect that the Portuguese of Brazil is not good Portuguese is altogether erroneous. It is true that one hears purely local terms and expressions in various parts of Brazil,<sup>1</sup> but so he does in Portugal and, for that matter, in all languages and in every other part of the world. The language used by the educated Brazilians is just as correct in the main as that used by the educated Portuguese. The difference between the Portuguese spoken in Brazil and that spoken in Portugal is similar to the difference between the English of North America and the English of England — one about which the foreigner need not seriously concern himself.

Portuguese is a remarkably phonetic language, and one accustomed to the difficulties of the English, or even of the French, must be impressed with the comparative simplicity of its spelling. Examples of the chief orthographic difficulties are given at paragraph 13, pages 21–22. Those who are interested

<sup>1</sup> As an example see "Collecção de vocabulos e frases usados na Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul" por Antonio Alvares Pereira Coruja. *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico do Brazil*, XV, 210–240. Rio de Janeiro, 1852.

in this subject should consult the scholarly work of A. R. Gonçalves Viana entitled *Ortografia Nacional*, published at Lisbon in 1904. Of late years there has been some agitation in favor of orthographic reform, and the Brazilian Academy promulgated in 1907 certain rules which, if followed, would still further tend to simplify spelling. These rules, however, do not appear to have been taken seriously as yet. The Brazilian scholar who has given most careful and most practical attention to this matter of Portuguese spelling is Professor M. Said Ali, of Rio de Janeiro. He has published a *Vocabulario orthographico* in which rules for greater simplicity are laid down, and the words about which there is any question are all given. The spelling given by Professor Said Ali has been followed in the present work. In cases where two spellings have been or are used, cross-references are made in the vocabulary.

The chief object of this book is to encourage and facilitate the study of the Portuguese language and literature by English-speaking people. It is not a little remarkable that the language has not been cultivated more by English and American scholars.<sup>1</sup> It is generally regarded as the most Latin of all the Latin tongues, and it certainly is a virile one, and

<sup>1</sup> Sir Richard Burton makes this comprehensive remark about the popular Anglo-Saxon idea of the Portuguese: "As a rule we dislike the language because it is nasal, and we have a deep-rooted and most ignorant idea that Portuguese, the most Latin of all the neo-Latin tongues, is a 'bastard dialect of Spanish.'" (Burton's *Highlands of Brazil*, I, 15.)

has a "classic solemnity that distinguishes it from all other living languages."<sup>1</sup> In addition, the literary, historical, and philological treasures of the Portuguese commend it to the thoughtful attention of scholars the world over, while the increasing commercial importance of Portuguese-speaking nations entitle it to respectful consideration and study for commercial, political, and diplomatic reasons.

For many corrections and valuable suggestions the author gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the able Brazilian historian, Capistrano de Abreu, and to the distinguished grammarian, Professor Said Ali, who have kindly read the manuscript. For any errors, oversights, or other shortcomings of the work, however, these gentlemen are in no way responsible.

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<sup>1</sup> Almeida Garrett. *Obras Completas*, XXI, 7.

# CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	v
THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE . . . . .	1
I. SOUNDS AND ACCENTS . . . . .	4
Alphabet . . . . .	4
Pronunciation . . . . .	5
Vowels . . . . .	5
Diphthongs . . . . .	6
Nasal sounds . . . . .	7
Consonants . . . . .	7
Dialectical . . . . .	11
Accent marks . . . . .	12
Tone accent . . . . .	13
Quantity . . . . .	19
Syllabication . . . . .	19
Capital letters . . . . .	20
Orthography . . . . .	21
II. ARTICLES . . . . .	23
Definite article . . . . .	23
Contractions . . . . .	23
Syntax . . . . .	24
Indefinite article . . . . .	25
Syntax . . . . .	26
III. NOUNS . . . . .	26
Inflection . . . . .	26
Plural formation . . . . .	27
Plurals only . . . . .	28
Compound words . . . . .	28
Varied meanings . . . . .	29
Gender . . . . .	30

	PAGE
Masculine . . . . .	30
Feminine . . . . .	31
Common terminations . . . . .	32
Nouns of opposite sexes . . . . .	34
Related . . . . .	35
Unrelated . . . . .	35
Identical . . . . .	35
Closely similar related nouns . . . . .	35
Similar unrelated nouns . . . . .	37
Qualifying suffixes . . . . .	38
Augmentatives . . . . .	41
Diminutives . . . . .	41
IV. ADJECTIVES . . . . .	43
Plural . . . . .	43
Feminine . . . . .	43
Comparison . . . . .	44
Irregular comparisons . . . . .	47
Augmentatives and diminutives . . . . .	47
Syntax of nouns and adjectives . . . . .	48
V. NUMERALS . . . . .	50
Cardinals . . . . .	50
Ordinals . . . . .	51
The fractions . . . . .	52
Multiplication . . . . .	53
Numeral substantives . . . . .	54
Idioms with the numerals . . . . .	54
VI. PRONOUNS . . . . .	56
Personals . . . . .	56
Use of the third person . . . . .	57
Reflexive . . . . .	58
Duplication . . . . .	58
Syntax of the personal pronoun . . . . .	59
Possessives . . . . .	61
Demonstratives . . . . .	63
Determinatives . . . . .	64
Interrogatives . . . . .	65
Relatives . . . . .	66
Indefinite . . . . .	67



CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE
VII. VERBS . . . . .	69
Conjugations . . . . .	69
Terminations of the regular verbs . . . . .	70
Model verbs . . . . .	72
Observations on the regular verbs . . . . .	75
Auxiliary verbs . . . . .	76
Conjugation of the auxiliary verbs . . . . .	79
Irregular verbs . . . . .	81
Reference list of irregular verbs . . . . .	82
Variable participles of regular verbs . . . . .	88
List of verbs having participles of two forms . . . . .	89
Defective verbs . . . . .	91
Subjects of verbs . . . . .	91
Impersonal verbs . . . . .	93
Prepositions required by verbs . . . . .	94
Objects of verbs . . . . .	96
Special uses of verbs . . . . .	97
Periphrastic verb phrases . . . . .	98
Reflexive verbs . . . . .	99
Imperative and subjunctive . . . . .	100
The subjunctive and the indicative . . . . .	101
Personal infinitive . . . . .	102
VIII. THE INDECLINABLES . . . . .	103
Adverbs . . . . .	103
Special cases . . . . .	105
Negation . . . . .	107
Double negative . . . . .	107
Interrogation . . . . .	108
Prepositions . . . . .	108
Conjunctions . . . . .	113
Interjections . . . . .	114
Abbreviations . . . . .	115
Similarity of words . . . . .	117
IX. EXERCISES . . . . .	119
Examples of style . . . . .	157
Os Santos Evangelhos . . . . .	157
Alexandre Herculano . . . . .	159
Almeida Garrett . . . . .	162

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Joaquim Nabuco . . . . .	163
Julia Lopes d'Almeida . . . . .	165
Gonçalves Dias . . . . .	169
Marquez de Maricá . . . . .	170
Luis de Camões . . . . .	173
VOCABULARIES . . . . .	177
Portuguese-English Vocabulary . . . . .	179
English-Portuguese Vocabulary . . . . .	210

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR



## THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

THE Portuguese language<sup>1</sup> was evolved principally from the popular Latin spoken in the Portuguese part of the Spanish peninsula after the Roman conquest in the second century before Christ. Only a few words of the former Celtic dialects spoken there were preserved in the later Portuguese. The subsequent Gothic invasion also introduced a few words of Germanic origin, while the religious life of the people led to the introduction of certain words of Greek origin.

In the eighth century the Moors invaded the Spanish peninsula, and for several hundred years occupied portions of that region. This long contact of the Moors with the inhabitants of Portugal naturally resulted in the introduction into the Portuguese language of a good many words of Semitic origin; most of these words have as a prefix the Arabian article *al*, such as *algodão*, *cotton*; *alfinete*, *pin*. It was during the long Gothic and Arabian occupancy that the Latin spoken in western Spain appears to have gradually taken on the form of a distinct language that was spoken the whole length of the region now known as Portugal.

<sup>1</sup> Condensed chiefly from the *Grammatica historica da lingua Portuguesa* por Antonio G. R. de Vasconcelloz. Lisboa, 1900.

The oldest-known documents in the Portuguese language date from the last quarter of the twelfth century — about the time the Portuguese monarchy was founded. It was only in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, however, that it became a literary language, and took on permanent form.

A few words were introduced from the French and others from the Provençal, while translations from the Latin introduced many words and idioms from that language, partly, it is supposed, through the pedantry of the translators. The Spanish language, on account of its literary vogue, and on account of the proximity of its people and the similarity of the two tongues, necessarily reacted upon the Portuguese. This vogue was so marked that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many Portuguese authors wrote in Spanish. The explorations of the Portuguese navigators into the newly discovered parts of the world led to the importation of some foreign words, and, at the same time, carried colonists and established the language in Asia, Africa, and South America.

In the sixteenth century the first Portuguese grammars were published by Fernão de Oliveira and João de Barros, and these works materially helped to fix the language.

It is said that of the living languages of Latin origin the Portuguese most closely resembles the Latin. This is due to the fact that Portugal, on account of its geographic position, has not been

affected by contact with the rest of the world so much as Italy, France, and Spain.

In recent years, however, the increased facilities for international communication, the demands of commerce and the requirements of various enterprises and technical industries, and the spread of interest in certain sports have caused the introduction of words from various foreign tongues. In many cases the foreign words themselves have been adopted but in others the words have been more or less modified.

## I. SOUNDS AND ACCENTS

## ALPHABET

1. The Portuguese alphabet is the same as the English except that it contains no *w*.

Following are the Portuguese names of the letters together with their approximate pronunciations.

LETTERS	PORTUGUESE NAMES	PRONUNCIATIONS WITH ENGLISH VALUES
a	<i>a</i>	ah
b	<i>be</i>	bay (short) <sup>1</sup>
c	<i>ce</i>	say (short) <sup>1</sup>
d	<i>de</i>	day (short) <sup>1</sup>
e	<i>é</i>	ay (as <i>ea</i> in health)
f	<i>effe</i> or <i>fê</i>	éffe or fay
g	<i>ge</i> or <i>ji</i>	hjay ( <i>hj</i> = French <i>j</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
h	<i>agá</i>	agáh
i	<i>i</i>	ee
j	<i>jóta</i>	hjóta ( <i>hj</i> = French <i>j</i> ) or zh
k	<i>ka</i>	kah
l	<i>elle</i> or <i>lê</i>	élle <sup>2</sup> or lay
m	<i>emme</i> or <i>mê</i>	émme <sup>2</sup> or may
n	<i>enne</i> or <i>nê</i>	énne <sup>2</sup> or nay
o	<i>ó</i>	o (as in nor)
p	<i>pe</i>	pay (short) <sup>1</sup>
q	<i>que</i>	kay (short) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In these words the *ay* is not drawn out; for example the *day* has the sound of *day* in Friday.

<sup>2</sup> These words take the tonic accent on the first syllable; the final *e* is short.



LETTERS	PORTUGUESE NAMES	PRONUNCIATIONS WITH ENGLISH VALUES
r	<i>erre</i> or <i>rê</i>	érre <sup>2</sup> or ray
s	<i>esse</i> or <i>si</i>	ésse <sup>2</sup> or see
t	<i>te</i>	tay (short) <sup>1</sup>
u	<i>u</i>	oo (as in poor)
v	<i>ve</i>	vay (short) <sup>1</sup>
x	<i>xiz</i> or <i>xê</i>	shiz or shay
y	<i>ypsilon</i>	ypsilon
z	<i>ze</i>	zay (short) <sup>1</sup>

NOTE. — The letter w is only used in the foreign words in which it occurs. It is called *dobleú*, very much as in English.

PRONUNCIATION

2. Vowels. — For the most part the vowels are pronounced separately, so that each one forms a syllable. The only exceptions to this rule are the nasal diphthongs.

The sounds of the vowels are characterized as *long*, *short*, *open*, *close*, and *nasal*.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS

PHONETIC VALUES	APPROXIMATING THE ENGLISH	EXAMPLES
a {	long	<i>sofá</i>
	short	<i>boca, festa</i>
	nasal	<i>manso</i>

The a-sounds differ in quantity rather than quality.

<sup>1</sup> In these words the ay is not drawn out; for example the day has the sound of *day* in Friday.

<sup>2</sup> These words take the tonic accent on the first syllable; the final e is short.

PHONETIC VALUES	APPROXIMATING THE ENGLISH	EXAMPLES	
e {	open	<i>ea</i> in health	café (so accented)
	close	<i>a</i> in table	sello (sometimes accented, as <i>mercê</i> )
	short (or mute) <sup>1</sup>	<i>e</i> in winter	caracter
	nasal	<i>ai</i> in paint	pente <sup>2</sup>
i {	long	<i>ee</i> in bee	frío
	short	<i>i</i> in it	quâsi
	nasal	<i>i</i> in pin	injusto
o {	open	<i>o</i> in not	pó (so accented)
	close	<i>o</i> in note	boa, avô (so accented)
	short (or mute) <sup>3</sup>	<i>o</i> in block	locação, cravo
	nasal	<i>o</i> in long	pômpa
u {	long	<i>ue</i> in blue	perú
	short	<i>oo</i> in boot (only shorter)	tribu
	nasal	<i>oo</i> in room	tumba

**u** is silent when preceded by **q** and followed by **e** or **i**: *aqui* (pr. *akee*). **y** is pronounced *ee* as if it were **i** long; it is nasal when followed by **m**, as *tympano*. **Y** is much used in Brazil in words of Tupy origin, as *Ivahy*, *Apody*.

**3. Diphthongs.** — It is customary to regard as pure diphthongs such vowel combinations as **ae** in *pae*, **ai** in *vai*, **au** in *pau*, **ei** in *lei*, **eo** in *deo*, **eu** in *breu*, **oe** in *heroe*, **iu** in *viu*, **oi** in *boi*, **ui** in *fui*. It

<sup>1</sup> Unaccented **e** at the beginning or end of a word and before **s** and **a** has the phonetic value of **i** short: *brève* = *brevi*; *estima* = *istíma*; *igual* = *igual*; *veádo* = *viádo*; *leão* = *lião*.

<sup>2</sup> The **e** is nasal when followed by **n**, as in *desenho*, *tenha*, *bens*; it also sounds as if written **ei** when followed by **j**, as *desejo*, *igreja*, *seja*, *veja*, etc., which are pronounced as if written *deseijo*, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Unaccented **o** at the end of a word is equivalent to **u** short: *povo* = *povu*.

is to be noted, however, that these combinations are pronounced, not as single sounds, but as if the letters were sounded separately yet with a slight abbreviation from the full values of the separate vowels.

The true diphthongs are known in Portuguese as the *nasal diphthongs*. These are *ãe* as in *mãe*, *ão* as in *mão*, *õe* as in *põe*, *ui* as in *muito*. (*Muito*, however, is a unique case.)

**4. Nasal Sounds.** — There are nasal sounds for most of the vowels. These are indicated either by the nasal diphthongs or by the single vowels followed by *m* or *n*, as *tão* or *tam*, *bem*, *sim*, *bom*, *um*. These words are pronounced as if they ended with an English *ng* in which the *g* is not heard. *Tão* is pronounced nearly as if written *towng* with the *ng* sound omitted or cut short. *Bem* is pronounced as if written *beng*, but without the *g* being sounded; *um* as if written *oong* but omitting the *g* sound.

All syllables ending in *em*, *en*, *im*, *in*, *õ*, *om*, *on*, *um*, and *un* have the nasal sound whether at the end of a word or followed by a consonant.

**5. Consonants.** — The consonants not mentioned here are pronounced as in English.

*b* is silent in *subdito*, *subject* (pronounced as if written *súdito*), and in *subjeitar*, an old form of *sujeitar*.

*ç* with the cedilla (*cedilha*) is soft as in French. The cedilla is used to soften the sound of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*: *calças* (pr. as if written *cálsas*).

*c* is silent when followed by *t* or *c*: *activo* (pr. as if written

ativo), **acção** (pr. as **ação**). Except **convicto**, **pacto**, **fricção**, **convicção**.

**ch** has the sound of *sh* in *she*: **chá** (pr. as if written **shah**); before consonants and in words of Greek origin it has the sound of *k*: **Christo** (pr. as **Krístico**).

**g** is hard before **a**, **o**, and **u** in all cases; before **e**, **i**, and **y** it has the sound of the French **j**: **gelo** (pr. as if written *hjelo*).

When **g** would ordinarily precede **e** or **i**, **u** is added before those vowels in order to give or preserve the hard sound: **entregar**, *to deliver*, has **entregue** for the past participle, thus preserving the hard **g** sound.

**g** when followed by **n** is silent: in the words **signal** (as if **sinal**) and **signalar** and words beginning with **assign**: as **assignar**, **assignatura**.

**h** has no sound of its own in Portuguese; it is not a letter, properly speaking, but an etymological mark or sign. It has a value, however, in connection with **c**, **l**, **n**, and **p**, which see.

**j** is pronounced as in French, like *g* in *midge*.

**lh** is pronounced like *lli* in *million*. In writing and printing these two letters belong to the syllable whose vowel follows and must be kept together. The syllables of **cordilheira** are **cor-di-lhei-ra**; of **filha** they are **fi-lha**.

**m** at the end of a word or syllable is nasal. **Bem** is pronounced as if spelled **beng**, but without the final **g**-sound; **bemdito** (pr. **bengdeeto**, but with the **g** silent).

In some words the **m** is apparently silent on account of the nasal sound: **damno** (pr. as if written **dánno**).

**n** never ends a word in Portuguese except **irman**, *sister*, **iman**, *magnet*, **hyphen**, **colon**, and certain antiquated

*\* either you or I am in the wrong, more likely you*

forms like **christan** for **christã**;<sup>1</sup> when it precedes final **s** it is nasal.

**nh** is sounded like *ni* in *union*, that is like the Spanish *ñ*, the Italian *gn*, or the French *gn*: **banho**, *bath*, **lenha**, *fire-wood*. In syllabication these two letters, when so pronounced, always belong with the vowel that follows them: **lenha** is divided **le-nha**.

There are a few words, however, which are compounded of the prefix **an** or **in**, in which the **nh** is not so pronounced or written: such as **anhydro**, **inhabil**, **inhalar**, **inhibir**, **inhumano**.

**p** is silent before **t**: **prompto** (pr. as if spelled **prónto**); **escrito** (pr. as if written **escríto**). Except that the **p** is pronounced in **captar**, **raptar**, **optar**, **repto**, and **mentecapto**. In **exempção** also the **p** is silent (pr. **izenssão**).

**ph** is pronounced like *f*: **photographia** (pr. as if spelled **fotografia**).

**q** is always followed by **u**, and always has the sound of *k*. **Qu** varies somewhat: before **a** and **o** the **u** is sounded, as **quando** (pr. **kwándo**); but before **e** and **i** the **u** is used with the **q** only for the purpose of producing or preserving the *k* sound and is therefore not heard: **quer** (pr. **ker**); **aqui** (pr. **akee**).

EXCEPTIONS: the **u** is sounded in **consequencia**, **frequente**, **equestre**, **antiquíssimo**. It is also allowable to sound the **u** in **questão**.

**r** has two sounds: when it begins a word, or is double, it is rolled as in French or Spanish: **río**, **érro**; in other

<sup>1</sup> It has lately been proposed in favor of orthographical reform that short final syllables now ending in **ã** shall be written **an**, as **iman**, **firman**, **orphan**, and the long ones shall end with the **ã**, as **irmã**, **manhã**, and **alle mã**.

positions it is pronounced by striking the tongue lightly against the roof of the mouth almost as if pronouncing the letter **d**: **arara** (pr. nearly as if spelled **adada** but with the **d** approaching the English *r*-sound). Except: that the single **r** is rolled after **l, m, n, s**: **honrar, tenro, genro, Henrique, melro, chilar.**

**s** has the soft or hissing **s**-sound, and that of soft **z**. It has the **z**-sound when it stands between vowels: **rosa, casa** (pr. as if spelled **róza, cáza**). Except in cases of compound words where it has the **s**-sound.

It has the soft **s**-sound in most other cases.

**th** has the sound of **t**: **theoria** is pronounced as if written **teoria**.

**w** is used only in foreign words and should be pronounced as in the language from which those words are taken.

**x** has several sounds as follows:

1. like the English *ks* in words ending in **ex, ix, and ux, fixar** and its compounds and derivatives, **flexão** and related words such as **flexibilidade** and **sexo, fluxo, maximo, and lexicologia** (**index** and **appendix** are pronounced **índes** and **appêndes** in addition).

NOTE. — There are, however, some local differences in the pronunciation of some of these words: **flexão** properly pronounced **fleksão**, in Bahia is pronounced **flechão**.

2. like **s** when followed by **c, t, or p**: **extenso, excepto** (pr. as if **esténso, escépto**).

3. like **z** when preceded by **e** and followed by a vowel or by **h** and a vowel: **exemplo** (pr. **ezémplo**); **exercito** (pr. **ezército**); **exhausto** (pr. **ezausto**).

4. It is like **ss** or **ç** in **trouxe, anxiedade, syntaxe, defluxo.**

5. At the beginning of words, and in places other than those mentioned above, it is pronounced like the English *sh*; most cases fall under this rule: **xarope** (pr. as if *sharópe*); **exministro** (pr. as if written *eijministro*); **baixo** (pr. *báisho*); **lixo** (pr. *leesho*).

## DIALECTICAL

6. In certain parts of Portugal one hears many pronunciations that are purely dialectical. In Minho for example the people generally say **binho** instead of **vinho**, *wine*, and **sordado** instead of **soldado**, *soldier*. In Traz-os-Montes they say **tchapeo** for **chapeo**, *hat*, **tchave** for **chave**, *key*, **djente** for **gente**, *folks*; the *caipiras* or backwoodsmen of the state of São Paulo in Brazil have a similar pronunciation which was probably introduced from Portugal.<sup>1</sup> See the example quoted in the exercise at page 166.

In Portugal as a rule the quantity of the short syllables is perceptibly shorter than in Brazil. **Sobrado**, **perigo**, and **peessoa** are so pronounced in full in the latter country, while in Portugal they are commonly pronounced **s'brado**, **p'rigo**, and **p'ssoa**. The *d* is pronounced in Brazil nearly as it is in the English language, but in Portugal it frequently has a strong resemblance to the English *th* in *these*, so that **desde** in Portugal sounds very like **thézthy**, and **dedo**, like **dáytho**, the *th* being soft like that in *though*.

<sup>1</sup> Julio Ribeiro, *Grammatica' Portuguesa*, 9-10.

7. **Slang.** — Like other languages Portuguese has its slang words or expressions; such words and expressions are called *calão*, *gíria*, or *geringónça*. Some of them are not Portuguese but simply fantastic expressions; for the most part, however, they are the ordinary words of the language used in some figurative or special sense. For example, *estar na bagagem* literally means *to be in the baggage*, but it is a slang expression used in regard to a person who is *behindhand*, or who is *a slow coach*. *Mandachuva*, *one who orders the rain*, is slang equivalent to the American expression *political boss*.<sup>1</sup>

#### ACCENT MARKS

8. The cedilla is used with *c* to show that that letter has the soft *c* sound.

The til (*~*) is used to show that the vowel over which it is placed is a nasal. It is only used over *a* and *o*.

The acute accent (*'*) and the circumflex (*^*) are used:

1. To show the position of the tonic accent, especially in homonyms where there is a chance of mistaking one word for another, as *esta*, *this*, and *está*, *it is*; *séria*, *serious*, and *sería*, *would be*.

2. To indicate contractions: *em relação á* (for *a a*) *idéa*, *with regard to the idea*.

<sup>1</sup> *A gíria Brasileira*, "Brazilian Slang," is the title of an interesting little book published at Bahia in 1899 by an able Brazilian scholar.



NOTE. — The omission of the accent sometimes entirely changes the meaning of a sentence; for example, *matar a sede* means *to quench one's thirst*, while *matar á sede* means *to kill with thirst*. In the second sentence the *á* is a contraction of the preposition *a*, *by* or *with*, and the article *a*, *the*.

3. To indicate what are called open (´) and close (^) sounds of the vowels *e* and *o*: *café*, *mercê*, *paletó*, *avô*.

## TONE ACCENT

(See Exercise III, page 121)

9. Tone accent is a matter of so much importance in Portuguese that it is often quite impossible to understand the spoken language when the accents are improperly placed. Take as an illustration the word *sabia*: the accent may make it *sábia*, *a learned woman*, *sabía*, *I knew* or *he knew*, or *sabiá*, *the Brazilian robin*.

This kind of a case is not exceptional. In speaking the language, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the accent be properly placed.

The tone accent always falls on one of the last three syllables. There is an apparent exception to this rule in the enclitic monosyllables which are joined to certain other words, as *digo-lhe*, *I tell you*; *gosta-lo*, *to like it*. In these instances the addition of this enclitic does not change the position of the accent even when it falls on the syllable preceding the antepenult. Example: *fála-se-lhes*.

a. There are no short and compact rules for guidance in the placing of the tone accent, and to almost every rule

formulated there are many exceptions. The greatest number of words have it on the penult; fewest have it on the antepenult. The following suggestions may be found useful. For the accents of verbs see the models at § 107, pages 72-75.

*b.* The following words take the accent on the *final syllable*:

1. Those ending in the nasal diphthongs:

ão,<sup>1</sup> except **bênção, frângão, órfão, and órgão;**

ãos;

ães;

ões.

2. Words ending in

**i**, except **álcali, espermacéti, quási;**

**l**, except words of Latin origin ending in **ilis**, as **dócil, fácil, hábil, útil**, and those ending in **vel**: **amável, agradável, crível, nível;**

**im;**

**r**, except **assúcar, cadáver, câncer, carácter, éther, jú-nior, mártir, néctar, súlphur**, and a few foreign words like **repórter** and **revólver;**

**u**, except **tríbu;**

**y**, except **júry, tílbury;**

**z.**

*c.* The following have the accent on the *penult*:

1. Erudite forms from the Greek ending in **ia**: as **demo-cracia, geologia, philosophia, autopsia,**<sup>2</sup> etc. Except the

<sup>1</sup> It was formerly the custom to write the final syllable of the third person plural of the first conjugation **ão**, thus **âmão, amávão, amarão, amarão**. In these cases the accent does not fall on the final **ão** except in the future **amarão**. It is now the custom to end these words in **am**, reserving the **ão**, for the future which is accented according to the rule. <sup>2</sup> In Rio de Janeiro they say **autópsia**.

following which take it on the antepenult: *comédia, polícia, encyclopédia, geodésia, estratégia, necromância, farmácia*.

2. Words ending as follows:<sup>1</sup>

LIST OF WORDS HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE PENULT

ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
-aco-a	velhaco	-ardo-a	mostarda
-aço-a	bagaço	-argo	amargo
-acho-a	despacho	-aro	amparo, <i>exc.</i> pássaro
-acto-a	contacto	-arro-a	cigarro
-ado-a	delgado	-asso-a	devasso
-ade	idade	-asto-a	nefasto
-ago-a	estrago	-aste	contraste
-age-em	estalagem	-ato-a	combata
-aldo	ribaldo	-ate	abacate
-alo-a	<i>exc.</i> escândalo, sândalo	-avo-a	escravo
-alho-a	soalho	-axo-a	( <i>see</i> <b>acho</b> )
-ama	panorama	-eço-a	aconteça
-ame	arame	-edo-a	brinquedo
-ampo-a	estampa	-ego-a	<i>exc.</i> tráfego
-ança	balança	-eiro	ferreiro
-anco-a	alavanca	-eito	respeito
-ando-a	contrabando	-eite	leite
-anho-a	campanha	-ejo-a	gracejo
-ano-a	porcelana	-elho	evangelho
-anto-a	adianta	-ello-a	cancello-a
-ante	abundante	-elo	cogumelo
-arco-a	comarca		

<sup>1</sup> This list might be extended, but the exceptions become too numerous for convenience.

ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
-emo	extremo	-ino-a	pepino
-eme	leme, <i>exc.</i> ín- greme	-into-a	precinto-a
-ença	nascença	-inte	ouvinte
-endo-a	legenda	-ique	alambique
-enho-a	engenho	-ira	caipira
-enso-a	imprensa	-isco-a	marisco
-ense	cearense	-ismo-a	fatalismo
-ento-a	alimenta	-iso	paraíso
-ente	presente	-isto-a	revista
-erso-a	conversa	-istro	registro
-erto-a	concerto	-ite	limite, <i>exc.</i> trámite
-essa	imprensa	-ivo-a	objectivo
-esto	modesto	-ixo-a	suffixo
-eto-a	completo	-izo-a	prejuízo
-ete	canivete		
-exa	perplexa	-oa	canoa, <i>exc.</i> nó- doa, névoa
-eza	baroneza	-oço-a	almoço
		-ode	pagode
-ice	velhice, <i>exc.</i> ápice, ver- tice, obice	-ogo-a	fogo
		-oito-a	biscoito
-icho	rabicho	-olho-a	escolho
-iço-a	roliço	-olo-a	viola, <i>exc.</i> frí- volo, malé- volo
-ife	recife		
-igo-a	<i>exc.</i> código, pródigo	-olto-a	revolta
-ilho-a	quartilho	-olvo	revolvo
-ilo-a	crocodilo	-oma	diploma
-imba	cacimba	-ombo-a	quilombo
-indo-a	tamarindo	-ona	azeitona
-ingo-a	domingo	-onça	geringonça

ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
-ondo-a	redondo maribondo	-uco-a	caduco maluco
-onga	oblonga	-udo-a	agudo
-onha	vergonha risonha	-ude	altitude saude
-ono	abandono	-ugem	ferrugem
-onto-a	affronta	-uega	Noruega
-onte	horizonte	-ulho-a	embrulho
-oque	reboque	-umo-a	resumo
-ora	espora, <i>exc.</i> víbora, âm- phora, cán- fora	-ume	betume
-orço-a	esforça	-uno-a	gatuno
-orma	reforma	-umno-a	alumno
-orme	conforme	-undo-a	fecunda
-orno-a	contorno	-unho-a	testemunho
-orro-a	cachorro	-uncto-a	defuncta
-orto-a	morto	-upo-a	chalupa
-orte	consorte	-uque	batuque
-oso	caprichoso	-uro-a	figura
-osso	colosso	-urro-a	empurra
-osto-a	desgosta	-uso-a	confusa abuso
-oto-a	gafanhoto terremoto	-usto-a	robusta arbusto
-ote	serrote	-uto-a	enxuto
		-ucto	fructo
		-upto	corrupto

d. The following take the accent on the *antepenult*:

1. Masculine nouns from the Greek such as *astrónomo*, *geólogo*, *philósopho*.

2. Absolute superlatives in *-imo*: *illustríssimo*, *óptimo*

3. Words ending as in the following:

## LIST OF WORDS HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE ANTEPENULT

ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
-acio	palacio	-icio-a	sacrificio
-aculo	espectaculo	-icie	superficie
-afico	biografico	-iculo-a	agricola
-aia	raia	-idio-a	suicidio
-alo ( <i>few</i> )	escandalo, <i>exc.</i> badálo	-ifero	montifero
-ancia	abundancia	-ifico	magnifico
-andega	alfandega	-igero	belligero
-ania	subterranea	-ilio	exilio
-anico	vulcanico	-inio-a	dominio
-antico	romantico	-irio-a	delirio
-astico-a	elastica	-itico-a	politica
-atico-a	aquatico	-itimo-a	legitimo
		-ivoro	carnivoro
-eio-a	passeio	-odico	methodico
-elico	evangelico	-ogico	logico
-encia	corpulencia	-ogio	relogio, <i>exc.</i> elogio
-enito	congenito	-ographo	geographo
-erico-a	generica	-olico-a	diabolico
-erio-a	materia, <i>exc.</i> bateria	-loio	espolio
-errimo	miserrimo	-ologo	geologo
-etico-a	magnetico	-onico-a	carbonico
-etrico-a	geometrico	-onio-a	demonio
		-onymo-a	anonymo
-fugo	centrifugo	-ore	arvore, mar- more
-geno-a	indigena	-orico-a	categorico

ENDING	EXAMPLE	ENDING	EXAMPLE
-orio-a	historia, <i>exc.</i>	-unio	importunio
	categoria	-uo	melifluo, <i>exc.</i>
-otico-a	narcotico		amúo
		-uria	penuria
-uncio-a	pronuncio	-usculo	maiusculo
-undio-a	gerundio		

e. There is a natural tendency in Portuguese to avoid placing the accent as far back as the antepenult; so much so that words thus accented are called *esdrúxulos*, a word of Italian origin (*sdrúcciolo*, *slippery*) which is used figuratively in Portuguese to mean *odd, strange, extravagant*. The *esdrúxulos* are few in number and are nearly all erudite forms.

### QUANTITY

10. The tonic or accented vowels are always long; the atonic or unaccented ones are generally short: *útil, agradável*.<sup>1</sup>

### SYLLABICATION

(See Exercise IV, page 123)

11. In syllabication,

- a. Diphthongs cannot be separated.
- b. Monosyllables cannot be divided.
- c. The consonant combinations *lh*, *nh*, *rh*, and *ph* cannot be separated from each other or from the following vowels with which they form syllables: *ma-nhã, ba-ta-lha, phi-lo-so-phi-a*.

<sup>1</sup> Professor Said Ali kindly adds the following important note regarding this rule: When the tonic vowel is followed by *c*, *f*, *p*, *rr*, *ss*, or *t*, it is short. Compare *bote, bode; mato, medo; faca, vaga*.

d. A consonant between vowels belongs with the second one: **na-ríz, bár-ba-ro.**

e. G and q followed by u remain with the vowel that follows: **guin-das-te, qual-quer.**

f. Double consonants are separated: **bel-lo, af-fli-cto.**

g. Mute letters, c in **ch**, t in **th**, g in **gn**, t in **ct**, t in **pt**, go with the following vowel: **ar-chi-tec-tu-ra, pan-the-is-mo, si-gnal, fru-cto, ca-pti-vo, ex-em-pto.**

h. In nasal syllables m and n generally belong with the preceding vowel: **bem-di-to, man-so, dan-sar.**

i. But when m is followed by n both of these letters belong with the following vowel: **so-mno, da-mno.**

j. Compound words are divided according to their elements: **sub-stan-ti-vo.**

#### CAPITAL LETTERS

**12.** The rules for capitals are the same in general as in English; except that adjectives derived from proper names and *eu, I*, are not written with capitals save for some other reason such as at the beginning of a sentence: **francez, French; inglez, English.** This rule is not invariable, however, and one sees the proper adjectives sometimes with the capital and sometimes without. The use of the capital in such cases is regarded by some authors as more strictly the Portuguese custom.

In addressing persons as **Senhor, Senhora, Vossa Senhoria, Vossa Santidade**, etc., it is the custom to begin these words with capitals. But capitals are not used when a person is referred to without the name, as **o sr. engenheiro tomou conta da estrada.**



ORTHOGRAPHY

13. Portuguese orthography is remarkably phonetic, and after a little practise one can usually spell correctly words heard for the first time. The etymology of the words, however, is not lost sight of, though some writers adhere more closely to the etymology while others tend toward phonetic simplification.

The only exceptions to the phonetic writing of vowel sounds are:

1. That unaccented **o** is generally pronounced like **u** short, as **bonito** (pr. as if **bonítu**).

2. Unaccented **e** is often pronounced like **i** short, as **doce** (pr. as if **dóci**).

a. The following will serve as examples of words spelled in different ways. For present purposes either spelling may be regarded as correct.

ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING	PHONETIC SPELLING	MEANING
aprender	aprender	to learn
aproximar	aproximar	to approach
charidade	caridade	charity
commigo	comigo	with me
dicto	dito	said
edade	idade	age
egreja	igreja	church
eschola	escola	school
escripto	escrito	written
logar	lugar	place

There are also many antiquated forms found in old books such as:

he	for é	is
hum, huma	for um, uma	a or one
sam	for são	are

b. It is to be expected that the spelling of the present day should differ considerably from that of the sixteenth century, but aside from these differences one finds certain variations (called syncretic forms) that often puzzle the beginner. These come chiefly from the equivalence of the diphthongs *ou* and *oi*. The following is a list of the most common syncretic forms. Either form is allowable.

#### LIST OF COMMON SYNCRETIC FORMS

açoute	açoite	whip-lash
cousa	coisa	thing
couro	coiro	leather
doudo	doido	crazy
dous	dois	two
lousa	loisa	paving slate
mouta	moita	coppice
noute	noite	night
ouro	oiro	gold
thesouro	thesoiro	treasure
vindouro	vindoiro	future

c. On the whole the tendency is toward the phonetic spelling, a tendency that has lately received much fresh impulse. These variations, however, are not to be regarded as license to spell words in any way.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The most comprehensive study of modern Portuguese orthography is *Ortografia nacional, simplificação e uniformização sistemática das ortografias portuguesas*. Por A. R. Gonçalves Viana. Lisboa, 1904.

## II. ARTICLES

## DEFINITE ARTICLE

(See Exercise V, page 125)

14. The definite article has gender and number to agree with its noun.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH
<i>Singular</i>	o	a	the
<i>Plural</i>	os	as	the

The Spanish form of the definite article is used in two instances: **El-Rei**, *the King*, and **Eldorado**.

15. **Contractions.** — The articles combine with certain prepositions as follows:

a. **a**, *to*, combines with the different forms of the article making **ao**, **á**, **aos** and **ás**, *to the*.

b. **de**, *of*, combines with them forming **do**, **da**, **dos**, and **das**, *of the*.

c. **em**, *in*, combines with them to form **no**, **na**, **nos**, and **nas**, *in the* (instead of **em o**, **em a**, etc.).

d. **per**, *by*, combines with them forming **pelo**, **pela**, **pelos**, and **pelas**, *by the*. **Polo** and **pola** are antiquated forms.

## USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE WITH PREPOSITIONS

		<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		
		MASC.	FEM.	MASC.	FEM.	
<b>a</b>	<i>to</i>	<b>ao</b>	<b>á</b>	<b>aos</b>	<b>ás</b>	<i>to the</i>
<b>de</b>	<i>of</i>	<b>do</b>	<b>da</b>	<b>dos</b>	<b>das</b>	<i>of the</i>
<b>em</b>	<i>in</i>	<b>no</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>nos</b>	<b>nas</b>	<i>in the</i>
<b>per</b>	<i>by</i>	<b>pelo</b>	<b>pela</b>	<b>pelos</b>	<b>pelas</b>	<i>by the</i>

**16. Syntax of the Definite Article.** — The definite article is used as a determinative: *o menino, the boy; o bom, the good.*

It is used before certain proper geographical names, especially those of rivers, mountains, seas, etc.: *a França, France; o Tejo, the Tagus; os Andes, the Andes; o Atlantico, the Atlantic.*

In Brazil this rule is not universally followed. The names of the states of Parahyba and Bahia are used with the feminine article, while the article is not generally used with the names of the states of Pernambuco, Alagôas, Sergipe, São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes, and Mato Grosso.

It is used familiarly before the names of persons: *onde está o João? where is John?; o Guimarães chegou, Guimarães has come.*

It is used before pronouns and possessive adjectives: *o meu chapeo, my hat; a tua vontade, thy will.* In this case the article may be omitted in familiar style. It is also omitted in speaking of one's kin, as *meu pai, my father*, not *o meu pai*, unless emphasis is required, when it is used.

It is inserted before nouns used in a general sense where *in general, all, every* may be understood: *o ouro é mais precioso que a prata, gold is more precious than silver.*

It is used to indicate time and season: *às duas horas, at two o'clock; no inverno, in winter.*

It is used before nouns of weight and measure: *dois milreis o kilo, o metro, two milreis a kilo, a meter.*

It is used before the names of languages: *estudando o portuguez, studying Portuguese; entendo o francez, I understand French.*

It is used after verbs denoting possession: *estou com as mãos sujas, my hands are soiled; tem os olhos pretos, he (or she) has black eyes.*

It is used after *todo* in both numbers: *todo o homem é mortal or todos os homens são mortaes, all men are mortal.*

It is used before certain titles: *O Senhor Costa, O Coronel Sampaio.*

It is omitted before the titles *Sua Majestade, His Majesty; Vossa Alteza, Your Highness; Vossa Senhoria.*

It is omitted before numerals used as titles: *Carlos quinto, Charles the fifth.*

It is omitted with appositional nouns: *é filho do Coronel, he is the son of the colonel.*

(For demonstrative pronouns having the same forms as the definite articles see § 65c. and § 87.)

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE

(See Exercise VI, page 126)

17. The indefinite article has gender and number to agree with its noun.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH
<i>Singular</i>	<b>um</b>	<b>uma</b>	a, an <sup>1</sup>
<i>Plural</i>	<b>uns</b>	<b>umas</b>	some

<sup>1</sup> The indefinite article *um, uma*, should not be confused with the cardinal number which has the same form in the singular (see page 50) but has no plural.

**18. Contractions.** — The indefinite article combines with *em in* forming *num*, *numa*, *nuns*, and *numas* (in place of *em um*, etc.).

It also combines with *de, of*, forming *dum*, though this is generally written *d'um*.

The old form of the indefinite article was *hum*, *huma*, etc. The indefinite article has a negative form *nenhum*, *none*, which still retains the *h* that one often sees in the old forms.

*a. Syntax of the Indefinite Article.* — The indefinite article always precedes its noun or its substantive adjective, as *uma pessoa*, *a person*; *um desconhecido*, *an unknown person*.

*b. The indefinite article is omitted:*

1. Before predicative nouns denoting what a person is: *seu amigo é general*, *his friend is a general*; *elle assentou praça*, *he enlisted*.

2. After verbs of possession or denoting condition: *estou com fome*, *I am hungry*; *tenho bom apetite*, *I have a good appetite*.

3. After various indefinites, *outro*, *tal*, *certo*, *tanto*, *semelhante*, etc.: *tal dia*, *tal noite*, *such a day*, *such a night*; *foi sem dizer palavra*, *he went without saying a word*.

4. After an exclamatory *que*: *que bella noite*, *what a fine night*.

### III. NOUNS

#### INFLECTION

**19.** Portuguese nouns have no case forms; they distinguish in form only between singular and plural.

## PLURAL FORMATION

(See Exercise VII, page 127)

**20.** The plural is formed by adding *s* to the singular: *amigo*, *friend*, pl. *amigos*; *casa*, *house*, pl. *casas*. To this rule there are the following exceptions:

1. Final *m* changes to *n* before the final *s*: *homem*, *man*, pl. *homens*.

2. Final *ix* and *ex* change to *ice* before the final *s*: *index*, pl. *indices*; *appendix*, pl. *appendices*.

3. Final *r* and *z* add *e* before the final *s*; *mar*, *sea*, pl. *mares*; *cruz*, *cross*, pl. *cruzes*.

4. Final *al*, *ol*, and *ul* are changed to *aes*, *oes*, and *ues*: *sal*, *salt*, pl. *saes*; *dedal*, *thimble*, pl. *dedaes*; *anzol*, *fish-hook*, pl. *anzoes*; *paul*, *swamp*, pl. *paues*.

Except that *consul*, *mal*, *cal*, *real* (*money*) have for plurals *consules*, *males*, *cales*, and *reis*.

5. Final *el* is changed to *eis*: *papel*, *paper*, pl. *papeis*; *anel*, *ring*, pl. *aneis*. *Mel*, *honey*, becomes either *meis* or *meles*.

6. Final *il*, when the word has the acute accent, is changed to *is*: *barril*, *barrel*, pl. *barris*; *funil*, *funnel*, pl. *funis*.

When, however, the word has the grave accent the final *il* is changed to *eis*: *docil*, *docile*, pl. *doceis*; *fossil*, *fossil*, pl. *fosseis*.

*a.* Nouns ending in *ão* form the plural in three ways:

1. Most nouns ending in *ão* change *ão* to *ões*: *acção*, *acções*.

2. A few add *s* to the singular: these are *mão*, *irmão*, *pagão*, *orfão*, *orgão*, *sotão*, *temporão*, *vão*.

3. A few others change *ão* to *ães*: *escrivão*, *notary*, pl.

escrivães. These are *allemão*, *cão*, *capellão*, *capitão*, *catalão*, *charlatão*, *deão*, *ermitão*, *escrivão*, *guardião*, *pão*, *sacristão*, *tabellião*.

b. Nouns ending in s have the same form in the plural: *o pires*, *os pires*, *the saucers*; *o caes*, *os caes*, *the quays*. Except *Deus*, *cos*, and *simples* (*drug*) become *deuses*, *coses*, *simplices*.

c. When the accent of a word ending in *ão* is grave, the plural is always in *ãos*: *órgão*, *organ*, pl. *órgãos*; and similarly *benção*, *blessing*; *accordão*, *sentence of a court*; *sotão*, *attic*.

**21. Plurals Only.** — Many nouns are used only in the plural. Such are

<i>algemas</i> , fetters	<i>exequias</i> , funeral rites
<i>alviças</i> , rewards	<i>expensas</i> , costs
<i>annaes</i> , annals	<i>ferias</i> , holidays
<i>arredores</i> , environs	<i>manes</i> , shades
<i>calças</i> , trousers	<i>matinas</i> , matins
<i>calendas</i> , calends	<i>nonas</i> , nones
<i>ceroulas</i> , drawers	<i>nupcias</i> , nuptials
<i>confins</i> , confines	<i>trevas</i> , darkness
<i>completas</i> , complin	<i>viveres</i> , provisions

**22. Compound Words.** — Compound words generally have the plural form for the final word when one of the components has an adverbial sense: *salvo-conducto*, pl. *salvo-conductos*; *linguas neo-latinas*, *neo-Latin languages*; *jornaes luso-brasileiros*, *Portuguese-Brazilian journals*; *guarda-sol*, *sunshade*, pl. *guarda-soes*; *contra-veneno*, *antidote*, pl. *contra-venenos*.



a. Compound words take the plural in both parts when they both represent functions belonging to the noun: **surdo-mudo**, *deaf-mute*, pl. **surdos-mudos**.

b. As in English some nouns are plural but are used only in a singular sense: **Montes Claros fica na planície**, *Montes Claros is on the plain*.

Compound words united by **de** usually take the plural in the first part only: **flor-de-lis**, pl. **flores-de-lis**.

c. Plural nouns that take the article, however, are used in the plural: **os Alpes ficam na Suíça**, *the Alps are in Switzerland*; **os Estados Unidos fizeram guerra**, *the United States made war*.

**23. Varied Meanings.**—Some names change their meaning with the change of number. These correspond to similar changes that take place in the English language as illustrated by the words *iron* and *irons*, *liberty* and *liberties*.

SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL	MEANING
bem	well, good	bens	property
côrte	court	côrtes	congress, tribunals
dote	dowry	dotes	accomplishments
ferro	iron	ferros	shackles
filho	son	filhos	children ( <i>or sons</i> )
honra	honor	honras	solemnities
letra	letter	letras	literature
liberdade	liberty	liberdades	impertinence
molhado	wet	molhados	groceries
pai	father	pais	parents
parte	part	partes	parties ( <i>judicial</i> )
secco	dry	seccos	dry-goods
zelo	zeal	zelos	jealousy

## GENDER OF NOUNS

(See Exercise VIII, page 128)

**24.** Gender is grammatical, and all nouns are either masculine or feminine.<sup>1</sup>

The gender of words is sometimes determined by meaning and at other times by termination.

There are no rules covering all cases, and there are many exceptions to those given below.

**25. Masculine.** — The following are *masculine*:

1. Nouns denoting males and their offices and occupations: **o homem**, *the man*; **o cavallo**, *the horse*; **juiz**, *judge*; **pai**, *father*.

NOTE. — In the names of animals having two genders the masculine form is generally used to designate the species: **o lobo**, *the wolf*.

2. Nouns not implying sex distinction and ending in **á** (a with acute accent) **sofá**, **tafetá**, **chá** (except a **pá**, *shovel* or *spade*).

**é** (except **chaminé**, **fé**, **galé**, **maré**, **ré**, **sé**).

**i** (except **lei**, *law*, **grei**, *flock*).

<sup>1</sup> *Neuter Gender.* — Strictly speaking there is no neuter gender in Portuguese, but certain words have been called neuter (and also common gender) by some grammarians. Such forms are the impersonal definite pronouns **isso**, **isto**, **aquillo**, and **tudo**. The cardinal numerals also have no gender except **um** *uma*, **dois** *duas*, and those compounded of **cento** as **duzentos**-as, **trezentos**-as.

o (short or mute). This does not refer to the ending *ão*.

ó (accented o) for the most part. The following, however, are feminine: *enxó*, *adz*; *mó*, *millstone*; *avó*, *grandmother*; *filhó*, *cake*; *ilhó*, *eyelet*.

l (except *cal*, *lime*, *cathedral*, *moral*, *pastoral*).

m (except *ordem*, *order*, and those ending in *gem*).

r (except *colher*, *spoon*; *cor*, *color*; *dor*, *pain*; *flor*, *flower*).

s (except those used only in the plural and ending in *as*: *andas*, *arrhas*, *cocegas*, and a few in *es*: *preces*, *ephemerides*).

3. Nouns ending in *ote* and *ume* are generally masculine. Examples: *dote*, *chicote*, *lume*, *costume*, *betume*.

4. Infinitive verbs are masculine when used as substantives: *o andar do cavallo*, *the gait of the horse*.

5. Masculine are the names of seas, rivers, lakes, and mountains, of the letters of the alphabet, of the numbers, the months, the points of the compass, and the notes in music.

## 26. Feminine. — The following are *feminine*:

a. Nouns denoting females and their names and occupations: *a vacca*, *the cow*, *mãi*, *mother*, *costureira*, *seamstress*, *rainha*, *queen*.

b. NOTE. — In cases of sex distinction there are generally two forms, as *moço*, *young man*, *moça*, *young woman*, *poeta*, *poet*, *poetisa*, *poetess*. There are, however, some words which have the same form for both genders, such as *martyr*, *jovem*, and *tigre*, which may be either masculine or feminine.

c. In some cases there is no masculine form of a noun: *rã*, *frog*, *abelha*, *bee*, *formiga*, *ant*, *aguia*, *eagle*, *onça*, *panther*, *cobra*, *snake*, *truta*, *trout*, *mosca*, *fly*. When it becomes necessary in such cases to indicate sex, it is done by use of the word *macho*, *male*, or *femea*, *female*; *o salmão macho*, *the male salmon*, or *a onça femea*, *the female panther*; *o corvo macho*, *the male crow*.

d. Nouns not implying sex distinction ending in:

a or ã. Except *dia*, *day*, *mappa*, *map*, and words from the Greek ending in *ma*: *aroma*, *clima*, *climate*, *diploma*, *dogma*, *emblema*, *idioma*, *poema*, *thema*, *problema*, *symptoma*, *epigrama*.

ade, as *caridade*, *charity*.

ude, as *virtude*. Except *alaude*, *ataude*, *açude*, *almude*, *grude*.

gem. Except *pagem*, *page*, and *selvagem*, *savage*, which may be of either gender.

ie, as *planície*.

27. Common Terminations. — The following terminations are common to both genders: Words ending in

az	{	Masc.	<i>alcatraz</i> , <i>ananaz</i> , <i>anthraz</i> , <i>cabaz</i> , <i>cartaz</i> , <i>gaz</i> , <i>lilaz</i> , <i>rapaz</i> .
		Fem.	<i>paz</i> , <i>tenaz</i> .

ez	{	Masc.	<i>arnez</i> , <i>convez</i> , <i>freguez</i> , <i>jaez</i> , <i>mez</i> , <i>pez</i> , <i>revez</i> , <i>xadrez</i> .
		Fem.	<i>altivez</i> , <i>honradez</i> , <i>fez</i> , <i>mudez</i> , <i>pequenhez</i> , <i>rapidez</i> , <i>redondez</i> , <i>rez</i> , <i>solidez</i> , <i>surdez</i> , <i>tez</i> , <i>timidez</i> , <i>torquez</i> , <i>vez</i> .

iz { Masc. almofariz, giz, matiz, nariz, paiz, pleuriz,  
tapiz, verniz.  
Fem. buiz, cerviz, cicatriz, codorniz, matriz,  
perdiz, raiz, sobrepelliz.

oz { Masc. albornoz, algoz, aljaroz, arroz, cadoz, coz,  
retroz.  
Fem. foz, noz, voz.

uz { Masc. alcaçuz, alcatruz, arcabuz, capuz, cuzcuz,  
lapuz, obuz.  
Fem. cruz, luz.

e { Masc. broche, café, carcere, codice, corte, dente,  
epitome, tapete, traquete, valle, vertice.  
Fem. arte, ave, chave, corte, crise, fé, fome, libré,  
lide, nave, neve, ponte, ralé, rede, saude,  
sé, sebe, sede, sege, torre, torrente.

ão { I. Augmentatives, even though derived  
from feminine original. Examples:  
caixão (caixa), portão (porta) mu-  
lherão (mulher).  
II. Those in ão and not derived from  
words of the third declension of the  
Latin: coração, grão, sabão, siphão,  
trovão.  
Words so ending derived from words of the  
third declension in the Latin: acção,  
constituição, dicção, execução, feição,  
instituição, legião, lentidão, mansidão,  
multidão, opinião, rebellião, região, re-  
solução, servidão, solidão, união. (But  
pão from *panis* and sermão from *sermo*  
are both masculine.)

**28. Nouns of Opposite Sex.** (See Exercise IX, page 129.) — Nouns denoting individuals of opposite sex may be either *related*, *unrelated*, or *identical*. They are

*a. Related* when the feminine form is derived from the masculine either

I. By adding **a** to the masculine form:

<b>auctor</b> , author	<b>auctora</b> , authoress
<b>cantor</b> , singer ( <i>male</i> )	<b>cantora</b> , singer ( <i>female</i> )
<b>inglez</b> , Englishman	<b>ingleza</b> , English woman
<b>senhor</b> , gentleman	<b>senhora</b> , lady

NOTE. — A few nouns in **r** have two feminine forms, as **lavrador**, **lavradora**, or **lavradeira**; **cantor**, **cantora**, or **cantatriz**. There is also a tendency to change final **or** to **eira**, as **trabalhador**, **trabalhadeira**.

II. By changing final **o** or **e** to **a**, as

<b>hospede</b> , guest ( <i>male</i> )	<b>hospeda</b> , guest ( <i>female</i> )
<b>mano</b> , brother	<b>mana</b> , sister
<b>mestre</b> , teacher ( <i>male</i> )	<b>mestra</b> , teacher ( <i>female</i> )
<b>moço</b> , young man	<b>moça</b> , young woman
<b>parente</b> , kinsman	<b>parenta</b> , kinswoman

III. By changing the terminal to **inha**, **essa**, **eza**, **neza**, **ola**:

<b>barão</b> , baron	<b>baroneza</b> , baroness
<b>conde</b> , count	<b>condessa</b> , countess
<b>gallo</b> , cock	<b>gallinha</b> , hen
<b>hespanhol</b> , Spaniard	<b>hespanhola</b> , Spanish woman
<b>principe</b> , prince	<b>princeza</b> , princess

b. *Related but irregular* forms of nouns of opposite sex are the following:

MASCULINE	FEMININE
avô, grandfather	avó, grandmother
dom, sir, lord	dona, lady
frade, friar ( <i>ant. freire</i> )	freira, nun
ladrão, thief	ladra, woman thief
perú, turkey-cock	perua, turkey-hen
rapaz, lad	rapariga, girl
rei, king	rainha, queen
réu, defendant	ré, female defendant

c. *Unrelated* when not derived from the same word:

boi, ox	vacca, cow
cavallo, horse	egua, mare
genro, son-in-law	nora, daughter-in-law
pai, father	mãi, mother

d. *Identical* when the same word may be of either gender:

camarada (*m. or f.*), companion.  
 jovem (*m. or f.*), a young man *or* young woman  
 guia, guide  
 sentinella, sentinel

29. *Closely Similar Related Nouns.* — The Portuguese contains many nouns that are related in form and meaning, yet distinct in sex and significance. Following are some of these words:

## MASCULINE

bago	jarro
barco	lanço
bodo	lenho
caneco	madeiro
cantharo	marujo
carreiro	modo
cerco	pago
cesto	poço
cevo	ponto
chuço	porto
cimo	ramo
cinto	ribeiro
corno	rio
encosto	sacco
fabrico <sup>1</sup>	saio
folho	sapato
fosso	tacho
friso	taleigo
fruto	trilho
gorro	troco
grito	vallo
horto	veio

The feminine forms  
differ only in ending  
in *a* instead of *o*.

In each case these nouns contain the same fundamental idea, but the sense of the feminine form is more general, while that of the masculine is more specific. For example *fruta* is used for fruit in general, while *fruto* refers to one kind of fruit; *madeiro*

<sup>1</sup> The accent in this case is also changed from *fabrício* to *fábrica*.



is one kind of *madeira* (*wood*), and *bago* is one kind of a *baga* (*berry*).<sup>1</sup>

**30. Similar Unrelated Nouns.**— There are other words that bear a similar resemblance to each other, but which have no genetic relations and have widely different meanings. Such are:

MASCULINE	MEANING	FEMININE	MEANING
<i>banho</i>	bath	<i>banha</i>	lard
<i>barro</i>	clay	<i>barra</i>	bar ( <i>of stream</i> )
<i>caso</i>	case	<i>casa</i>	house
<i>espinho</i>	thorn	<i>espinha</i>	spinal column ( <i>but espinhas de peixe, fish-bones</i> )
<i>escolho</i>	cliff	<i>escolha</i>	choice
<i>peito</i>	breast	<i>peita</i>	bribe
<i>prato</i>	plate	<i>prata</i>	silver
<i>queixo</i>	jaw	<i>queixa</i>	complaint
<i>solo</i>	soil	<i>sola</i>	sole leather

The same word sometimes occurs as a noun, adjective, or verb; in such cases the nature of the word is indicated by the context.

**31.** There are still other words that are spelled precisely alike, but differ from each other in gender and in meaning. Following are some of these words:

<sup>1</sup> Julio Ribeiro in his *Grammatica Portuguesa*, page 84, says that the feminine form of several of these words indicates always an increase of volume or size.

MASCULINE	MEANING	FEMININE	MEANING
o capital	principal ( <i>money</i> )	a capital	chief city
o chrisma	ointment	a chrisma	sacrament of confirmation
o cura	curate	a cura	cure
o guarda	warder	a guarda	care
o lingua	interpreter	a lingua	tongue
o lente	lecturer	a lente	lens
o sota	groom	a sota	queen ( <i>at cards</i> )

### QUALIFYING SUFFIXES

(See Exercise X, page 130)

32. Suffixes are extensively and effectively used to modify and extend the meaning of nouns and adjectives, and even of verbs. In these cases the meaning of the parent word is carried over in some modified form to the new word. It should be noted, however, that these suffixes do not have, as a rule, such exact meanings as do the prefixes. Most of the suffixes are directly from the Latin, while *ista*, *isme*, *ite*, and *izar* are from the Greek. Only the more important of them can be mentioned here.

#### EXAMPLES

TERMI- NATION	ORIGINAL WORD	MEANING	WITH SUFFIX	MEANING
-ada	limão	lemon	limonada	lemonade
	marmelo	quince	marmelada <sup>1</sup>	marmalade
	mulher	woman	mulherada	a lot of women
	baixo	low	baixada	low ground
	facã	knife	facada	a knife cut

<sup>1</sup> This word has been adopted into the English language with a meaning very different from its original one which was a preparation from the quince.

TERMI-NATION	ORIGINAL WORD	MEANING	WITH SUFFIX	MEANING
-agem	homem	man	homenagem	homage
	vassalo	vassal	vassalagem	vassalage
-al	café	coffee	cafezal	field of coffee
	(The z in <i>cafezal</i> is for the sake of euphony.)			
	banana	banana	bananal	field of bananas
	milho	corn	milharal	field of corn
-ado	consul	consul	consulado	consulate
-cida	rei	king	regicida	king-killer
	formiga	ant	formicida	ant-killer
-aria	cavallo	horse	cavallaria	cavalry
	porco	hog	porcaria	filth
-ario <sup>1</sup>	botica	apothecary's shop	boticario	apothecary
-eiro-a <sup>2</sup>	mina	mine	mineiro	miner
	chá	tea	chaleira	teakettle (or kettle)
(The l in <i>chaleira</i> is for euphony.)				
-ense	Brasil	Brazil	brasiliense	Brazilian
-ez	França	France	francez	French
-eza	rico	rich	riqueza	riches
	pobre	poor	pobreza	poverty
-ude	quieto ( <i>adj.</i> )	quiet	quietude ( <i>n.</i> )	quietude

<sup>1</sup> -ario is the erudite form of *eiro*; many of the words so ending correspond to the English termination *ary*, as *secretario*, *sancuario*, *vocabulario*.

<sup>2</sup> This ending is especially useful and is easily managed. It corresponds in part to the English ending *er* as illustrated in the words *bank*, *banker*, but it has a wider application in Portuguese, as for example: *pedra*, *stone*, *pedreira*, *stone quarry*, *pedreiro*, *quarryman*, and sometimes *stone mason*; *sapato*, *shoe*, *sapateiro*, *shoemaker*. The common names of many trees are similarly derived from the names of their fruits: *pecego*, *peach*, *pecegueiro*, *peach-tree*; *coco*, *the coco-nut*, *coqueiro*, *the coco-palm*.

TERMI- NATION	ORIGINAL WORD	MEANING	WITH SUFFIX	MEANING
-udo	This suffix expresses abundance or intensity, as			
	<b>cabeça</b>	head	<b>cabeçudo</b>	big-headed, pig-headed
	<b>beijo</b>	lip	<b>beijudo</b>	thick-lipped
-or	<b>orar</b>	to orate	<b>orador</b>	orator
	<b>falar</b>	to talk	<b>falador</b>	talker
	<b>trabalhar</b>	to work	<b>trabalhador</b>	laborer

**33.** Many other suffixes are so nearly like forms in English that they will be recognized, such as those ending in *ficar* corresponding to the English *fy*: *clarificar*, *to clarify*, *purificar*, *to purify*, *classificar*, *to classify*; others ending in *mente* corresponding to the English ending *ly*, as *grandemente*, *grandly*, *claramente*, *clearly*, *escuramente*, *darkly*; and in *ista* corresponding to the English *ist*, as *capitalista*, *a capitalist*, *dentista*, *socialista*, etc. Many words ending in *orio* correspond approximately to English words ending in *ory*: *consistorio*, *repertorio*. Many endings in *ico* correspond to the English ending *ic*, as *artístico*, *simbólico*; many in *avel*, *evel*, and *ivel* correspond to the English endings *able* and *ible*, as *notavel*, *veneravel*, *indelevel*, *risivel*, *terrivel*. The termination *ivo* often corresponds to the English *ive*, as *instrutivo*, *executivo*.

**34.** The infinitives of verbs are often used as plural nouns: *dizer*, *to say*, *os dizeres*, *the sayings*; *poder*, *to be able*, *os poderes*, *the powers*.

## AUGMENTATIVES

**35.** Augmentatives are formed by the addition of the suffixes *ão*, *arão*, *aça*, *anha*, *az*, *azio*, and *ona* as here illustrated.

ORIGINAL	MEANING	AUGMENTATIVE	MEANING
<i>casa</i>	house	<i>casarão</i>	big house
<i>monte</i>	hill, heap	<i>montanha</i>	mountain
<i>mulher</i>	woman	<i>mulheraça</i>	big woman
<i>porta</i>	door	<i>portão</i>	gate
<i>rapaz</i>	boy	<i>rapagão</i>	big fellow
<i>rato</i>	rat	<i>ratão</i>	big rat
<i>nariz</i>	nose	<i>narigão</i>	big nose

*a.* An additional augmentative effect is produced by giving a masculine ending to a feminine noun: *mulherão*, *an enormous woman* or *an amazon*.

*b.* The augmentatives sometimes convey an idea of ridicule or irony. For example, *ratão* is used as a slang expression for *a queer fellow*.

## DIMINUTIVES

(See Exercise XI, page 131)

**36.** Diminutives are formed by the use of the following suffixes:

SUFFIX	ORIGINAL	MEANING	DIMINUTIVE	MEANING
<i>-inho-a</i>	<i>livro</i>	book	<i>livrinho</i>	little book
<i>-zinho-a</i>	<i>mão</i>	hand	<i>mãozinha</i>	little hand
<i>-eto-a</i>	<i>folha</i>	leaf	<i>folheto</i>	pamphlet
<i>-ito-a</i>	<i>mosca</i>	fly	<i>mosquito</i>	gnat
<i>-ote</i>	<i>camara</i>	room	<i>camarote</i>	cabin ( <i>on ship</i> )
<i>-ola</i>	<i>fazenda</i>	estate	<i>fazendola</i>	a small farm

SUFFIX	ORIGINAL	MEANING	DIMINUTIVE	MEANING
-ulo-a	corpo	body	corpúsculo	molecule
-ino-a	pequeno	small	pequenino	very small (boy)
-ete	pobre	poor	pobrete	rather poor
-ilho	cinto	belt	cintilho	hat-band
-im	camara	room	camarim	dressing room ( <i>of theater</i> )
-ella	costa	side	costella	rib
-ejo	lugar	place	lugarejo	small town
-isco	chuva	rain	chuvisco	drizzling rain

37. A still further arbitrary diminutive effect is produced by a repetition or drawing out of the syllables of the usual diminutives, as *pequeninho* or *pequeninozinho*, *very, very small*.

38. Another class of diminutives includes certain proper names. These, however, do not always imply smallness, but they are used as terms of endearment or compassion and as nicknames. The names for José are: *Zé, Zezé, Zéca, Zezinho, Josezinho, Zequinho, Juca, Juquinha, Joca, Cazuzo, Zuza, Zuca, Zuzu*; for Francisco are used: *Chico, Chiquinho, Chichi, Francisquinho, and Francisquito*; for Anna are used: *Anninha, Anninhas, Annazinha, Naninha, Nicota, Annicota, Annica, Annoca, Nanoca, Anniquita, Naná, Ná, and Nazinha*; for João they are *Janjão, Joãozinho, Joca, Joanninho, Noca*; for Maria they are *Mariquinha, Maroca, Mariasinha, Marica, Mariquita*.

## IV. ADJECTIVES

(See Exercise XII, page 132)

**39.** The adjectives have gender, number, and degree of comparison.

*a.* They agree in gender and number with their nouns; **mulher sensata**, *a sensible woman*, **homens velhos**, *old men*.

*b.* When **mesmo** and **proprio** are used in connection with a pronoun they must agree with the noun so represented. **Eu mesmo** or **eu mesma** according as the speaker is masculine or feminine.

*c.* When there is more than one noun, the adjective usually agrees with the last one: **desejos e virtudes puras**, *pure aims and (pure) virtues*.

*d.* When the nouns have different numbers the adjective is generally plural: **os soldados e o seu chefe cheios de coragem**, *the soldiers and their leader, full of courage*.

*e.* There may be a plural noun with singular adjectives expressing parts as, as **grammaticas portugueza, franceza e ingleza**.

## PLURAL

**40.** Adjectives form their plurals like nouns: **bonito**, *handsome* (f. **bonita**), pl. **bonitos** (f. **bonitas**); **facil**, *easy*, pl. **faceis**. (For the various plural endings see § 20.)

## FEMININE

**41.** Adjectives have the feminine in **a**, or remain unchanged according to the following rules:

a. Adjectives with the masculine ending in **o** change that vowel to **a**: **bello**, *fine*, f. **bella**.

b. Adjectives ending in **ão** either drop the **o**: as **são**, f. **sã**, or change the **ão** to **ona** as **chorão**, **chorona**; **sabi-chão**, **sabichona**; **valentão**, **valentona**.

c. Adjectives ending in **r** (except **particular**, **singular**, and comparatives which are unchanged) add **a**: **encantador**, *charming*, f. **encantadora**.

d. Proper adjectives ending in **z** and **l** add **a**: **francez**, f. **franceza**, *French*; **hespanhol**, f. **hespanhola**, *Spanish*.

e. Those ending in **eu** change to **ea**: **hebreu**, f. **hebreia**, *Hebrew* (but **judeu** becomes **judia** and **sandeu** becomes **sandia**). Those ending in **u** add **a**: **cru**, f. **crua**; **nu**, f. **nua**.

f. Other adjectives have the same form in both genders: **facil**, m. f., *easy*; **feliz**, m. f., *happy*; **azul**, m. f., *blue*; **melhor**, m. f., *better*; **cortez**, m. f., *courteous*; **prudente**, m. f., *prudent*; **ruim**, m. f., *bad*.

g. The following, however, are *irregular*:

MASCULINE	FEMININE	MEANING
<b>bom</b>	<b>boa</b>	good
<b>mau</b>	<b>má</b>	bad

### COMPARISON

(See Exercise XIII, page 133)

42. The regular comparative adjectives are formed by placing **mais**, *more*, or **menos**, *less*, before the positive: **escuro**, *dark*, **mais escuro**, *darker*, or **menos escuro**, *less dark*.

43. The relative superlative is formed by placing the definite article before the comparative form: **o mais escuro**, *the darkest*.



44. The absolute superlative is derived directly from the Latin and has the termination **imo**. The precise formation varies according to the termination of the positive from which it is derived:

I. When the positive ends in **al, il, r, or u**, add **issimo**: **natural, naturalissimo**; **habil, habilissimo**; **singular, singularissimo**; **cru, cruissimo**.

II. When the positive ends in **vel**, that ending becomes **bilissimo**: **notavel, notabilissimo**.

III. When the positive ends in **om or um**, the **m** is changed to **n** before the final **issimo**: **bom, bonissimo**; **commum, communissimo**.

IV. When the positive ends in **ão**, that termination becomes **anissimo**: **são, sanissimo**; but **christão, christianissimo**.

V. When the positive ends in **az, iz, oz**, the final **z** is changed to **c** before the **issimo**: **audaz, audacissimo**; **feliz, felicissimo**; **veloz, velocissimo**.

VI. When the positive ends in **e or o** these terminations change to **issimo**: **excelente, excellentissimo**; **alto, altissimo**.

a. Positives ending in **co** and **go** change those letters to **qu** and **gu** before **issimo** in order to retain the hard sounds: **rico, riquissimo**; **vago, vaguissimo**.

b. The following are exceptional absolute superlative forms derived from Latin roots:

acre	acerrimo	christão	christianissimo
amigo	amicissimo	cruel	crudelissimo
aspero	asperrimo	difficil	difficillimo
celebre	celeberrimo	doce	dulcissimo

facil	facillimo	pobre	pauperrimo ( <i>coll.</i> )
fiel	fidelissimo		pobrissimo)
frio	frigidissimo	sabio	sapientissimo
livre.	liberrimo	sagrado	sacratissimo
misero	miserrimo	salubre	saluberrimo
nobre	nobilissimo		

## TABLE OF COMPARISON

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	ABSOLUTE SUPERLATIVE	RELATIVE SUPERLATIVE
alto, high	mais alto, <sup>1</sup> higher	altissimo, highest	o mais alto, the highest
grande, great	mais grande, <sup>2</sup>	grandissimo	o mais grande
secco, dry	mais secco	sequissimo	o mais secco

c. In colloquial Portuguese certain superlative forms are used to strengthen an expression or statement, as *mesmissima cousa*, *precisely the same thing*. (See § 93.) One even hears such expressions as *coisissima nenhuma*, *not the slightest thing*, though, strictly speaking, a noun does not admit of such comparison. *Portuguesissimo* is sometimes used to mean *very thoroughly Portuguese*.<sup>3</sup>

d. The absolute superlative may also be expressed by the use of various adverbs, *mui* or *muito*, *very*, *bastante*, *quite*, or *summamente*, *exceedingly*.

e. The relative superlative takes *de*, *of*: *o mais valente de todos*, *the bravest of all*.

f. Comparatives of superiority or inferiority take *que*, *de que* and *do que*, *than*: *mais bello do que a rosa*, *more beautiful than the rose*. Certain other comparatives take

<sup>1</sup> Alto has also an irregular comparative superior.

<sup>2</sup> Grande has an irregular comparative maior.

<sup>3</sup> A. R. Gonçalves Viana, *Ortografia Nacional*, page 167.

de: ha mais de vinte annos, menos de uma legua, *more than twenty years ago, less than a league.*

g. The forms *maior*, *greater*, *menor*, *smaller*, *peior*, *worse*, *melhor*, *better*, are followed by *que*: *maior que a serra*, *bigger than the mountain*; but the forms *superior*, *inferior*, *interior*, and *exterior* take *a*, *to*, instead of *que*: *elle é inferior a seu irmão*, *he is inferior to his brother.*

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS

45. Several irregular adjectives derive their comparative and their absolute superlative forms directly from the Latin, but the relative superlative is formed in the usual way by placing *o*, *the*, before the comparative.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	ABSOLUTE SUPERLATIVE	RELATIVE SUPERLATIVE
bom, good	melhor <sup>1</sup>	optimo	o melhor
mau, bad	peior <sup>1</sup>	pessimo	o peior
grande, great	maior <sup>2</sup>	maximo	o maior
alto, high	superior	supremo	o superior
baixo, low	inferior	infimo	o inferior
muito, much	mais		o mais
pequeno, small	menor <sup>2</sup>	minimo	o menor
pouco, little	menos		o menos

### AUGMENTATIVE AND DIMINUTIVE ADJECTIVES

46. Augmentative and diminutive adjectives are formed like augmentative and diminutive nouns:

<sup>1</sup> The comparatives *mais bom* and *mais mau* are sometimes used, but they are falling into disuse.

<sup>2</sup> The expressions *o mais pequeno*, *the smallest*, and *o mais alto*, *the highest*, are also used; *mais grande* and *mais pequeno* are comparatives often used colloquially instead of *maior* and *menor*, but they are not good Portuguese.

**novo**, *new*, **novinho**, *quite new*. (For rules, see § 35, 36.) The adjectives, like the nouns, are often used as terms of endearment. **Boninho** from **bonito**, *pretty*, is often used to mean *quite pretty*, *very pretty*, or *pretty little dear*.

#### SYNTAX OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

47. In general the noun precedes the adjective: **homem trabalhador**, *a working man*.

48. This order may be inverted: **mau signal** or **signal mau**, *a bad sign*. This inversion, however, is not arbitrary, but is determined by emphasis, the rule for which cannot be fully stated but must be acquired by observation and practise.

49. In general the adjective precedes when it denotes a quality which necessarily belongs to the noun, and when the adjective and noun might almost be regarded as a compound word.

50. The adjective follows when it denotes a quality to which especial attention is directed; but when the attention is to be directed to the noun, and the adjective is of minor importance, the adjective precedes the noun.

51. The following cases illustrate the difference in meaning due to the position of the adjective:

**boa noite**, good night  
**certo dia**, a certain day  
**certo relógio**, a certain clock

**noite boa**, a fine night  
**dia certo**, a fixed day  
**relógio certo**, a clock that keeps  
 good time

pobre homem, poor man!	homem pobre, a man who is poor
bom anno, a prosperous year	anno bom, New Year
santa casa, a hospital	casa santa, a sacred house
nosso padre, our priest	padre nosso, the Lord's prayer
simples homem, a mere man	homem simples, a plain man
grande homem, an eminent man	homem grande, a large man

a. In the cases cited the expressions are readily translatable, but in many instances the distinctions do not admit of such brief definitions. In the following cases the English translation given is inadequate and explanations are required that cannot be given briefly:

altos ceos and ceos altos, high heavens;  
 santos padres and padres santos, holy fathers;  
 primeira causa and causa primeira, first cause;  
 longos dias and dias longos, long days.

52. In certain cases inversions are not allowed. In the following instances, for example, the words must be in the order given as if they were compounds:

Deus padre, God the father;  
 estrela fixa, a fixed star;  
 mão direita, the right hand;  
 deputado federal, federal deputy (*congressman*);  
 Illustrissimo Senhor, Most illustrious Mr. —  
 codigo civil, the civil code.

53. The words pouco, *little*, and muito, *many*, *much*, when used as adjectives usually precede their nouns: poucas cousas, *a few things*; ha poucos dias, *a few days ago*; muito barulho, *much noise*.

54. The adjectives *hungry*, *thirsty*, *sleepy*, and *cold*, are expressed by the use of *estar com* and the nouns meaning *hunger*, etc.: *estou com fome*, *sede*, *somno*, *frio*, *I am hungry, thirsty, sleepy, cold.*

## V. NUMERALS

(See Exercise XIV, page 134)

### 55.

#### THE CARDINALS

1 um, <i>f.</i> uma	30 trinta
2 dois, <i>f.</i> duas	40 quarenta
3 tres	50 cinquenta
4 quatro	60 sessenta
5 cinco	70 setenta
6 seis	80 oitenta
7 sete	90 noventa
8 oito	100 cem
9 nove	101 cento e um ( <i>or</i> uma)
10 dez	102 cento e dois ( <i>or</i> duas)
11 onze	200 duzentos, <i>f.</i> -as
12 doze	300 trezentos, <i>f.</i> -as
13 treze	400 quatrocentos, <i>f.</i> -as
14 quatorze	500 quinhentos, <i>f.</i> -as
15 quinze	600 seiscentos, <i>f.</i> -as
16 dezeseis	700 setecentos, <i>f.</i> -as
17 dezeseite	800 oitocentos, <i>f.</i> -as
18 dezoito	900 novecentos, <i>f.</i> -as
19 dezenove	1000 mil <sup>1</sup>
20 vinte	1001 mil e um ( <i>or</i> uma)
21 vinte e um ( <i>or</i> uma)	2000 dois ( <i>or</i> duas) mil
22 vinte e dois ( <i>or</i> duas)	1,000,000 um milhão

<sup>1</sup> The word *conto* which formerly meant a *million* in counting is only used with *reis*: *um conto de reis*, a *thousand milreis*.

56. The cardinal numbers have the same form for both genders except in the cases of **um, uma, one; dois, duas, two**, and those ending in **centos or centas**.

57. The cardinal numbers are often used in place of the ordinals, especially to denote the days of the month except **primeiro, the first**, as: **hoje é sete, today is the seventh; pagina vinte, page twenty; seculo dezoito for decimo oitavo seculo, the eighteenth century**.

58. Except when used in place of the ordinals the cardinals always precede the noun: **ha vinte dias, twenty days ago**.

#### THE ORDINALS

59. The ordinal numbers are variously derived:

1. By the use of the suffix **eiro**: **primeiro, first, terceiro, third**.

2. From the Latin forms: **segundo, second, sexto, sixth**.

3. By the use of the suffix **esimo**:<sup>1</sup> **vigesimo, twentieth; centesimo, hundredth**.

a. The ordinals have gender and number like other adjectives.

b. The ordinals are used either as nouns or as adjectives: **um sexto, a sixth**, or **uma sexta parte, a sixth part**. **Um segundo**, however, is not used for *a half*, nor **um terceiro**, for *a third*, when fractions are meant. (See "Fractions," § 61.)

<sup>1</sup> The s in **simo** from **vigesimo** onward is pronounced like s, not like z.

1 primeiro, first	16 decimo sexto
2 segundo, second	17 decimo setimo
3 terceiro, third, etc.	18 decimo oitavo
4 quarto	19 decimo nono
5 quinto	20 vigesimo
6 sexto	21 vigesimo primeiro
7 septimo <i>or</i> setimo	22 vigesimo segundo
8 oitavo	30 trigesimo
9 nono	40 quadragesimo
10 decimo	50 quinquagesimo
11 undecimo (decimo primeiro)	60 sexagesimo
12 duodecimo (decimo segundo)	70 septuagesimo
13 decimo terceiro	80 octogesimo
14 decimo quarto	90 nonagesimo
15 decimo quinto	100 centesimo

**60. Inflection.** — Of the cardinals *um*, *dois*, and multiples of *cento* (*duzentos*, *f. duzentas*) are treated as adjectives.

The ordinals are all treated as adjectives, except as indicated at § 59*b*.

**61.**

## THE FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{2}$	} metade: metade do dinheiro, half of the money meio <i>or</i> meia: meia hora, half an hour
$\frac{1}{3}$	
$\frac{2}{3}$	dois terços <i>or</i> duas terças partes
$\frac{1}{4}$	um quarto <i>or</i> uma quarta parte
$\frac{3}{4}$	tres quartos
$\frac{1}{5}$	um quinto
$\frac{1}{6}$	um sexto



- $\frac{1}{7}$  um setimo  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  um oitavo  
 $\frac{1}{9}$  um nono  
 $\frac{1}{10}$  um decimo

a. In the reading of fractions above tenths the suffix **avo** (derived from the term **oitavo**) is used to express the divisor.

- $\frac{1}{11}$  um onze avo *or* a undecima parte  
 $\frac{9}{11}$  nove onze avos  
 $\frac{1}{12}$  um doze avo  
 $\frac{1}{20}$  um vinte avo  
 $\frac{13}{20}$  treze vinte avos  
 $\frac{41}{100}$  quarenta e um cincoenta e quatro avos  
 $\frac{1}{100}$  um centesimo  
 $\frac{1}{1000}$  um millesimo

## 62. MULTIPLICATION

The word **vez**, *time*, is used with the cardinal numerals to express multiplication: **uma vez** or **simples**, *once*; **duas vezes**, *twice*; **tres vezes**, *three times*, etc. Example: **tres vezes tres são nove**, *three times three are nine*.

a. These expressions are also used: **dois tantos**, *twice as many*; **tres tantos**, *three times as many*; **outros tantos**, *as many more*.

b. *Proportionals*:

duplice, dobrado, dobro, duplo,	} double
--	----------

triple,	}	triple
triplice,		
triplicado,		
triplo,		
tres dobrado,		
tres dobro,		

quadruplo, quadruple  
 decuplo, tenfold  
 centuplo, a hundred fold.  
 uma duzia, a dozen  
 vintena, a score  
 centenares, hundreds  
 milhares, thousands  
 multiplo, many times

### 63. NUMERAL SUBSTANTIVES

*Cento, a hundred, mil, a thousand, milheiro, thousand,* the fractions and the proportional numbers are treated as substantives.

### 64. IDIOMS

The following are illustrations of idioms in common use in connection with the numerals.

**Que horas são,** what time is it?

**São tres e um quarto,** it is quarter past three.

**É uma hora,** it is one o'clock.

**Faltam vinte para tres** (*colloq.*), it lacks twenty minutes of three.

**A quantos estamos hoje do mez?** what day of the month is it?

Hoje é dia quinze *or* hoje é quinze, this is the fifteenth.

Quantas leguas são d'aqui á cidade? how many leagues is it from here to the city?

São duas, it is two.

Que idade tem o senhor? how old are you? (*literally*, what age has the gentleman?)

Tenho vinte e tantos annos, I am twenty odd years old.

Oito dias, a week (*literally*, eight days).

Quinze dias, a fortnight (*literally*, fifteen days).

Ha vinte annos, twenty years ago, *also* these twenty years.

Ha cousa de vinte annos, some (about) twenty years ago.

Ha duas horas, two hours ago, *and* these two hours.

D'aqui a quinze dias, a fortnight hence.

The days of the week are numbered from Monday to Friday as follows:

Domingo	Sunday
Segunda-feira	Monday
Terça-feira	Tuesday
Quarta-feira	Wednesday
Quinta-feira	Thursday
Sexta-feira	Friday
Sabbado	Saturday

## VI. PRONOUNS

## PERSONALS

(See Exercise XV, page 135)

65. There are the usual three personal pronouns, but in Portuguese the third person is generally used in place of the second in direct address, with the exceptions noted below. Strictly speaking there is no declension in Portuguese; the personal pronouns, however, retain, in all persons, so many traces of their Latin declensions that they have the appearance of being declined, and are so given by some grammarians. The objective forms vary according as they are used with or without prepositions.

		SUBJECT FORMS		OBJECTIVE FORMS			
				WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS		WITH PREPOSITIONS	
1st per.	{	eu	I	me	mim,	me	
		nós	we	nos	migo nós, nosco	us	
2d per.	{	tu	thou	te	ti, tigo	thee	
		vós	you, ye	vos	vós, vosco	ye	
3d per.	{	elle, ella	he, she, it	o, a, lo, la, <sup>1</sup> lhe	elle, ella	him, her, it	
		elles, ellas	they	os, as, los, las, <sup>1</sup> lhes	elles, ellas	them	
		( <i>reflexive</i> )		se	si, sigo	them- selves	

<sup>1</sup> These are from the Latin pronoun *illo* and are not to be confused with the definite article which has the same forms. There is a tendency to avoid the use of *o*, so that one often hears such expres-

a. *Lhe, lhes, to him, to her, to it, to them* are always indirect or dative forms.

b. *O, a, lo, la, os, as, los, and las* are always direct objective or accusative forms.

c. Those used with prepositions admit of any preposition, except that when the preposition is *com, with*, the forms *migo, tigo, nosco, vosco, and sigo* only are used, as *commigo, with me, comtigo, with thee*, etc.

d. *Elle, ella, etc.*, with the preposition *de, of*, are contracted to *delle, della, etc.*; with *em, in*, they are contracted to *nelle, nella, etc.*

**66. Use of the Third Person.** — In address, the third person is commonly used except to close friends, relatives, children, and domestics when *tu* may be employed. Persons may be addressed, according to circumstances, as *Vossa Excellencia, Your Excellency, Vossa Senhoria, Your lordship, Vossa mercê, Your mercy, your grace, Você*, a common abbreviation of *Vossa mercê*, but one to be used only in cases of extreme familiarity, or as *Senhor, Mr., and Senhora, madam, or Mrs.*

a. Until one becomes familiar with the use of these terms the safest rule is to use *Senhor* and *Senhora*.

b. In writing, these words are abbreviated as indicated at § 147.

c. Ordinarily *eu, I*, is not used as in English, but is sometimes placed before or even after the verb for the

sions as *vá chamar elle* instead of *vá' chamal-o* or *visiter-lhe* instead of *visital-o*. A Brazilian scholar observes: "*assim o pobre o vai perdendo terreno.*"

sake of emphasis or clearness. The same is true of *tu*, *thou*, *elle*, *he*, *ella*, *she*, *nos*, *we*. *Para ti sonhava eu sonhos de gloria*, for *thee I dreamed dreams of glory*.

*d. Vos*, *you*, is only used in very formal discourses, and as a vocative in prayers, etc. It is not used colloquially as in English. (See § 66.) *Tu*, *thou*, is also used as a vocative.

### REFLEXIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

**67. Reflexive.** — The reflexive forms of the personal pronouns are:

<i>me</i> , a <i>mim</i>	<i>me</i> , to <i>me</i>
<i>te</i> , a <i>ti</i>	<i>thee</i> , to <i>thee</i>
<i>se</i> , a <i>si</i>	<i>himself</i> , to <i>himself</i>
<i>nos</i> , a <i>nós</i>	<i>us</i> , to <i>us</i>
<i>vos</i> , a <i>vós</i>	<i>you</i> , to <i>you</i>
<i>se</i> , a <i>si</i>	<i>themselves</i> , to <i>themselves</i>

#### THIRD PERSON

##### *Singular and Plural*

Direct object	<i>se</i>	<i>himself</i> , <i>herself</i> , <i>itself</i> , <i>themselves</i> .
Indirect object	<i>si</i> , <i>se</i>	to <i>himself</i> , <i>herself</i> , <i>itself</i> , or <i>themselves</i>
	<i>comsigo</i>	with <i>himself</i> , <i>herself</i> , <i>itself</i> , <i>themselves</i>

**68. Duplication.** — Duplication is common in classic Portuguese. By its use attention is redirected to an idea. *Que me importa a mim a gloria?* *In what does glory concern me?* or *what is glory to me?* *Aconteceu-me a mim*, *it happened to ME*.

Such expressions do not admit of literal translations into English.

**69. Syntax of the Personal Pronouns.**<sup>1</sup>—The personal pronouns are used both as direct and indirect objects:

Direct: *elle me reprehendeu*, he reprehended me.

Indirect: *elle me deu o livro*, he gave me the book.

**70.** The same thing occurs with the other pronouns, except that in the third person the indirect object is expressed by *lhe*, while the direct is *o*, *a*, *os*, and *as*.

Direct: *reprehendeu-o*, he reprehended him.

Indirect: *deu-lhe o livro*, he gave him (or her) the book.

**71.** The direct object is used after transitive verbs, the indirect after intransitives: *vi-o*, *I saw him*, *obedeci-lhe*, *I obeyed him (or her)*.

**72.** The pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *lhe*, *nos*, *vos*, and *o* are called *proclitic*, *mesoclitic*, or *enclitic* according

<sup>1</sup> Some grammarians make a sort of bugbear of the position of the pronouns. This is due in part, at least, to the somewhat different usages in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal, for example, they would say: *espero que me faça o favor*, *I hope you can do me the favor*, and *não se lembrou do recado*, *he did not remember the message*; while in Brazil they might use these identical expressions or they might say *espero que faça me o favor* and *não lembrou-se do recado*. However, aside from the simple rules here given, the position of the pronoun is a matter of phonetics rather than of rules of grammar.

as they precede, are inserted within, or follow the verb.

a. They precede the verb (are proclitic):

1. In negative sentences: **não me fale; não o creio.**
2. In phrases depending upon **que, o qual, quem, cujo: quem o chamou; a mulher que se ama.**
3. In certain popular expressions: **Deus me livre; o diabo te leve.**
4. When used with the conjunctions **que, porque, and pois que**, the rule has many exceptions.

b. They are inserted in the verb between the stem and termination (are mesoclitic) in the future indicative and conditional: **dir-lhe-ei**, *I will tell him*, instead of **direi-lhe**; **dir-se-ia**, instead of **diria-se**, *it would be said*.

c. They always follow the verb (are enclitic) at the beginning of a phrase: **resta-me agradecer-lhe; diga-me; faça-me o favor.**

d. In the mesoclitics and enclitics the pronoun is separated from the verb by a hyphen or hyphens.

e. The enclitics do not affect the position of the accents of the verbs.

**73.** When two pronouns come before a verb, the subject precedes: **mandou que tu lhe entregasses o livro**, *he directed that you should give him the book*.

**74.** **Se** and **si** refer to the subject: **Pedro falou de si**, *Pedro spoke of himself*. **Você quer tudo para si**, *you want everything for yourself*. **Leve a espingarda consigo**, *take the gun with you*. (For the use of the reflexive pronoun with verbs see § 126.)



75. Comparison. — After terms of comparison the nominative pronoun is used: *mais serio que eu, more serious than I.*

POSSESSIVES

(See Exercise XVI, page 136)

76. The possessive pronouns are inflected like adjectives and agree in gender and number with the object possessed. They all take a in the feminine and s in the plural.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH
meu	minha	meus	minhas	my, mine
teu	tua	teus	tuas	thy, thine
seu	sua	seus	suas	{ his, her, hers its, their theirs
nosso	nossa	nossos	nossas	our, ours
vosso	vossa	vossos	vossas	your, yours

77. Inasmuch as the third person is used in direct address, *seu, sua, seus, and suas* are generally used in place of *vosso, etc.*, for *your* and *yours*: *a casa é sua, the house is yours.*

78. Possession is also expressed by the use of a preposition as *a casa é d'elle, the house is his*; *a casa é d'elles, the house is theirs.*

79. The place of the possessive is before the noun as in English: *meu cavallo, my horse.*

80. In certain cases the possessive placed after the noun is equivalent to the personal pronoun with *de*: *noticias tuas* (*de ti*), *news of (about) you*. Important distinctions of this kind are illustrated by the example: *saudades tuas* means *saudades for you*, while *tuas saudades* means the *saudades you have for some one else*.

81. Possessives are not used with parts of the body as in English: *cortou-me o braço*, *he cut my arm*, is used instead of *cortou meu braço*. In some cases the possessives are omitted as in English, as: *venho de casa* is used instead of *venho de minha casa*, *I come from home*; *vou para casa*, *I am going home*.

82. At the same time the bold use of the possessive is occasionally emphatic: *estou na minha casa*, *I am in my own house*; *deixa-me com a minha dor*, *leave me with my grief*.

83. The possessive *seu, sua, seus, suas*, *his, her or your*, is used also idiomatically and colloquially to express uncertain value or quantity: *tem seus vinte annos*, *he (or she) is about twenty years old*.

The possessives may be replaced by various forms of the personal pronouns, and sometimes such expressions are considered more elegant.

(For the use of the article before possessives see § 16.)

## DEMONSTRATIVES

(See Exercise XVII, page 137)

84. The demonstrative pronouns may be used either with or without their nouns. When used with them they precede the nouns, agreeing with them in gender and number.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		ENGLISH
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	
este	esta	estes	estas	} { this } these
esse	essa	esses	essas	
aquelle	aquella	aquelles	aquellas	that, those

85. Isso, isto, and aquilo are neutral forms of the demonstratives used to refer to a preceding idea, expression, or subject, and may be regarded as equivalents of *essa cousa* or *essas cousas*, *esta cousa*, *aquella cousa*. They have neither feminine nor plural forms, nor are they used to refer to persons or animals.

86. The difference between *este* and *esse* in their various forms is that the first is used to refer to that which is near the speaker, while the second refers to that which is near the person addressed.

87. The forms *o*, *a*, *os*, *as*, are identical with the definite articles in forms, sounds, and origins. They are used as the equivalents of *aquelle*, *aquella*, *aquelles*, *aquellas* when followed by a determining expression: *a provincia de Minho é a que tem mais vegetação entre as de Portugal*. Literally, *the pro-*

*vinça of Minho is that which has most vegetation among those of Portugal.*

88. When these forms are preceded by the preposition *a* they combine with it forming *ao*, *aos*, *á*, and *ás* as do the definite articles. Preceded by *em* they similarly form *no*, *na*, *nos*, *nas*, and preceded by *per* they form *pelo*, *pela*, *pelos*, and *pelas*.

#### DETERMINATIVES

89. The determinatives have gender and number except *tal* which has no gender distinction:

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	ENGLISH
<i>outro</i>	<i>outra</i>	<i>outros</i>	<i>outras</i>	other
<i>mesmo</i>	<i>mesma</i>	<i>mesmos</i>	<i>mesmas</i>	same, self
<i>tanto</i>	<i>tanta</i>	<i>tantos</i>	<i>tantas</i>	so many, as many
<i>tal</i>	<i>tal</i>	<i>taes</i>	<i>taes</i>	such

*Outrem* is an invariable form meaning *outra pessoa* or *outras pessoas*.

90. The demonstrative pronouns *este*, *esse*, *aquelle*, etc., with *outro* form *est'outro*, *ess'outro*, *aquell'outro* with the corresponding feminine and plural forms.

91. *Um e outro* (literally *one and other*), means *both*.

92. *Mesmo* means *same* and *self* as here illustrated: *a mesma cousa*, *the same thing*; *o mesmo homem*, *the same man*. It is used in connection with the personal pronouns to mean *self*: *eu mesmo*, *I my-*

*self, ella mesma, she herself; elles mesmos, they themselves, etc.*

It is also used in such expressions as *é mesmo, that is true, it is just so.*

**93.** *Mesmissimo* is an augmentative form of *mesmo* meaning *precisely* or *exactly the same*; *é a mesmissima cousa, it is precisely the same thing.*

*Um tal* means *such a one*. *Que tal? how is this? what do you think of this?* *Tal qual* means *just so*. *É tal qual, it is just so, it is just as you say; não ha tal, it is not true, it is no such thing; não ha tal lugar, there is no such place.*

**94.** *Fulano de tal* is a name used for any fictitious person; it is often equivalent to the English *John Doe* or to *Mr. What's-his-name*. *Fuão, Beltrano, and Sicrano* are similarly used.

## INTERROGATIVES

(See Exercise XVIII, page 138)

**95.** The interrogatives are:

que? o que? what?	que homens? what men?
quem? who?	quem é? who is it?
qual? which?	qual d'elles? which of them?

It is not considered elegant nowadays to begin an interrogation with *o que*. *Que tem? what have you?* (Not *o que tem?*)

## RELATIVES

(See Exercise XIX, page 139)

96. Of the relative pronouns **quem** refers to persons only; the other forms refer to either persons or things. They are

**que**, who, what, that (*no gender*)  
**quem**, who, whom  
**qual**, *pl.* **quaes**, which  
**cujo**, *f.* **cuja**, *pl.* **cujos**, **cujas**, whose

97. **O que**, **o qual**, **a qual**, **os quaes**, and **as quaes**, literally, *the which*, mean *what* or *that*. These latter forms are used when the antecedent needs to be made clear or prominent. **A gloria de Deus a qual não se pôde escurecer**, *the glory of God which cannot*, etc. **O livro que está lendo**, *the book you are reading*; but **o livro da bibliotheca o qual está lendo**, *the book of the library (the) which you are reading*.

98. Where **quem** would follow **sem**, **o qual** is used instead for the sake of euphony: **sem o qual não deve**, *without which you should not*.

99. **Cujo** is equivalent to **do qual**, and is followed immediately by the object possessed: **O soldado cujo cavallo foi morto**, *the soldier whose horse was killed*.

*a.* **Cujo** without antecedent and the object possessed is a classic but archaic form of expression: **cujo é esta casa?** *whose house is this?* Instead one would now say: **de quem é esta casa?** *Literally, of whom is this house?*

## INDEFINITE

(See Exercise XX, page 140)

**100.** The indefinite pronouns may be classified as nouns or adjectives.

a. The *nouns* are:

**al** (*invariable*), something else, the rest. (*But little used.*)

**alguem** (*invariable*), some one

**algo**, something, anything

**nada** (*invariable*), nothing

**nenhum** (*f. nenhuma, pl. nenhuns*), neither

**ninguem** (*invariable*), no one

**qualquer**, *pl. quaes-quer*, either, whichever

**quemquer**, anybody

**tudo** (*invariable*), all

**uns**, *f. umas*, some

b. **Algo** when used as a pronoun refers to things and means *alguma cousa*. It is sometimes used as an adverb meaning *algum tanto*: *elle está algo doente, he is somewhat ill.*

c. **Tudo** is a neutral form of *todo*. When followed by *que* it requires the definite article: *tudo o que elle disse*.

d. **Nenhum** may be used with an affirmative sense, and is equivalent to *qualquer* in the expression *mais que nenhum*, *more than any one*.

e. A negative is strengthened by doubling the negation: *não sei nada, I know nothing; não diz nada, he says nothing.*

f. The *adjectives* are:

**algum** (*f. alguma, pl. alguns, algumas*), some, no

**cada** (*um, uma*); **cada qual** (*sing. only*), each, every

**certo** (f. *certa*, pl. *certos*, -as), certain

**muito** (f. -a, pl. *muitos*, -as), many

**outro** (f. *outra*, pl. *outros*, -as), other

**pouco** (f. -a, pl. *poucos*, -as), few, little

**\*quanto** (f. -a, pl. *quantos*, -as), how much, how many,  
as much as

**\*tanto** (f. -a, pl. *tantos*, -as), so much

**todo** (f. -a, pl. *todos*, -as), all, every

g. **\*Quanto** is used in correlation with **tanto** to mean *as much as*. **Faço tanto quanto qualquer outro**, *I do as much as any one else*. **Quanto pagou?** *how much did you pay?* **Quantas vezes foi lá?** *how often did you go there?* **Quanto antes**, *as soon as possible*.

h. **Todo** with the article means *the whole*; without the article it means *every*; **toda cidade**, *every city*; **toda a cidade**, *all of the city*. It is sometimes used as an adverb but retains its gender for the sake of euphony: **ella está toda molhada**.

i. **Em quanto** means *while*. **Espera em quanto eu tiro uma vista**, *wait while I take a view*.

j. **Cada qual** and **cada um** have approximately the same meaning. **Cada qual** stands next to the verb, however, **cada um** does not: **cada um dos soldados andava** or **cada qual andava**, *each (of the soldiers) walked*.

**101.** When a proposition has a negative sense either **algum** may be placed after, or **nenhum** before the noun:

or { **homem algum poderá saber** } no man shall know  
{ **nenhum homem poderá saber** }

The first sentence is more emphatic than the second.



**102.** Certain idiomatic expressions have meanings analogous to those of the indefinite pronouns:

seja quem for	}	be who it may
seja qual for		
fosse quem fosse	}	whoever it might be
quem quer que fosse		
quem quer que seja		
o que quer que é	}	whoever it may be

a. *De* and *de que* are often used in the sense of *something*; *tenho de que comer e de beber*, *I have something to eat and to drink*.

b. The expression *não ha de que* used in reply to *obrigado*, *muito obrigado*, etc., is equivalent to the English *not at all* or the French *pas de quoi*.

## VII. VERBS

**103.** The Portuguese verbs are either *transitive* or *intransitive*, *reflexive*, or *impersonal*. They have *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, *number*, and *person*.

### CONJUGATIONS

**104.** The verbs have three conjugations which are distinguished by the endings of the infinitives.

	EXAMPLE		
	ENDING	INFINITIVE	MEANING
First conjugation:	-ar	andar	to walk
Second conjugation:	-er	receber	to receive
Third conjugation:	-ir	punir	to punish

**105. Regular and Irregular Verbs.** — Those verbs which are conjugated like one of the three types are called *regular*; those which are not so conjugated, or lack some of the parts, are called *irregular* verbs.

#### GENERAL TERMINATIONS OF THE REGULAR VERBS

(See Exercise XXI, page 141)

**106.** The following are the terminations of all the forms of the regular verbs. These are to be added to the roots of the verbs, except in the cases of the *future* and *conditional* of the indicative where the infinitive is used as the root.

		INDICATIVE MOOD		
TENSES		1ST CONJUG.	2D CONJUG.	3D CONJUG.
<i>Present</i>	}	o	o	o
		as	es	es
		a	e	e
		amos	emos	imos
		aes	eis	is
		am <sup>1</sup>	em	em
<i>Imperfect</i>	}	ava	ia	ia
		avas	ias	ias
		ava	ia	ia
		avamos	iamos	iamos
		aveis	ieis	ieis
		avam <sup>1</sup>	iam	iam
<i>Preterit</i>	}	ei	i	i
		aste	este	iste
		ou	eu	iu
		amos	emos	imos
		astes	estes	istes
		aram <sup>1</sup>	eram	iram

<sup>1</sup> On the ending am and ão see § 9b foot-note and § 108.

TENSES	1ST CONJUG.	2D CONJUG.	3D CONJUG.
<i>Future</i>	{ ei	ei	ei
	{ ás	ás	ás
	{ á	á	á
	{ emos	emos	emos
	{ eis	eis	eis
	{ ão <sup>1</sup>	ão	ão

The future endings are added to the *infinitive*.

<i>Conditional</i>	{ ia	ia	ia
	{ ias	ias	ias
	{ ia	ia	ia
	{ iamos	iamos	iamos
	{ ieis	ieis	ieis
	{ iam	iam	iam

The conditional endings are added to the *infinitive*.

<i>Pluperfect</i>	{ ara	era	ira
	{ aras	eras	iras
	{ ara	era	ira
	{ aramos	eramos	iramos
	{ areis	ereis	iraes
	{ aram <sup>1</sup>	eram	iram

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

<i>Present</i>	{ e	a	a
	{ es	as	as
	{ e	a	a
	{ emos	amos	amos
	{ eis	aes	aes
	{ em	am	am

<i>Imperfect</i>	{ asse	esse	isse
	{ asses	esses	isses
	{ asse	esse	isse
	{ assemos	essemos	issemos
	{ asseis	esseis	isseis
	{ assem	essem	issem

<sup>1</sup> On the ending am and ão see § 9b foot-note and § 108.

TENSES	1ST CONJUG.	2D CONJUG.	3D CONJUG.
<i>Future</i>	{ ar	er	ir
	{ ares	eres	ires
	{ ar	er	ir
	{ armos	ermos	irmos
	{ ardes	erdes	irdes
	{ arem	erem	irem.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD

<i>Present</i>	{ a	e	e
	{ ae	ei	i

## INFINITIVE

<i>Impersonal</i>	ar	er	ir
<i>Personal</i>	{ ar	er	ir
	{ ares	eres	ires
	{ ar	er	ir
	{ armos	ermos	irmos
	{ ardes	erdes	irdes
	{ arem	erem	irem

## PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres. Part.</i>	ando	endo	indo
<i>Past Part.</i>	ado	ido	ido

## MODEL VERBS

107. The tone vowels in this table are indicated by italics.

## INDICATIVE

<i>Present</i>	{ <i>falo</i> (I speak)	<i>devo</i> (I owe)	<i>parto</i> (I depart)
	{ <i>falas</i>	<i>deves</i>	<i>partes</i>
	{ <i>fala</i>	<i>deve</i>	<i>parte</i>
	{ <i>falamos</i>	<i>devemos</i>	<i>partimos</i>
	{ <i>falaes</i>	<i>deveis</i>	<i>partis</i>
	{ <i>falam</i>	<i>devem</i>	<i>partem</i>

<i>Imperfect</i> <sup>1</sup>	{	falava (I spoke	devia (I owed	partia (I departed
		falavas or was	devias or was	partias or was
		falava speaking)	devia owing)	partia depart-
		falavamos	deviamos	partiamos ing)
		falaveis	devieis	partieis
		falavam	deviam	partiam

<i>Preterit</i> <sup>1</sup>	{	falei (I spoke	devi (I owed)	parti (I de-
		falaste or have	deveste	partiste parted)
		falou spoken)	deveu	partiu
		falámos	devemos	partimos
		falastes	devestes	partistes
		falaram	deveram	partiram

<i>Future</i>	{	falarei (I shall	deverei (I shall	partirei (I shall
		falarás speak)	deverás owe)	partirás depart)
		falará	deverá	partirá
		falaremos	deveremos	partiremos
		falareis	devereis	partireis
		falarão	deverão	partirão

<i>Condi- tional</i>	{	falaria (I should	deveria (I should	partiria (I should
		falarías or would	deverias or	partirias or
		falaria speak)	deveria would	partiria would
		falaríamos	deveríamos owe)	partiríamos de-
		falarieis	deverieis	partireis part)
		falariam	deveriam	partiriam

<i>Pluper- fect</i>	{	falara (I had	devera (I had	partira (I had
		falaras spoken)	deveras owed)	partiras departed)
		falara	devera	partira
		falaramos	deveramos	partiramos
		falareis	devereis	partireis
		falaram	deveram	partiram

<sup>1</sup> The English *perfect* tense is represented by the *imperfect* and *preterit* of the Portuguese, and the discriminate use of these tenses in the Portuguese is one of the greatest difficulties for English speaking persons.

## SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive is to be translated into English according to the context, by *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*. When it is used in place of the imperative it is translated as a command or request.

<i>Present</i>	{	fale (I may speak)	deva (I may owe)	parta (I may depart)
		fales	devas	partas
		fale	deva	parta
		falemos	devámos	partamos
		faleis	devaes	partaes
		falem	devam	partam
<i>Imperfect</i>	{	falasse (I should speak)	devesse (I should owe)	partisse (I should depart)
		falasses	devesses	partisses
		falasse	devesse	partisse
		falassemos	devêssemos	partissemos
		falasseis	devesseis	partisseis
		falassem	devessem	partissem
<i>Future</i>	{	falar (I should speak)	dever (I should owe)	partir (I should depart)
		falares	deveres	partires
		falar	dever	partir
		falaremos	devermos	partirmos
		falardes	deverdes	partirdes
		falarem	deverem	partirem

## IMPERATIVE

<i>Present</i>	{	fala (speak)	deve (owe)	parte (depart)
		falae (pl.)	devei	parti

## INFINITIVE

<i>Impersonal</i>	{	falar (to speak)	dever (to owe)	partir (to depart)
-------------------	---	------------------	----------------	--------------------

<i>Personal</i>	{ falar	dever	partir
	{ falares	deveres	partires
	{ falar	dever	partir
	{ falarmos	devermos	partirmos
	{ falardes	deverdes	partirdes
	{ falarem	deverem	partirem

## PARTICIPLES

*Pres. Part.*<sup>1</sup> falando (speaking) devendo (owing) partindo (departing)

*Past Part.* falado (spoken) devido (owed) partido (departed)

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE REGULAR VERBS

(See Exercise XXII, page 142)

**108.** Formerly the third person plural of the indicative present of the first conjugation ended in *ão*; now it is written *am*; only the future indicative retains the *ão* ending except in short words where the *ão* is the predominant sound as *são*, *dão*, *hão*.

The following changes (*a.* to *g.*) are required by the necessity of preserving the hard or soft sounds.

Verbs ending in

*a.* *car* change the *c* to *qu* before *e*: *arrancar*, pret. *arranquei*, pres. sub. *arranque*; *ficar*, pret. *fiquei*.

*b.* *gar* change the *g* to *gu* before *e*: *apagar*, *apague*; *jogar*, *jogue*; *cegar*, pret. *ceguei*; *julgar*, pret. *julguei*.

*c.* *ger* and *gir* change the *g* to *j* before *o* and *a*: *abrançar*, *abranço*; *fugir*, *fuja*.

*d.* *guer* and *guir* drop the *u* before *a* and *o*: *erguer*, *ergo*; *distinguir*, *distingo* (except *arguir*).

*e.* *çar* drop the cedilla before *e*: *alcançar*, *alcance*.

<sup>1</sup> Some grammarians call this the gerund.

f. **cer** change **c** to **ç** before **a** and **o**: **adoecer**, **adoeço**, **adoeça**.

g. In the third conjugation verbs that have **u** in the final syllables change it to **o** in the present:

<b>consumo</b> ,	3d per.	<b>consume</b>
<b>destruo</b> ,	“ “	<b>destroe</b>
<b>acudo</b> ,	“ “	<b>acode</b>
<b>fujo</b> ,	“ “	<b>foge</b>
<b>cuspo</b> ,	“ “	<b>cospe</b>
<b>engulo</b> ,	“ “	<b>engole</b>
<b>tusso</b> ,	“ “	<b>tosse</b>
<b>bulo</b> ,	“ “	<b>bole</b>
<b>cubro</b> ,	“ “	<b>cobre</b>
<b>subo</b> ,	“ “	<b>sobe</b>
<b>sumo</b> ,	“ “	<b>some</b>

Analogous changes are made in the first person of the present indicative of the following: **dormir** becomes **durmo**; **servir**, **sirvo**; **seguir**, **sigo**; **impedir** (formerly **impido**, now) **impeço**.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS

(See Exercise XXIII, page 143)

**109.** The principal auxiliary verbs are **ter**, *to have*, and **haver**, **ser**, and **estar**, *to be*. These verbs, however, are not used exclusively as auxiliaries, while other verbs are often used as such, especially **andar** and **ir**, *to go*, and **vir**, *to come*. **Ando procurando uma casa**, *I am looking for a house*.

a. **Ter** and **haver** when used with an infinitive require the preposition **de**: **tenho de escrever**, or **hei de escrever**,



*I have to write.* In such uses of these verbs, **ter** shows that the thing is done by necessity, as **temos de morrer**, *we must die*; while **haver** is used to indicate that it will be done with certainty, or the resolution to do it.

**Ter** sometimes means *to have* in the sense of possession, as **tenho um cavallo**, *I have a horse*; **teve razão**, *he had reason* or *he was right*, but it is also used as an auxiliary verb just as it is in English.

b. These particular auxiliaries are often used in place of the regular future forms of the verbs: **hei-de ir** for **irei**, **ha-de ir** for **irá**, etc. The hyphen is not always used before the **de**; it may be written **ha de ir**.

c. In the use of **haver** with the preposition **de** the latter is joined to the verb form: **hei-de escrever**; **hão-de dizer**.

d. In general **ter** is used more than **haver**.

e. When **andar** is used as an auxiliary it is either followed by the present participle of another verb or by **a** and the infinitive, and conveys the idea that the subject of the first verb constantly practises the action implied by the second: **José anda vadiando** or **José anda a vadiar** means that *José is idling constantly*.

f. The verbs **ir** and **vir** followed by the present participle of another verb expresses the gradual realization of the action of the second verb: **vou acabando**, *I am gradually finishing*, *I am nearing the end*.

g. The verb **ir** followed by the infinitive expresses immediate future action: **vou passear**, *I am going to take a walk*.

h. **Haver** is generally defined as meaning *to have*, but in the third person it is more nearly equivalent to the verb *to be*. For example: **não ha agua**, *there is no water*;

**houve um temporal**, *there was a storm*; **se houvesse tempo**, *if there were time*.

i. **Ser** means *to be* in a permanent sense: **sou Americano**, *I am an American*. It is used as an auxiliary, but only in the passive voice: **a terra é cultivada**, *the land is cultivated*.<sup>1</sup>

j. **Estar** means *to be*, in a transitory or temporary sense: **estou aqui**, *I am here*; **estou com fome**, *I am hungry*; **estou doente**, *I am ill*; but **sou doente** means *I am ill beyond recovery*, that is, *I am an invalid*. **Estou cego**, *I am blind* (temporarily); **sou cego**, *I am blind* (permanently).

k. **Estar** is sometimes used to indicate nearness in point of time where **ser** indicates remoteness, as **elle está morto** means *he has just died*, whereas **elle é morto** implies that *he died long ago*. Sometimes either **ser** or **estar** can be used with equal propriety as: **é claro que** or **está claro que**, *it is evident that . . .*

l. The verb **estar** followed by the preposition **a** or **para** and an infinitive means that the action of the second verb is to take place shortly: **Carlos está para casar**, *Charles is on the point of marrying*; **o vapor está a partir**, *the steamer is about to start*.

m. **Estar a** indicates an act in process at the time of the remark: **ha mais de meia hora está aquelle menino a chorar**, *for more than half an hour that boy has been crying*.

n. **Vir** followed by the preposition **a** and an infinitive expresses the same idea as would be expressed by the second verb and **por fim**: **estas palavras veem a significar** or **estas palavras por fim significam**, *in the end these words mean, or these words amount to*.

<sup>1</sup> For its use in expressing the time of day see § 64.

o. The English auxiliary *do* has no equivalent in Portuguese.

## CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS

	Ter <sup>1</sup>	Haver <sup>1</sup>	Ser <sup>2</sup>	Estar <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>to have</i>	<i>to be</i> <i>to have</i>	<i>to be</i>	<i>to be</i>	
INDICATIVE					
<i>Present</i>	{	tenho (I have)	hei	sou (I am)	estou (I am)
	{	tens	has	és	estas
	{	tem	ha	é <sup>4</sup>	está
	{	temos	havemos <sup>3</sup>	somos	estamos
	{	tendes	haveis	sois	estaeis
	{	têm	hão	são <sup>5</sup>	estão
<i>Imper-</i> <i>fect</i>	{	tinha (I had)	havia	era (I was)	estava (I was)
	{	tinhas	haviais	eras	estavas
	{	tinha	havia	era	estava
	{	tinhamos	havíamos	eramos	estávamos
	{	tinheis	haviêis	ereis	estaveis
	{	tinham	havam	eram	estavam
<i>Preterit</i>	{	tive (I had)	houve	fui (I was)	estive (I was)
	{	tiveste	houveste	foste	estiveste
	{	teve	houve	foi	esteve
	{	tivemos	houvemos	fomos	estivemos
	{	tivestes	houvestes	fostes	estivestes
	{	tiveram	houveram	foram	estiveram

<sup>1</sup> For meanings see § 109.

<sup>2</sup> Ser is an auxiliary only in the passive voice. It is called a mixed verb on account of its being made up of different verbs: *sou, somos* (Lat. *sum*, etc.); *era, eramos* (Lat. *eram*); *fui, fomos* (Lat. *fui*); *serei, seria, seja* (Lat. *sedere*).

<sup>3</sup> Contracted to *hemos, heis*.

<sup>4</sup> This was formerly written *he*.

<sup>5</sup> Formerly written *sam*.

<i>Future</i>	terei	haverei	serei	estarei
	terás	haverás	serás	estarás
	terá	haverá	será	estará
	teremos	haveremos	seremos	estaremos
	tereis	havereis	sereis	estareis
	terão	haverão	serão	estarão
<i>Conditional<sup>1</sup></i>	teria	haveria <sup>2</sup>	seria	estaria
	terias	haverias	serias	estarias
	teria	haveria	seria	estaria
	teríamos	haveríamos	seríamos	estariamos
	tereis	havereis	serieis	estarieis
	teriam	haveriam	seriam	estariam
<i>Pluperfect<sup>1</sup></i>	tivera	houvera	fôra	estivera
	tiveras	houveras	fôras	estiveras
	tivera	houvera	fôra	estivera
	tiveramos	houveramos	foramos	estiveramos
	tivereis	houvereis	foreis	estivereis
	tiveram	houveram	foram	estiveram

## SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Present</i>	tenha	haja	seja	esteja
	tenhas	hajas	sejas	estejas
	tenha	haja	seja	esteja
	tenhamos	hajamos	sejamos	estejamos
	tenhais	hajais	sejais	estejais
	tenham	hajam	sejam	estejam
<i>Imperfect</i>	tivesse	houvesse	fosse	estivesse
	tivesses	houvesse	fosse	estivesse
	tivesse	houvesse	fosse	estivesse
	tivéssemos	houvéssemos	fossemos	estivéssemos
	tivesseis	houvesseis	fosseis	estivesseis
	tivessem	houvessem	fossem	estivessem

<sup>1</sup> See note on page 71 on the conditional and pluperfect.<sup>2</sup> Contracted to *hia*, etc.

<i>Future</i>	{	tiver	houver	for	estiver
		tiveres	houveres	fôres	estiveres
		tiver	houver	for	estiver
		tivermos	houvermos	formos	estivermos
		tiverdes	houverdes	fordes	estiverdes
		tiverem	houverem	forem	estiverem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Present</i>	{	( <i>sing.</i> ) tem	ha	sê	esta
		( <i>pl.</i> ) tende	havei	sêde	estae

INFINITIVE

<i>Impersonal</i>	{	ter	haver	ser	estar
-------------------	---	-----	-------	-----	-------

<i>Personal</i>	{	ter	haver	ser	estar
		teres	haveres	seres	estares
		ter	haver	ser	estar
		termos	havermos	sermos	estarmos
		terdes	haverdes	serdes	estardes
		terem	haverem	serem	estarem

PARTICIPLES

<i>Pres. Part.</i>	tendo	havendo	sendo	estando
<i>Past Part.</i>	tido	havido	sido	estado

IRREGULAR VERBS

(See Exercise XXIV, page 144)

**110.** Some of the irregular verbs are so nearly regular that they are omitted from the following reference list of the verbs most commonly regarded as irregular. Such are verbs ending in *ahir* and *air*. These follow the succeeding models in the Present Indicative and Subjunctive but are otherwise regular.

<i>Sahir, to go out</i>	<i>Esvair, to disperse</i>
INDICATIVE PRESENT	INDICATIVE PRESENT
saio	esvaio
saís	esvais
sai	esvai
sahimos	esvaimos
sahis	esvais
saem	esváem
SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT	SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT
saia	esvaia
saías	esvais
saia	esvaia
saíamos	esvaíamos
saiaes	esvaiaes
saíam	esvaíam

a. NOTE. — The verbs *sahir*, *cahir*, and their compounds are generally written with **h** in those forms in which the **sa** and **ca** are followed by accented **i** or **ir**, in which cases the **h** is used to indicate that the **a** and **i** do not form diphthongs.

b. Verbs ending in **uzir** take **uz** instead of **uze** in the third person of the present indicative: *produzir*, to produce, *produz*; *reluzir*, to shine, *reluz*.

### Reference List of the Irregular Parts of Irregular Verbs

#### 111. FIRST CONJUGATION

*Dar, to give.*

*Indic. Pres.* dou, dás, dá, damos, dais, dão.

*Pret.* dei, deste, deu, demos, destes, déram.

*Plup.* dera, deras, etc.

<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	dê, dês, dê, demos, deis, dêm.
<i>Imp.</i>	dêsse, dêsses, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	der, deres, der, dermos, derdes, derem.

## 112. SECOND CONJUGATION

**Caber, to hold, contain.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	caibo, cabes, cabe, cabemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	coube, coubeste, coube, coubemos, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	coubera, couberas, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	caiba, caibas, caibamos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	coubesse, coubesses, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	couber, couberes, etc.

**Crer, to believe.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	creio, crês, crê, cremos, credes, creem.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	creia, creias, creia, creiamos, creiaes, creiam.
<i>Imperative.</i>	crê, crede.

**Dizer, to say.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	digo, dizes, diz, dizemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	disse, disseste, dissemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	direi, diras, dirá, etc.
<i>Condit.</i>	diria, dirias, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	dissera, disseras, disseramos, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	diga, digas, digamos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	dissesse, dissesses, dissessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	disser, disseres, etc.
<i>Pres. Part.</i>	dito.

NOTE. — The following compounds of *dizer* are conjugated in the same way: *bemdizer*, *condizer*, *contradizer*, *maldizer* and *predizer*.

**Estar, to be, see page 79.**

**Fazer, to do, to make (Lat. *facere*).**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	faço, fazes, faz, fazemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	fiz, fizeste, fez, fizemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	farei, farás, fará, etc.
<i>Condit.</i>	faria, farias, faria, fariamos, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	fizera, fizeras, fizeramos, etc.

<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	faça, faças, faça, façamos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	fizesse, fizesse, fizesse, fizessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	fizer, fizeres, etc.
<i>Past Part.</i>	feito.

NOTE. — The following compounds of *fazer* are similarly conjugated: *afazer*, *contrafazer*, *desfazer*, *perfazer*, *refazer*, and *satisfazer*.

*Haver*, see page 79.

*Jazer*, to lie, to repose.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	jazo, jazes, jaz, jazemos, jazeis, jazem.
<i>Pret.</i>	jouve ( <i>antiquated</i> ).

*Ler*, to read.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	leio, lê, lê, lemos, ledes, lê.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	leia, leias, leia, leiamos, leiais, leiam.

*Perder*, to lose.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	perco, perdes, perde, perdemos, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	perca, percas, perca, percamos, etc.

*Poder*, to be able.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	posso, podes, pôde, podemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	pude, podeste, pôde or poude, podêmos, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	possa, possas, possa, possâmos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	podesse, podesses, podesse, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	poder, poderes, etc.

The Imperative of this verb is wanting.

*Por*, to put, to place.

This word and its compounds have the peculiar infinitive ending *or*;<sup>1</sup> it is, however, only a modification of its ancient form *poer*.

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	ponho, pões, põe, pômos, pones, põem.
<i>Pret.</i>	pus, poseste, pôz, pozemos, posestes, pozeram. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Fut.</i>	porei, porás, porá, poremos, poreis, porão.

<sup>1</sup> Some grammarians regard *por* and its compounds as a fourth conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> In these forms Bento José de Oliveira in his *Nova Gramatica Portuguesa*, ed. of 1904, uses *u* instead of *o*, *os*: — *puseste*, *pusera*, *pusesse*.



<i>Imper.</i>	punha, punhas, punha, punhamos, punheis, punham.
<i>Condit.</i>	poria, porias, poria, poriamos, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	posera, poseras, etc. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	ponha, ponhas, ponhamos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	posesse, posesse, posessemos, etc. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Fut.</i>	poser, poseres, posermos, etc.
<i>Pres. Part.</i>	pondo.
<i>Past Part.</i>	posto.

Similarly are conjugated the compounds antepôr, oppôr, compôr, contrapôr, dispôr, impôr, etc.

**Prazer, to please** (Impersonal).

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	praz.
<i>Pret.</i>	prouve.
<i>Plup.</i>	prouvera.
<i>Subj. Imp.</i>	prouvesse.
<i>Fut.</i>	prouvera.

**Querer, to wish.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	quero, queres, quer, queremos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	quis, quiseste, quis, quisemos, etc., or quiz, quizeste, quiz, quizemos, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	quizera, quizeras, quizeramos, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	queira, queiras, queiramos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	quisesse, quisesses, quisessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	quiser, quiseres, quisermos, etc.

This verb has no Imperative form and the Subjunctive is used in its stead.

**Requerer, to request.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	requeiro, requeres, requer, requeremos, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	requeiras, etc.
<i>Imperative.</i>	requere, requerei.

**Saber, to know.**

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	sei, sabes, sabe, sabemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	soube, soubeste, soube, soubemos, etc.

<sup>1</sup> In these forms Bento José de Oliveira in his *Nova Gramatica Portuguesa*, ed. of 1904, uses u instead of o:—puseste, pusera, pusesse.

<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	saiba, saibas, saibamos, saibaes, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	soubesse, soubesses, soubessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	souber, souberes, etc.

*Ser, to be.* See page 79.

*Ter, to have.* See page 79.

The following compounds of *ter* are similarly conjugated: *abster*, *ater*, *conter*, *deter*, *entreter*, *manter*, *obter*, *reter*, and *suster*.

*Trazer, to bring.*

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	trago, trazes, traz, trazemos, etc.
<i>Pret.</i>	trouxe, trouxeste, trouxemos, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	trouxera, trouxeras, trouxeramos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	trarei, trará, trará, etc.
<i>Condit.</i>	traria, trarias, trariam, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	traga, tragas, tragamos, tragaes, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	trouxe, trouxesses, trouxessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	trouzer, trouzeres, etc.

*Valer, to be worth.*

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	valho, vales, vale, valem, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	valha, valhas, valham, valhaes, etc.

*Ver, to see (Lat. videre).*

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	vejo, vês, vê, vemos, vêdes, veem.
<i>Pret.</i>	vi, viste, viu, vimos, vistes, viram.
<i>Plup.</i>	vira, viras, viramos, vireis, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	veja, veja, vejamos, vejaes, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	visse, visses, vissemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	vir, vire, virmos, etc.

*Past Part.* visto.

Similarly conjugated are the compounds *antever*, *entrever*, *prever* and *rever*.

### 113. THIRD CONJUGATION

*Despedir, Expedir.* See *Pedir* below.

*Frigir, to fry.*

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	frijo, freges, frege, frigimos; frigis, fregem.
<i>Past Part.</i>	frido and frito.

**Ir,**<sup>1</sup> to go.

*Indic. Pres.* vou, vais, vai, vamos, or imos, ides, vão.

*Pret.* fui, foste, foi, fomos, fostes, foram.

*Fut.* irei, iras, irá, iremos, ireis, irão.

*Imp.* ia, ias, ia, iamos, ieis, iam.

*Condit.* iria, irias, iria, iríamos, etc.

*Plup.* fôra, fôras, fôra, fôramos, etc.

*Subj. Pres.* va, vas, va, vamos, vades, vão.

*Imp.* fosse, fosses, fosse, fossemos, etc.

*Fut.* for, fores, for, etc.

*Imper. Pres.* vae, ide.

*Pres. Part.* indo.

*Past Part.* ido.

**Medir,** to measure.

*Indic. Pres.* meço, medes, mede, medimos, medem.

*Subj. Pres.* meça, meças, meça, meçamos, etc.

**Ouvir,** to hear.

*Indic. Pres.* ouço, ouves, ouve, ouvimos, ouvis, ouvem.

*Subj. Pres.* ouça, ouças, ouça, ouçamos, ouçais, ouçam.

**Pedir,** to ask.

*Indic. Pres.* peço, pedes, pede, pedimos, etc.

*Subj. Pres.* peça, peças, peça, peçamos, peçais, peçam.

The compounds despedir and impedir are conjugated in the same way.

**Remir,**<sup>2</sup> to redeem.

*Indic. Pres.* redimo, redimes, redime, remimos, remis, redimem.

*Subj. Pres.* redima, redimas, redima, redimamos, etc.

**Rir,** to laugh.

*Indic. Pres.* rio, ris, ri, rimos, rides, riem.

*Subj. Pres.* ria, rias, ria, ríamos, riaeis, riam.

<sup>1</sup> This is really a defective verb made up of parts of three different verbs: *ir*, *irmos*, *irdes*, etc., from the Latin *ire*; *vou*, *vaes* *vão*, etc. from the Latin *vadere*; *fui*, *fosse*, *for*, etc., from *fui* of the verb *ser*.

<sup>2</sup> *Remir* and *redimir* are forms of the same verb.

*Vir, to come.*

<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	venho, vens, vem, vimos, vindes, vêm.
<i>Pret.</i>	vim, vieste, veio, viemos, viestes, vieram.
<i>Imp.</i>	vinha, vinhas, vinha, vinhamos, vinheis, etc.
<i>Plup.</i>	viera, vieras, vieramos, viereis, etc.
<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	venha, venhas, venhamos, etc.
<i>Imp.</i>	viesses, viessem, viessemos, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	vier, vieras, viermos, etc.
<i>Past Part.</i>	vindo.

In the same way are conjugated the compounds: *advir, avir-se, contravir, convir, desavir, intervir, sobrevir.*

#### VARIABLE PARTICIPLES OF REGULAR VERBS

(See Exercise XXV, page 145)

**114.** Many verbs that are otherwise regular have two forms of the past participle. These participles are not always interchangeable, however, as will be seen from the following examples:

*Naquelle tempo já meu irmão era morto,* at that time my brother was already dead.

*Naquelle tempo já meu irmão tinha morrido,* at that time my brother had already died.

*Muitos povos eram sujeitos a Roma,* many people were subject to Rome.

*Roma tinha sujeitado muitos povos,* Rome had subjected many people.

In general when a verb has two forms of the past participle one of them is commonly used in the active voice and the other in the passive voice as in the examples above; some of them, however, are used in either voice, though preference is generally given

to the short forms: *elle tem gasto, pago, ganho*. It should be observed that one form is regular and the other irregular or rather contracted.

**115. List of Verbs having Two Forms of the Past Participle.** — [In this list (*a.*) indicates that the preceding form is used in the active voice, (*p.*) that it is used in the passive, (*a. and p.*) that it is used in both voices.]

## FIRST CONJUGATION

aceitar, to accept	aceitado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	aceito ( <i>p.</i> )
assentar, to sit	assentado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	assente ( <i>p.</i> )
dispersar, to disperse	dispersado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	disperso ( <i>p.</i> )
entregar, to deliver	entregado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	entregue ( <i>p.</i> )
enxugar, to dry	enxugado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	enxuto ( <i>p.</i> )
expressar, to express	expressado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	expresso ( <i>p.</i> )
expulsar, to expel	expulsado ( <i>a.</i> )	expulso ( <i>p.</i> )
fartar, to satiate	fartado ( <i>a.</i> )	farto ( <i>p.</i> )
findar, to finish	findado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	findo ( <i>p.</i> )
ganhar, to gain	ganhado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	ganho ( <i>a. p.</i> )
gastar, to spend	gastado ( <i>a.</i> )	gasto ( <i>a. p.</i> )
isentar, to exempt	isentado ( <i>a.</i> )	isento ( <i>p.</i> )
juntar, to collect	juntado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	junto ( <i>a. p.</i> )
limpar, to clean	limpado ( <i>a.</i> )	limpo ( <i>a. p.</i> )
matar, to kill	matado ( <i>a.</i> )	morto ( <i>a. p.</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
ocultar, to hide	ocultado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	oculto ( <i>p.</i> )
pagar, to pay	pagado <sup>2</sup> ( <i>a.</i> )	pago ( <i>a. p.</i> )
salvar, to save	salvado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	salvo ( <i>a. p.</i> )
soltar, to loose	soltado ( <i>a.</i> )	solto ( <i>p.</i> )
sujeitar, to subject	sujeitado ( <i>a. p.</i> )	sujeito ( <i>p.</i> )

<sup>1</sup> The form *morto* is usurped from the verb *morrer*, to die.

<sup>2</sup> *Pagado* is now quite antiquated.

116. SECOND CONJUGATION<sup>1</sup>

accender, to set fire	accendido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	acceso ( <i>p.</i> )
eleger, to elect	elegido ( <i>a.</i> )	eleito ( <i>a. p.</i> )
envolver, to involve	envolvido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	envolto ( <i>a. p.</i> )
prender, to take	prendido ( <i>a.</i> )	preso ( <i>p.</i> )
suspender, to suspend	suspendido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	suspenso ( <i>p.</i> )

## 117. THIRD CONJUGATION

abrir, to open	abrido <sup>2</sup> ( <i>a.</i> )	aberto ( <i>a. p.</i> )
erigir, to erect	erigido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	erecto ( <i>p.</i> )
extinguir, to extinguish	extinguido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	extincto ( <i>p.</i> )
frigir, to fry	frigido ( <i>a.</i> )	frito ( <i>a. p.</i> )
imprimir, to print	imprimido ( <i>a. p.</i> )	impresso ( <i>a. p.</i> )
tingir, to dye	tingido ( <i>a.</i> )	tinto ( <i>p.</i> )

118. There are still other verbs having two forms of the past participle:

afeiçoar, to fashion	afeiçoado	afecto
anexar, to annex	anexado	anexo
ignorar, to ignore	ignorado	ignoto
manifestar, to manifest	manifestado	manifesto
sepultar, to bury	sepultado	sepulto <sup>3</sup>
suspeitar, to suspect	suspeitado	suspeito
absolver, to absolve	absolvido	absolto
absorver, to absorb	absorbido	absorto
extender, to extend	extendido	extenso
torcer, to twist	torcido	torto
contrahir, to contract	contrahido	contracto
extrahir, to extract	extrahido	extracto
opprimir, to oppress	opprimido	oppresso
reprimir, to repress	reprimido	represso
submergir, to submerge	submergido	submerso

<sup>1</sup> Grammarians often give *escrevido* here as a regular participle from *escrever*, but as a matter of fact the word is not used.

<sup>2</sup> Used only in the compound form *desabrido*.

<sup>3</sup> *Sepulto* used only in compound form *insepulto*.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS

(See Exercise XXVI, p. 146)

**119.** In addition to those already mentioned in the list of irregular verbs, the following verbs are defective:

I.	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advir</li> <li>colorir</li> <li>descommedir-se</li> <li>emollir</li> <li>empedernir</li> <li>extorquir</li> <li>fallir</li> <li>florir</li> <li>renhir</li> <li>retorquir</li> </ul> }	These verbs are used only in the forms in which the <i>i</i> of the infinitive occurs.
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II. *Precaver*, to prevent, *fremir*, to roar, and *soer*, to be accustomed, are only used in the forms in which the roots *precav*, *frem*, and *so* are followed by *e* or *i*: *precaves*, *precavia*.

## THE SUBJECTS OF VERBS

(See Exercise XXVI, page 146)

**120.** In the main verbs agree with their subjects in number and person as they do in English, but such a general rule is not always applicable in Portuguese. The following rules cover the most important cases in which there is a departure from English usage.

a. In case of compound subjects the verb may be plural as in English, as **o sol e a lua são brilhantes**; but in certain cases it is singular, as follows:

b. It is singular when a gradation is emphasized: **uma palavra, um gesto, um olhar bastava**.

c. It is singular when an enumeration ends with **tudo, nada, nenhum, ninguém** or **cada um**. **O ouro, os diamantes, e as perolas tudo é terra e da terra**.

d. It is singular when the compound subject follows the verb: **passará o céu e a terra**. In case of proper names it is considered better for the verb to be plural: **do mesmo pai nasceram Esau e Jacob**.

e. Infinitives and phrases take the verb in the singular: **perdoar erros e engrandecer bons intentos é de espirito generoso**.

f. In case of contrasts the verb is plural: **amar, aggravar, e empecer não se compadecem**.

g. The following have the verb either singular or plural indifferently: **um e outro, nem um nem outro, mais de um**. **Um e outro quer morrer. Um e outro fugiram**.

h. In certain idiomatic expressions singular subjects appear to have plural verbs. (1) **Nos é que somos patriotas**. In this sentence **nos é que** may, however, be regarded as an adverbial expression. Some grammarians regard it as analytically equivalent to **que nós somos patriotas é (facto)**. (2) **Tudo são trevas; o mundo são homens**.

i. Similarly a first person may be used with a verb of the third person: **eu é que digo adeus**, *it is I who say good-by*.

j. When one subject is in the first person and another



is of the second or third, the verb is first person plural. **Eu e tu temos**, the *eu* and *tu* being equivalent to **nós**. **Nem eu nem vós sabemos como nasce amor**, literally, *neither I nor you, (that is, we) do not know how love begins*.

*k.* When one subject is in the second person and another is in the third, the verb is second person plural. **Tu e Carlos estaes bons**, *you and Carlos are good*.

**121. Impersonal Verbs.**<sup>1</sup> — (See Exercise XXVII, page 147.) Impersonal verbs are used only in the third person. The English impersonal *it* is not separately expressed in this impersonal use.

Examples: **ha homens sabios**, *there are wise men*; **houve festas**, *there were feasts (festivities)*; **faz calor**, *it is warm*; **faz uma semana hoje**, *it is a week to-day*. **é facil**, *it is easy*; **é justo**, *it is just*; **é bem que**, *it is well that*; **é preciso**, *it is necessary*; **são duas horas**, *it is two o'clock*; **dizem**, *they say*. Other forms especially characteristic of the Portuguese, but used in various tenses, are:

**acontece**, it happens

**apraz-me**, it pleases me

**basta**, it is enough

**carece**, it is necessary, there is need that

**chega**, that will do

**convem**, it is well, it suits

**cumpre**, it is necessary: **cumpre dizel-o**, it must be said

**custa**, it costs: **custa dormir**, it is hard to sleep

<sup>1</sup> These verbs are sometimes called "unipersonal" in Portuguese, for their forms are not always confined to the third person. For example, **haver**, **ser**, and **fazer** and others have all the persons.

**dar-se**, to happen: **deu-se esse facto**, this is what happened

**é, era, foi**, etc., from **ser** (§ 109), it is, was, etc.

**faz, fazia, fez**, from **fazer** (§ 112), it is, was, etc.

**fica**, it remains, rests, is, etc., as **fica combinado**, it is agreed

**ha, havia, houve**, from **haver** (§ 109), there is, there are, there was, there has been

**importa**, it matters

**parece**, it seems

**praz-me**, it pleases me, I am pleased

**urge**, it is urgent

**resta**, it remains

a. There are also the usual forms expressing operations of nature, such as **chove**, *it rains*.

b. The impersonal verbs are often used in the passive voice, as **alli se vive sem desejo**, *there one lives without desire*; **diz-se que**, *it is said that*; **precisa-se de um criado**, *a servant is wanted*.

**122. Prepositions Required by Verbs.** — Some verbs are followed by certain prepositions, such as **a, até, com, de, em, para, por, sobre**, in their various forms. Some of these usages correspond to the English, but most of them do not. Only a few of the cases where the usage differs from English are given here.

a. **A, to, of**, is used after **perguntar, proibir, and perdoar**: **perguntou ao medico**, *he asked the physician*; **prohibiu ao moço**, *he forbade the youth*. **Eu perdôo a quantos me fizeram mal**, *I forgive all those who have ill*

used *me*. **A** is used with the infinitive when it is the object of a verb, as explained at § 123*d*.

**b**. The use of **a** after **querer** determines the meaning of the verb: **querer a alguma pessoa** is *to esteem or love some one*, while **querer alguma cousa** is *to desire something*.

**c**. **Até**, *to, at*, is used after **chegar** and **ir**: **fui até a cidade**, *I went as far as the city*.

**d**. **Com**, *with*, is used after **estar**, *to be*, **ter**, *to have*, and **casar**, *to marry*; **estou com fome**, *I am hungry*; **estou com frio**, *I am cold*; **fui ter com elle**, *I went to have an interview with him*; **casou com a filha de T**, *he married the daughter of T*.

**e**. **De**, *of*, is used after:

**aproveitar-se**, to improve the opportunity

**cessar**, to cease

**depender**, to depend

**deixar**, to leave

**gostar**, to like

**morrer**, to die

**precisar**, to need

and after certain reflexive forms, such as,

**lembrar-se**, to remember      **esquecer-se**, to forget

and verbs implying *motion from*. Examples:

**Gosto de café**, I like coffee

**Morre de fome e de frio**, he is dying of hunger and cold

**Deixa de asneiras**, stop your folly

**Lembrou-se da ocasião**, he remembered the occasion

For **de** before an infinitive objective, see § 123*f*.

**f**. Classic writers use **de** with several other verbs such as,

**d'esta agua não beberei**, I shall not drink of this  
water;

**d'este pão não comerei**, I shall not eat of this  
bread.

g. **Em, in**, is used after **estar**: **o dono está em casa?**  
*is the proprietor at home?*

h. **Para, for, to**, is used after certain verbs implying motion towards: **ir, partir, vir, buscar, olhar, and deitar**:

**Vou para casa**, I am going home

**Partiu para Lisboa**, he has gone to Lisbon

**Olhe para cá**, look this way

**A janella deita para o rio**, the window opens toward  
the river

i. NOTE. — On the other hand several verbs which in English are followed by prepositions do not require prepositions in Portuguese. Such are:

**Agradecer**, to thank for: **agradeço-lhe o presente**, I thank you for the present.

**Almoçar**, to breakfast on: **almoçou peixe**, he breakfasted on fish.

**Calçar**, to put on (the feet): **calcei chinelas**, I put on slippers.

**Cear**, to sup on: **ceou chá**, he supped on tea.

**Falar**, to speak of: **falou politica**, he talked about politics.

**Subir**, to climb up: **subiu a serra**, he climbed up the mountain.

**Vestir**, to put on: **vesti o paletó**, I put on the coat.

### OBJECTS OF VERBS

(See Exercise XXVIII, page 148)

**123.** The objects of verbs differ in the following respects from usages in English:

a. When the direct object of a verb is a person or living being, that name is preceded by the preposition **a**,

*to*, especially when it is necessary to distinguish the object from the subject. **Ama a Deus**, *love God*; **a Pompeu venceu Cesar**, *Cæsar overcame Pompey*; **elle subjugou ao tigre**, *he overcame the tiger*. But when the object is an animal other than man the **a**, *to*, may be omitted as **subjugou o tigre**.

b. When the direct object precedes the verb or when ambiguity is possible, the preposition **a**, *to*, precedes the object: **vence o dia á noite** or **á noite vence o dia**, *day overcomes night*.

c. When the direct object is one of the pronouns **mim**, **ti**, **si**, **elle**, **a**, **as**, **nos**, **vos**, **elles**, **o**, and **os** they are preceded by the preposition **a**: **elle es colheu a mim e não a ti**.

d. When the direct object is an infinitive the following verbs take the preposition **a**: **aprender**, **começar**, **ensinar**, **principiar**. Example: **ensinou a falar**.

e. These verbs, when followed by the infinitive denoting the beginning of action, require **a**: **começar**, **deitar**, **entrar**, **meter**, **desatar**, **botar**. **Começou a escrever**, *he began to write*; **deitaram a fugir**, *they began to flee*.

f. When the direct object of a verb is an infinitive, certain of these verbs when signifying the beginning, continuation or cessation of action, take **de** before that infinitive. These verbs are: **acabar**, **arrancar**, **cessar**, **começar**, **continuar**, **deixar**, **tomar**, **travar**. Example: **acabou de escrever**, *he has done writing*; **comecei de (or a) almoçar**, *I began to breakfast*.

#### SPECIAL USES OF VERBS

(See Exercise XXVIII, page 148)

**124. a.** To express existence in its various phases, besides **estar** and **ser**, many verbs are used. Some of

these are here illustrated: **acho-me doente**, literally, *I find myself ill*; **sinto-me envelhecido**, literally, *I feel myself grown old*; **viu-se empobrecido**, literally, *he saw himself impoverished*; **anda alegre**, literally, *he goes joyous*, that is, *he is happy*.

b. Certain verbs are combined to express movement and perception: **ouvi cantar**, *I heard (him) sing*; **vi sahir**, *I saw (him) go out*; **mandei fazer**, *I ordered made*; **fiz concertar**, *I had (it) mended*.

c. When a participle is used as an adjective it is often followed by **de**: **cercada e ornada de flores**, *surrounded and decorated with flowers*. This is especially true of the verbs **acompanhar**, **seguir**, **preceder**, **cercar**, **forrar**, **cobrir**, **pintar**, **fazer**, **vestir**.

Some grammarians explain the use of **de** in these instances as part of elliptical phrases.

#### PERIPHRASTIC VERB PHRASES

(See Exercise XXIX, page 149)

**125.** The Portuguese has periphrastic active, and passive verb phrases formed by the aid of auxiliaries. (See auxiliaries § 109).

a. *Periphrastic active phrases* are made by placing the required forms of **ter**, *to have* (see page 79), before the perfect participle masculine singular of the main verb: **tenho escrito a carta**, *I have written the letter*.

**tenho escrito**, I have written  
**tens escrito**, thou hast written  
**tem escrito**, he (she) has written  
**temos escrito**, we have written

b. *Periphrastic passive phrases* are formed by the use of *ser* or *estar*, *to be*, and the participle of the main verb which must agree with the subject. (See notes on *ser* and *estar* on page 78.)

Tenho sido transportado, I have been carried

José foi morto, José was killed

Maria estava molhada pela chuva, Maria was wet by  
the rain

c. The active voice is often used where the passive would be used in English. Mandou preparar o jantar, *he ordered dinner to be prepared*. Mandei trazer um livro, *I ordered a book to be brought*. É de suppor, é de ver, é de crer are all translatable only in passive forms.

d. Progressive phrases are formed by the use of *estar*, *to be*, *ficar*, *to remain*, *ir*, *to go*, and some others with the present participle of the main verb. Estou falando, *I am speaking*; fica sabendo que —, *know that* —.

## REFLEXIVE VERBS)

(See Exercise XXX, page 150)

**126.** The reflexive verbs are conjugated by connecting the reflexive pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *nos*, and *vos* with the verb: não me metto nisto, *I do not meddle in this affair*; vá se deitar, *go lie down*; vá se embora, *go away*:

a. A certain force and grace are sometimes imparted by the use of reflexive forms even when the verb is intransitive. Ella morre de tristeza, *she is dying of grief*, is grammatically correct, but ella se morre de tristeza is a more expressive way to say the same thing owing to the attention called to the subject by the use of *se*.

b. Certain verbs are much used in the reflexive sense: **queixar-se**, *to complain*, and **arrepender-se**, *to repent*, are used only in the reflexive forms; **despedir-se**, *to take leave*, and **calar-se**, *to hush*, are used in both the active and reflexive forms, but the active forms have different meanings.

c. Neuter or impersonal reflexives with **me**, **se**, etc., are much used: **dizem-me**, *they tell me*; **parece-me**, *it seems to me*.

d. The reflexive verbs do not take as objects the pronouns **o**, **a**, **os**, **as**.

### IMPERATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE

(See Exercise XXXI, page 151)

**127.** Colloquially the imperative is not so much used as the subjunctive which is used in its place. Thus **fale** (subj. pres.) **com ella** would be used in place of **fala** (imper.) **com ella**, *speak to her*; the latter is regarded as less polite, possibly because **fala** has **tu** (understood) as its subject, while **fale** has for its subject **o Senhor**, **você**, etc. For the same reason **tenha paciência** (subj.), *have patience*, is used in place of **tem paciência** (imper.).<sup>1</sup> **Preste** (not **presta**) **atenção**, *pay attention*.

a. It is especially to be noted that when there is a negative the subjunctive should be used instead of the imperative: **não deva**, *you ought not* (not **não deve**); **não me fale** (subj.), *don't talk to me* (not **não me fala**, imperative).

<sup>1</sup> One often hears **tenha a paciência**, which is correct when the sentence has a complement, as **tenha a paciência de ler esta carta**.