

**THE LIVING METHOD
FOR LEARNING HOW
TO THINK IN SPANISH**

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The Living Method for Learning How to Think in Spanish by Charles F. Kroeh

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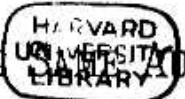
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THE LIVING METHOD FOR LEARNING HOW TO THINK IN FRENCH,	\$1 00
THE PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH,	35
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A treatise to facilitate reading and conversation; it contains also a new and very easy method of classifying and remembering the irregular verbs.	
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THE LIVING METHOD.

You cannot speak Spanish while thinking in English.

If you tried to do so, your conversation would consist largely of pauses, during which you would endeavor :

1. To find Spanish words and phrases corresponding to your English ones; and
2. To rearrange them so as to make them idiomatic.

That would consume entirely too much time.

There is only one way to speak Spanish and that is by remembering what Spaniards say under the same or similar circumstances.

To remember this, you must first learn it by hearing or reading. That is self-evident. There can be no other way.

To accomplish this, it is not necessary that you should live in Spain, but YOU MUST LIVE IN SPANISH.

The following pages will show you how.

GENERAL PRINCIPLE.

Associate complete Spanish sentences with your daily actions. Say what you do.

TO THE STUDENT.

When you have learned the following pages you will be in possession of phraseology describing most of your actions during the day, from the time you rise until you go to bed.

You should endeavor to acquire the habit of associating these foreign phrases so perfectly with your actions that they will mutually suggest each other. Whenever you do anything, *say* what you are doing, if you are alone, or *think* it, if you are not. This method has two great advantages:

- 1.—It eliminates English for the time.
- 2.—You can practice it, off and on, all day long, without taking time from other duties.

When you have associated your own actions and words, the actions of others are observed and made to suggest the foreign expressions.

When all this is accomplished, the remainder of your task consists in the *substitution* of new words and phrases in the sentences you already know, in accordance with the genius of the language, so that the accurate knowledge of one sentence will enable you to make a large number of the same kind.

Finally, you will be shown how to connect such simple sentences in all possible ways.

INTRODUCTION.

PRONUNCIATION, NUMBERS, OBJECTS, THEIR
PARTS, RELATIONS AND QUALITIES.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH.

THE VOWELS.

English vowels have a tendency to become obscure in unaccented syllables. Compare, for example, *man* and *statesman* (*statesm'n*). Spanish vowels undergo no such change.

Spanish vowels are mostly short. Rules will be given further on. For the present, the long ones will be marked *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*.

The emphatic syllable of a word is easily distinguished. If a word ends in a vowel, or in *n* or *s*, emphasize the preceding syllable (the penult); if it ends in any consonant except *n* or *s*, emphasize the last syllable. Words that do not follow these two rules have the emphatic vowel marked with the acute accent (*á, é, í, ó, ú*) both in writing and in print.

A.

A sounds like *a* in *father*, or like the exclamation *ah!* It has the *same* sound whether it is long or short, and this is true of all Spanish vowels. In English, on the other hand, *a* in *fate* is called a long *a* and *a* in *fat* a short *a*, although you cannot obtain the latter by giving less duration to the former. They are entirely different sounds. The terms long and short, therefore, do not mean the same thing in the two languages.