

<b><u>ESSENTIAL ENGLISH</u></b>	<b><u>INGLÉS ESENCIAL</u></b>
<b>The English language is as simple as this.</b>	<b>El lenguaje inglés es tan simple como esto.</b>
<b>Page 2 explains and demonstrates, in English and Spanish, the essential elements of the English language.</b>	<b>La página 2 explica y demuestra, en inglés y español, los elementos esenciales de la lengua inglesa.</b>
<b>It also shows many of the one hundred essential English words that form fifty percent of every English text or conversation.</b>	<b>También muestra muchas del centenar de palabras inglesas esenciales que forman el cincuenta por ciento de cada texto o conversación inglesa.</b>
<b>The numbers on Page 2 indicate the various basic points of grammar mentioned and explained on Page 3.</b>	<b>Los números en la página 2 indican varios de los puntos básicos de la gramática mencionados y explicados en la página 3.</b>
<b>The verbal explanation of virtually the complete English language occupies just a quarter of an hour.</b>	<b>La explicación verbal de la lengua inglesa virtualmente completa ocupa apenas un cuarto de hora.</b>
<b>Page 4 shows the complete scheme of English verbs, which you can see are very simple.</b>	<b>La página 4 muestra el esquema completo de los verbos ingleses, los cuáles puede ver que son muy simples.</b>
<b>Page 5 gives a brief example of each of the tenses.</b>	<b>La página 5 da un breve ejemplo de cada uno de los tiempos.</b>
<b>This is correct English English. It should be explained and taught without abbreviations, which only complicate the language and confuse the students.</b>	<b>Éste es inglés inglés correcto. Debería ser explicado y enseñado sin abreviaturas, las cuáles solamente complican la lengua y confunden a los estudiantes.</b>
<b>These pages are taken from the book 'Scandalous Revelations', published by Justice Publications, and may be freely copied and distributed only in their entirety, with acknowledgements duly attributed.</b>	<b>Estas páginas se toman del libro 'Scandalous Revelations', publicado por Justice Publications, y pueden ser copiadas y distribuidas libremente sólo en su totalidad, con sus menciones debidamente atribuidas.</b>
<b>Print these pages for their easier comprehension.</b>	<b>Imprima estas páginas para su más fácil comprensión.</b>

This text explains and demonstrates the essentials of virtually the entire English language, and was probably divinely inspired, as the author is not naturally so intelligent. So read it

Este ..... y .....  
las ..... de ..... el .....  
....., y fue .....  
....., ya que el ..... no es  
..... tan ..... Así leelo.

\*\* 1

2

Remember: adjectives precede nouns and have to be singular.

Recuerda: (los) adjetivos preceden (a los) sustantivos y tienen que ser singulares.

3 Correct English is not difficult.  
Our languages are basically similar.

..... no es .....  
Nuestros ..... son .....

4 The majority of our respective vocabularies is more or less identical, with minor, generally regular differences in the terminations of words (or in word endings).

La mayoría de nuestros .....  
..... es más o menos .....,  
con menores, .....  
..... en las ..... de (las)  
palabras (o en palabra terminaciones).

5 Pronunciation is different and,  
6, 7 y 8 It is not particularly important at this  
precise moment, but for students  
9 (who are) fascinated by sound, the  
English alphabet is in Appendix A.

(La) ..... es ..... y,  
habiendo evolucionado, .....  
Ello no es ..... en este  
....., pero para .....  
(quienes son) ..... por ....., el  
..... es en .....

10 Students (who are) not interested  
11 should ignore it and proceed. They  
12 can always return later. 13

..... (quienes están) ... .....  
deberían .....lo y ..... Ellos  
pueden siempre ..... más tarde.

14 Gender does not affect the English  
15 language, so words usually remain  
constant, without having to change for  
16 masculine or feminine. This simplifies  
17 things considerably. Adjectives do not  
vary, and they precede the nouns 18  
almost always.

(El) género no ..... el .....  
....., así palabras ..... permanecen  
....., sin tener (teniendo) que cambiar  
para ..... o ..... Este .....  
cosas ..... no  
....., y ellos ..... los sustantivos  
casi siempre.

19 Also the definite and indefinite  
20 articles are omitted unless you are  
indicating specific things. This tends  
to make the language more impersonal. 21  
Correct English really is a very simple  
and obvious language – As you can see.

También los ..... e .....  
..... son ..... a menos que tú estás  
..... cosas. Este tiende  
(a) hacer ... ..... más .....  
..... es un muy .....  
.. ..... – Como tú puedes ver.

\*\* These numbers indicate the essential points of grammar, explained below -

If that page is adequately explained, it illustrates the entire language, as follows – Si esa página es ..... , ello ..... el ..... , como sigue –

- 1 Remember: palabra del verbo sin sujeto = the imperative  
 2 adjectives precede nouns in English: subject, verb, object. I like tortilla, and Spanish people drink wine, and adjectives precede nouns.  
 3 así ‘correct English’, not ‘English correct’.  
 y adjetivos tienen que ser singular: Our languages are basically similar.  
 our respective vocabularies .... regular differences  
 4 incluso sustantivos usados como adjetivos tienen que ser singular - word endings  
 5 habiendo evolucionado haber + the participio pasado (p.p.) como en español  
 6 It is not ... It is necessary to establish a subject – but not to repeat it.  
 7 adjectives + ly form adverbs: -- particularly, apparently, generally, basically.  
 8 at this precise moment -- ‘at’ a particular time: at ten o’clock  
 9 (who are) fascinated ..... the English frequently omit or include -- como este  
 10 who are not interested -- the verb ‘ser’ = to be, in cualquier form + p.p. = the  
 passive, cual in English is used (‘es usado’) very much.  
 11 should ignore it and proceed -- should = ‘deberían’ para todas las personas.  
 Y estos auxiliares en la lista arriba la línea A - B de la página 12,  
 operan con el infinitivo palabra del verbo, sin ‘to’, a menos que esté en  
 la lista; y, cuando establecidas, no son necesariamente repetibles.  
 \*\* Esta es la básica regla del lenguaje. \*\*  
 12 they can always return ... can = ‘pueden’ for all the persons.  
 And these auxiliaries in the list above the line A - B of page 12,  
 operate with the infinitive word of the verb, without ‘to’, unless it is in  
 the list; and, when(once) established, they are not necessarily repeatable.  
 \*\* This is the basic rule of the language. \*\*  
 13 ..later .. late = tarde, later = más tarde, latest = el más tarde  
 This applies to simply-pronounced adjectives, but  
 not complex adjectives, nor adverbs using ...ly.  
 14 Gender does not .. ‘do’ and ‘does’, (and ‘did’ en el pasado) are used  
 to indicate questions, negatives, enthusiasm and  
 emphasis, but are not translatable (no son traducibles).  
 15 without having to ... ‘without’ is a preposition, y despues a preposition,  
 todos verbos serán in the gerund. This is simply a  
 minor peculiarity of English which you will have to accept.  
 16 this simplifies things ... the routine subject-verb-object, repeated and repeated.  
 17 adjectives do not vary ... ‘do’ indicates negatives and questions, but is not  
 translatable.  
 18 they precede the nouns ... subject-verb-object etc.  
 19 are omitted ... the verb ‘to be’ + the p.p. = the frequently-used passive.  
 20 are indicating ... ‘to be’ = ser y estar. Estar + gerund = the continuous  
 tenses, exactly as in Spanish.  
 21 more impersonal ... más impersonal, most impersonal = el más .....

That is general English.  
 Is it difficult to comprehend?

Eso es .....  
 .... ..?

THE COMPLETE VERBS

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(shall - future for I? / we?)									
future	-	will							
'ia'	-	would							
poder	-	can							
podía/podría etc	-	could							
será capaz	-	to be able to							
? permission	-	may							
? permission cond.	-	might							
debería	-	should							
debiera	-	ought to							
tener que	-	has to/have to							
	-	had to							
deber	-	must							
no necesita - need not/do not have to									
solía	-	used to							
A	do / does / did	B							
	gerund:								
haber + p.p.	past:								
to be + p.p. = passive.	past participle:								
to be + gerund = continuous tenses									

Ser / estar	haber / tener	decidir	dominar	usar	comer	beber	
to be	to have	to decide	to dominate	to use	to eat	to drink	
I	am	decide	dominate	use	eat	drink	
he	}	is	dominates	uses	eats	drinks	
she							
it							
we	}	are	dominate	use	eat	drink	
you							
they							
	being	having	deciding	dominating	using	eating	drinking
	was / were	had	decided	dominated	used	ate	drank
	been	had	decided	dominated	used	eaten	drunk

\*\* Above the line A – B, the auxiliaries (which are NOT verbs, except for ‘will be able to’, ‘have to’, and ‘do – does – did’) all operate with verbs in the infinitive without ‘to’ unless shown in the list. – This is the most basic, comprehensive rule of the language – But it is often disregarded in these ‘modern’ times.

Future: All persons will or will not decide  
 Future question: Shall I / we decide? And in proclamation, They shall not grow old (Because they are dead  
 Future conditional: All people would decide if they could.  
Should you go to Corte Inglés, (if you should go) would you bring me a dozen eggs, please?  
 Poder: All Spanish people naturally can comprehend correct English.  
 Podría etc. All Spanish people could comprehend general English if they had access to it. They could before  
 Será capaz: Podré etc. does not exist in English: Tomorrow you will be able to appreciate perfect English  
 ? Permission: May I smoke? Yes, you may. Thank you. I may go to the café tonight.  
 Or I might go to the cinema if I can find a sufficiently morally edifying film.  
 Deberia: You should go to the dentist.  
 Debiera: Everybody ought to visit the dentist twice a year. Ought you to go? You ought not to go.  
 tener que: Your brother has to go. I have to go. We all have to go.  
 tenía que: Your grandmother had to go until she died. Not afterwards, of course.  
 Deber: Mother, Daddy says I must go to the dentist. Must I?  
 no necesita: No, Cherub, you need not. Have another biscuit. You do not have to go.  
 Solia: I used to run, but now I am used to walking. Used you to run much? And I used not to smoke.  
 Do you smoke? Does your father smoke? Did Caesar smoke? Dogs do not smoke. I do like tortilla  
 Have you eaten today? Had you eaten by this time yesterday? Will you have eaten by this time tomorrow?  
 Would you prefer to eat or be eaten?  
 I am explaining English, and have been explaining the verbs.

Note: 'solia' is not a verb – "I used to run, but now I usually walk" -- so you cannot say 'did not use to', or 'did you use to?' But 'have to' is a verb, so you can say, 'do you have to go?', or 'you did not have to say that!' – with the words stressed. And 'I am used to' is not 'solia' but 'to be accustomed to', with any verb following the preposition 'to' automatically in the gerund. – Digest these points another time.