



**Churvaness!**

BILINGUAL CLASSICS

ALICE IN  
WONDERLAND

*Alicia en el País de las Maravillas*

Lewis Carroll

ENGLISH  
ESPAÑOL



English • Español Parallel Text Edition

*Para estudiantes de español*

Read the classic novel side-by-side in both languages

A LANGUAGE LEARNER'S EDITION

# Churvaness! Alice's Adventures in Wonderland — A Bilingual Edition (English → Spanish)

Sentence-by-sentence bilingual reading for Spanish learners

CEO of Churvaness! and Churvaness! Team

This book is available at

<https://leanpub.com/churvaness-alice-spanish>

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# Spanish Cheat Sheet

## Pronunciation

Spanish spelling is highly regular — each letter has a consistent sound, and stress follows predictable rules.

## Alphabet & Key Sounds

| Letter(s)  | Sound (English approximation)                          | Example                    |
|------------|--|----------------------------|
| a          | <i>a</i> as in <b>father</b> (shorter)                 | <b>ca</b> sa (house)       |
| e          | <i>e</i> as in <b>bet</b> (mid-open)                   | <b>me</b> sa (table)       |
| i          | <i>ee</i> as in <b>see</b> (shorter)                   | <b>vi</b> no (wine)        |
| o          | <i>o</i> as in <b>go</b> (pure, no glide)              | <b>bo</b> ca (mouth)       |
| u          | <i>oo</i> as in <b>fool</b> (shorter)                  | <b>lu</b> na (moon)        |
| b / v      | Both <i>b</i> — soft between vowels                    | <b>bi</b> en, <b>vi</b> no |
| c (+e,i)   | <i>th</i> as in <b>thin</b> (Latin America: <i>s</i> ) | <b>ci</b> elo (sky)        |
| c (+a,o,u) | <i>k</i> as in <b>king</b>                             | <b>ca</b> sa (house)       |
| ch         | <i>ch</i> as in <b>church</b>                          | <b>mu</b> cho (much)       |
| d          | <i>d</i> — soft between vowels (like “th” in “this”)   | <b>dí</b> a (day)          |
| g (+e,i)   | <i>ch</i> as in Scottish <b>loch</b> (raspy h)         | <b>ge</b> nte (people)     |

| <b>Letter(s)</b> | <b>Sound (English approximation)</b>                                     | <b>Example</b>                            |
|------------------|--|---|
| g (+a,o,u)       | <i>g</i> as in <b>go</b>   | <b>g</b> ato (cat)                        |
| gu (+e,i)        | <i>g</i> as in <b>get</b> (u is silent)                                  | <b>gu</b> erra (war)                      |
| gü (+e,i)        | <i>gw</i> — u is pronounced  | ping <b>ü</b> ino (penguin)               |
| h                | <b>Always silent</b>   | <b>h</b> ola (hello)                      |
| j                | <i>ch</i> as in Scottish <b>loch</b> (raspy h)                           | <b>j</b> amón (ham)                       |
| ll               | <i>y</i> as in <b>yes</b> (varies by region: <i>j</i> or <i>sh</i> )     | <b>ll</b> amar (to call)                  |
| ñ                | <i>ny</i> as in <b>canyon</b>  | <b>ñ</b> o (Mr.)                          |
| qu (+e,i)        | <i>k</i> as in <b>king</b> (u is silent)                                 | <b>qu</b> e (that)                        |
| r (single)       | Tapped <i>r</i> — like the “dd” in “ladder”                              | pe <b>r</b> o (but)                       |
| rr               | <b>Rolled r</b> — strongly trilled                                       | pe <b>rr</b> o (dog)                      |
| s                | <i>s</i> as in <b>say</b>  | <b>s</b> ol (sun)                         |
| y                | <i>y</i> as in <b>yes</b> (or <i>j</i> as in <b>jam</b> in some regions) | <b>ya</b> (already)                       |
| z                | <i>th</i> as in <b>thin</b> (Latin America: <i>s</i> )                   | <b>z</b> apato (shoe)                     |
| x                | <i>x</i> as in <b>box</b> (or <i>ch</i> as in <b>loch</b> in old words)  | <b>ex</b> amen (exam),<br>Mé <b>x</b> ico |

## Stress

**Rule 1:** Words ending in a vowel, *-n*, or *-s* → stress falls on the **second-to-last** syllable.

- **ca**-sa, **ha**-blan, **pe**-rros

**Rule 2:** Words ending in any other consonant → stress falls on the **last** syllable.

- **co-mer**, **pa-pel**, **ciu-dad**

**Rule 3:** Any word breaking these rules **must** carry a written accent mark on the stressed vowel.

- **ár-bol**, **na-ción**, **fá-cil**, **a-sí**

Accent marks also distinguish otherwise identical words:

- *si* (if) vs. *sí* (yes)
- *el* (the) vs. *él* (he)
- *que* (that) vs. *qué* (what?)
- *como* (like, as) vs. *cómo* (how?)

\* \* \*

## Basic Grammar

### Word Order

Default order is **Subject-Verb-Object** (like English), but Spanish is more flexible:

- *Veo la ballena.* (I see the whale — subject may be omitted because verb ending marks person.)
- *La ballena la veo.* (The whale, I see it — object fronted for emphasis, pronoun doubles it.)
- *Ayer vi la ballena.* (Yesterday saw-I the whale — time expression first is common.)

**Questions** invert subject: *¿Ves la ballena?* (See you the whale?)

**Negation** places *no* before the verb: *No veo la ballena.* (I don't see the whale.)

**Adjectives** typically follow the noun: *la ballena blanca* (the white whale). A few common adjectives precede: *gran ballena* (great whale).

## Articles

Two genders (masculine/feminine), two numbers:

|                     | <b>Masculine</b>   | <b>Feminine</b>      |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Definite singular   | <b>el</b> barco    | <b>la</b> ballena    |
| Definite plural     | <b>los</b> barcos  | <b>las</b> ballenas  |
| Indefinite singular | <b>un</b> barco    | <b>una</b> ballena   |
| Indefinite plural   | <b>unos</b> barcos | <b>unas</b> ballenas |

## Nouns

All nouns have grammatical gender. Most ending in *-o* are masculine, most in *-a* are feminine. Exceptions exist: *el día* (day, masculine), *la mano* (hand, feminine).

Plurals: add *-s* after vowels (*barco* → *barcos*), add *-es* after consonants (*mujer* → *mujeres*).

## Adjectives

Adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun:

|          | <b>Masculine</b> | <b>Feminine</b> |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| Singular | blanco           | blanca          |
| Plural   | blancos          | blancas         |

Adjectives ending in *-e* or a consonant don't change for gender (only number): *grande* → *grandes*, *azul* → *azules*.

## Adverbs

Most are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine adjective: *rápido* → *rápida* → *rápidamente* (quickly). Simpler forms are common: *bien* (well), *mal* (badly), *pronto* (soon).

## Pronouns

Spanish often omits subject pronouns because verb endings encode the person:

| Person   | Subject                 | Object<br>(di-<br>rect) | Object<br>(indi-<br>rect) | Reflexive | Possessive   |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| yo (I)   | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | me                      | me                        | me        | mi(s)        |
| tú<br>(you,<br>infor-<br>mal)                  | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | te                      | te                        | te        | tu(s)        |
| él/ella/usted<br>(often<br>omit-<br>ted)       | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | lo/la                   | le                        | se        | su(s)        |
| nosotros                                       | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | nos                     | nos                       | nos       | nuestro/a(s) |
| vosotros<br>(Spain)                            | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | os                      | os                        | os        | vuestro/a(s) |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes<br>(often<br>omit-<br>ted) | (often<br>omit-<br>ted) | los/las                 | les                       | se        | su(s)        |

Note on *usted/ustedes*: these are formal “you” forms that take **third-person** verbs. Usage varies regionally — Latin America uses *ustedes* for all plurals; Spain uses *vosotros* informally.

## Verbs

Spanish verbs are highly inflected — endings mark person, number, tense, and mood. Three conjugation classes:

|                | <b>-ar (hablar<br/>– to<br/>speak)</b> | <b>-er (comer<br/>– to eat)</b> | <b>-ir (vivir –<br/>to live)</b> |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Present</b> |  |                                 |                                  |
| yo             | hablo                                  | como                            | vivo                             |
| tú             | hablas                                 | comes                           | vives                            |
| él/ella/usted  | habla                                  | come                            | vive                             |
| nosotros       | hablamos                               | comemos                         | vivimos                          |
| vosotros       | habláis                                | coméis                          | vivís                            |
| ellos/ustedes  | hablan                                 | comen                           | viven                            |

**Preterite (simple past):**

|          | <b>-ar</b> | <b>-er/-ir</b> |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| yo       | hablé      | comí           |
| tú       | hablaste   | comiste        |
| él       | habló      | comió          |
| nosotros | hablamos   | comimos        |
| ellos    | hablaron   | comieron       |

**Imperfect (ongoing past):**

|          | <b>-ar</b> | <b>-er/-ir</b> |
|----------|------------|----------------|
| yo       | hablaba    | comía          |
| tú       | hablabas   | comías         |
| él       | hablaba    | comía          |
| nosotros | hablábamos | comíamos       |
| ellos    | hablaban   | comían         |

**Future:** infinitive + ending (no stem change): hablaré, hablarás, hablará, hablaremos, hablarán.

**Conditional:** infinitive + ending: hablaría, hablarías, hablaría, hablaríamos, hablarían.

**Common irregular verbs:**

| <b>Infinitive</b> | <b>Present (yo)</b> | <b>Preterite (él)</b> | <b>Meaning</b>             |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ser               | soy                 | fue                   | to be<br>(permanent)       |
| estar             | estoy               | estuvo                | to be (temporary/location) |
| haber             | he                  | hubo                  | to have<br>(auxiliary)     |
| tener             | tengo               | tuvo                  | to have,<br>possess        |
| ir                | voy                 | fue                   | to go                      |
| hacer             | hago                | hizo                  | to do/make                 |
| decir             | digo                | dijo                  | to say/tell                |
| poder             | puedo               | pudo                  | can, be able               |
| saber             | sé                  | supo                  | to know                    |
| querer            | quiero              | quiso                 | to want,<br>love           |
| venir             | vengo               | vino                  | to come                    |
| ver               | veo                 | vio                   | to see                     |
| dar               | doy                 | dio                   | to give                    |
| poner             | pongo               | puso                  | to put                     |
| traer             | traigo              | trajo                 | to bring                   |

**Ser vs. Estar**

Both mean “to be” — a critical distinction:

- **Ser** — inherent/permanent characteristics: *Soy marinero.* (I am a sailor.) *La ballena es blanca.* (The whale is white.)
- **Estar** — states/locations: *Estoy cansado.* (I am tired.) *La ballena está en el mar.* (The whale is in the sea.)

## Personal *a*

When the direct object is a **specific person** (or personified animal/pet), Spanish places *a* before it:

- *Veo **a** Ismael.* (I see Ishmael.)
- *Veo **la** ballena.* (I see the whale — no *a* for regular animals/things.)

## Subjunctive

The subjunctive mood appears far more in Spanish than in English. It's used after expressions of doubt, desire, emotion, and in many subordinate clauses. This translation uses it where the original's tone calls for it — don't be surprised to see it frequently.

\* \* \*

## Function Words

These words appear constantly and never get superscript numbers in the bilingual text.

## Articles & Demonstratives

| <b>Spanish</b>           | <b>English</b> | <b>Notes</b>        |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| el, la, los, las         | the            | definite articles   |
| un, una, unos, unas      | a, an, some    | indefinite articles |
| este, esta, estos, estas | this, these    | proximal            |

| Spanish                            | English           | Notes  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| ese, esa, esos, esas               | that, those       | medial |
| aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas | that, those (far) | distal |

## Prepositions

| Spanish  | English                | Spanish | English             |
|----------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| a        | to, at<br>(personal a) | ante    | before, in front of |
| bajo     | under                  | con     | with                |
| contra   | against                | de      | of, from            |
| desde    | from, since            | durante | during              |
| en       | in, on, at             | entre   | between             |
| hacia    | toward                 | hasta   | until, as far as    |
| mediante | by means of            | para    | for, in order to    |
| por      | for, by, through       | según   | according to        |
| sin      | without                | sobre   | on, about, over     |
| tras     | after, behind          |         |                     |

*De + el* contracts to **del**. *A + el* contracts to **al**.

## Conjunctions

| <b>Spanish</b> | <b>English</b>              |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| y / e          | and (e before i-/hi- words) |
| o / u          | or (u before o-/ho- words)  |
| pero           | but                         |
| sino           | but rather (after negation) |
| que            | that                        |
| porque         | because                     |
| aunque         | although                    |
| si             | if                          |
| cuando         | when                        |
| mientras       | while                       |
| como           | as, like                    |
| así que        | so, therefore               |
| ni             | nor, not even               |
| pues           | since, well                 |

## Common Adverbs & Particles

| <b>Spanish</b> | <b>English</b>  | <b>Spanish</b>   | <b>English</b>         |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| no             | not, no         | sí               | yes, indeed            |
| muy            | very            | mucho            | much, a lot            |
| poco           | little, few     | bastante         | enough,<br>quite       |
| bien           | well            | mal              | badly                  |
| ya             | already,<br>now | aún /<br>todavía | still, yet             |
| también        | also            | tampoco          | neither, not<br>either |
| siempre        | always          | nunca /<br>jamás | never                  |
| aquí / acá     | here            | allí / ahí       | there                  |
| ahora          | now             | entonces         | then                   |
| antes          | before          | después          | after                  |
| cerca          | near            | lejos            | far                    |

| <b>Spanish</b>   | <b>English</b> | <b>Spanish</b> | <b>English</b> |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| solo / sólo      | only, just     | casi           | almost         |
| quizás / tal vez | perhaps        | acaso          | by chance      |

## Question Words

| <b>Spanish</b>  | <b>English</b>  |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| qué             | what            |
| quién / quiénes | who             |
| cuál / cuáles   | which           |
| dónde           | where           |
| cuándo          | when            |
| por qué         | why             |
| cómo            | how             |
| cuánto/a/os/as  | how much / many |

All interrogatives carry accent marks to distinguish from their relative-pronoun counterparts.

## Numbers 0-10

| <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>10</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| cero     | uno      | dos      | tres     | cuatro   | cinco    | seis     | siete    | ocho     | nueve    | diez      |

| <b>100</b> | <b>1,000</b> |
|------------|--------------|
| cien(to)   | mil          |

## Common Phrases

| <b>English</b>       | <b>Spanish</b>      |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Hello                | Hola                |
| Good morning         | Buenos días         |
| Good afternoon       | Buenas tardes       |
| Good evening / night | Buenas noches       |
| Goodbye              | Adiós / Hasta luego |
| Yes / No             | Sí / No             |
| Please               | Por favor           |
| Thank you            | Gracias             |
| You're welcome       | De nada             |
| Excuse me / Sorry    | Perdón / Lo siento  |
| How are you?         | ¿Cómo está(s)?      |
| Very well            | Muy bien            |
| Oh!                  | ¡Oh!                |
| Ah!                  | ¡Ah!                |
| Alas!                | ¡Ay!                |
| Well!                | ¡Bueno!             |
| Hurrah!              | ¡Hurra!             |
| God!                 | ¡Dios!              |
| By God!              | ¡Por Dios!          |
| The devil!           | ¡Demonios!          |

\* \* \*

## Language-Specific Notes

### The Translations Are in Neutral / Latin American Spanish

This translation uses a neutral register that should be comprehensible across all Spanish-speaking regions. Regional vocabulary (e.g.,

*coche* vs. *carro* vs. *auto* for “car”) is avoided where possible. The *vosotros* form (Spain-only) does not appear — *ustedes* is used for all plural “you” forms.

## Two Verbs for “To Be”

The *ser* vs. *estar* distinction has no English equivalent and appears constantly in the translation. The numbered vocabulary table will often show the same English word mapped to different Spanish verbs depending on the sense — pay attention to which one is used in each context.

## Pro-Drop (Subject Omission)

Spanish frequently omits subject pronouns (*yo, tú, él*, etc.) because the verb ending tells you who’s acting. The translation line may be shorter than the English because no pronoun appears. The superscript numbers still track the content words that remain.

## Nautical Spanish

Spain and Spanish America have a rich maritime tradition. Many nautical terms are shared with English via centuries of contact:

| English         | Spanish       |
|-----------------|---------------|
| whale           | ballena       |
| ship            | barco / buque |
| sail            | vela          |
| mast            | mástil        |
| anchor          | ancla         |
| deck            | cubierta      |
| bow             | proa          |
| stern           | popa          |
| starboard       | estribor      |
| port (larboard) | babor         |

| <b>English</b> | <b>Spanish</b>   |
|----------------|------------------|
| harpoon        | arpón            |
| captain        | capitán          |
| crew           | tripulación      |
| voyage         | viaje / travesía |

## False Friends

Watch out for these deceptive cognates:

| <b>Spanish</b> | <b>Looks Like</b> | <b>Actually Means</b>      |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| actual         | actual            | current, present-day       |
| asistir        | assist            | to attend                  |
| atender        | attend            | to pay attention, to serve |
| constipado     | constipated       | has a cold                 |
| embarazada     | embarrassed       | pregnant                   |
| en absoluto    | absolutely        | not at all                 |
| éxito          | exit              | success                    |
| largo          | large             | long                       |
| molestar       | molest            | to annoy, bother           |
| pretender      | pretend           | to intend, claim           |
| realizar       | realize           | to carry out, make real    |
| sensible       | sensible          | sensitive                  |
| sensiblemente  | sensibly          | noticeably                 |

\* \* \*

*Now turn to Chapter 1 and begin reading.*

# CHAPTER 1. Down the Rabbit-Hole

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