

5. Es menester pues escribirle y apremiarle para que cumpla con su deber (to fulfil his duty).

6. Antes que escriba V., repase sus libros para que no haya miedo de que haya ocurrido alguna equivocación (mistake).

7. Á menos que pague le citaremos ante los Tribunales (we shall summon him) de miedo que otros sean pagados con nuestro dinero.

8. Por más que V. diga, las medias, calcetines, y guantes no son iguales á las muestras que sirvieron de base (as a basis) al contrato.

9. Sin que V. me lo diga lo haré, salvo que intervenga algun contratiempo (any hitch should happen) y con tal que, ínterin (in the meantime) llegue su remesa.

10. Sea que llegue, sea que no, V. debería hacerlo aunque le fuese en ello todo su capital (all your capital were at stake).

11. Telefonee V. cuando quiera.

12. Celebrare lo haga luego que le sea posible.

13. Así como sepa algo le telefoneare.

14. Enviaría las zarzas si estuviese seguro que no me viniera (_imp. subj._ of venir) después con quejas.

15. No creo que cueste muy cara esta seda.

16. No me parece que salio ventajosa aquella transacción.

EXERCISE 2 (48).

Translate into Spanish--

1. It is impossible for us to obtain the goods.

2. He spoke as if he were sure of it.

3. I may (es posible que) accept your price, provided you pay cash.

4. It is certain the white shirtings have shrunk too much in bleaching (en el blanqueo).

Tener is generally a =principal= (viz., not an auxiliary) verb, used to denote possession; but it is used sometimes as an =auxiliary= instead of _haber_, as--

Tengo recibido su catálogo ilustrado y lista (or boletín) de precios: I have received your illustrated catalogue with price list.

Tenemos recibida[113] su apreciable carta de 20 del que rige (or del corriente): We have received your favour of the 20th inst.

¿Tiene V. recibidas las cotizaciones? Have you received the quotations?

Los presupuestos, que tenemos recibidos del Trapiche para nuestro Ingenio de la Habana: The estimates which we have received for the Sugar Mill for our Factory in Havana.

In all the preceding examples _tener_ used instead of _haber_ introduces an additional idea of "=possession=".

"He recibido su carta" might be followed, in Spanish, by "pero la he perdido" (but I have lost it). "Tengo recibida su carta" implies that the receiver holds it now.

[Footnote 113: The Past Part. following "tener" agrees in gender and number with the _direct object_.]

Sometimes this idea of possession is very distantly implied, as--

¿Qué me dice V.? tengo leído ese proyecto de Ley: What are you talking about? I have read that (Parliamentary) Bill.

Meaning that the effect of the reading is extant in the mind.

Colloquially the people will use _tener_ for _haber_ without any allusion to possession, but this should be avoided.

VOCABULARY.

=anteayer=, the day before yesterday

=apresurar=, to hasten, to urge (_a._)

=apresurarse=, to hasten (_n._)

=apresurarse con sus órdenes=, to rush one's orders

=árbol de eje=, axle shaft
 =cámara de comercio=, chamber of commerce
 =cigüeña, árbol de cigüeña, cigüeñal=, crank-shaft
 =compañía de ferrocarril=, railway company
 =con manchas=, (designs)--spot
 =con puntitas, con bolitas=, (designs) spot
 =contestar=, to answer, to reply
 =cuadritos=, (designs) checks
 =cuenta simulada=, pro forma account
 =culpa=, blame, fault
 =daño=, damage, injury, breakdown
 =de buena tinta=, from a good source
 =derecho=, right
 =duda=, doubt
 =equivocarse=, to be mistaken
 =existencias=, stocks of goods
 =expedidor=, sender
 =fecha de=, dated
 =listados=, (designs) striped
 =á listas, á rayas=, (designs) striped
 =malcontento=, uneasiness, discontent
 =mundial=, world (_adj._)
 =próximamente=, about, approximately
 =pues=, well
 =redactar=, to write out
 =repentinamente=, suddenly
 =representación exclusiva=, sole agency
 =responsabilidad=, responsibility
 =retardar=, to delay, to be delayed
 =*romperse=, to break (_n._)
 =roto=, broken
 =todavía=, yet
 =vivir=, to live, to reside
 =ya=, already

EXERCISE 1 (31).

Translate into English--

1. En la Asociación de Agricultores de España (Society of Spanish Agriculturists) dará mañana viernes á las seis y media de la tarde una conferencia (lecture) el ilustrado Sr. Fulano.
2. ¿Como mañana? ya la ha dado esta mañana.

=abacá=, Manilla hemp
 =calcetines=, half-hose, socks
 =cáñamo=, hemp
 =cancelar=, to cancel
 =coger=, to catch
 *=conseguir=, to succeed in
 =contado (al)=, (in) cash
 =dificultad=, difficulty
 =un dineral=, a mint of money
 =encogerse=, to shrink
 =equivocarse=, to be mistaken
 =la gente=, the people
 =mecanismo=, mechanism, contrivance
 =medias=, stockings, hose
 =ocurrir=, to happen
 =perfeccionar=, to perfect
 =persona=, person
 =por mas que=, however much, whatever
 *=probar=, to prove, to attempt, to try
 =pruebo, etc=., I try, etc.
 *=reconvenir=, to reprimand
 =repasar=, to look over
 *=saber=, to know
 =se, sabes, sabe, etc=., I know, etc.
 =sepa, sepas, sepa, etc=., I may know,
 *=ser menester=, to be necessary
 =telefonar=, to telephone
 =trabajo=, work
 =yute=, jute

EXERCISE 1 (47).

Translate into English--

1. Es conveniente (proper) y aun absolutamente necesario que se acabe esta cuestión.
2. Es cierto que se acabará.
3. Es posible que suba el mercado; tal vez suba más de lo que se crea.
4. Es el único cliente que no haya pagado su factura.

a fact= or as =a mere conception=.

V. The Subjunctive Mood is used after *_cuando, así como, luego que_* and similar expressions when the action of the verb refers =to the future=, as--

Lo haré cuando tenga tiempo: I shall do it when I have time.

N.B.--The Future Subjunctive is often used in this case.

VI. The Subjunctive Mood is used after *_si_* (conditional *_if_*) when the context requires the following verb in the past form, as--

Lo haría si tuviese (tuviera) dinero: I should do it if I had money.

N.B.--If the context requires the verb in the present form, the Indicative Present must be used, as--

Lo hago si tengo tiempo: I do it if I have time.

Lo haré si tengo tiempo: I shall do it if I have time.

When, as in the latter example a future time is indicated, the Future Subjunctive may be used instead of the Pres. Indicative, as--

Lo haré si tuviere tiempo: I shall do it if (ever) I have time.

VII. After *_como_* the Subjunctive Mood is used idiomatically but not necessarily, as--

Como le vió le habló: As soon as he saw him he spoke to him.

Como le viese le habló: On seeing him he spoke to him.

VIII. After *_creer, pensar, opinar,_* and similar verbs, the following verb is generally in the Indicative; but after *_no creer,_* etc., the verb is in the Subjunctive mood. After *_creer,_* etc., used interrogatively, the verb may be Indicative or Subjunctive.

3. No sabía que la había dado ya.

4. Pues tengo esta noticia de buena tinta y no hay duda que así es.

5. Tenemos recibida su estimada, fecha de anteayer.

6. Mucho tiempo ha que tengo proyectadas estas empresas.

7. Habrá un mes que me escribió y no le he contestado todavía.

8. La Cámara de Comercio de Londres votó, después de larga discusión, una protesta contra el nuevo Tratado de Comercio con Cuba y redactó una petición que será dirigida al gobierno.

9. El vapor inglés "Raleigh" que sale para Montevideo ha recibido un marconigrama anunciando que reina allí el malcontento político.

10. El aviador acaba de batir el "record" mundial de velocidad y distancia recorriendo (covering) ciento veintidós kilómetros en hora y media, á saber (namely) próximamente 80 kilómetros por hora.

11. No se equivoca V. en la interpretación de lo que hemos escrito acerca de las facturas simuladas.

12. El árbol de eje y el cigüeñal se han roto.

EXERCISE 2 (32).

Translate into Spanish--

1. Have you obtained the sole agency for (de) that firm?

2. Not yet, but I hope to get it.

3. How long have you been living in England?

4. Two weeks ago prices were so high that buyers were rushing their orders; now they have suddenly fallen to an unprecedented level (nivel sin precedente).

5. He has examined the samples and found that the designs of the light grounds (fondos claros) are not as ordered.

6. He also complains of the checks and stripes.

7. The spot muslins have been delayed owing to a breakdown in the works (la fábrica).

8. The senders are trying to throw the blame on (á) the Railway Company, but we have no right of claim (derecho de reclamar) against the latter (ésta); it is they who (son ellos quienes) must indemnify us for the loss.

9. It is a well-founded (bien establecida) and respectable firm and they will not deny their responsibility--there is no doubt about (de) that.

10. Is it long since you received their last (última) letter?

11. Have they been long established? (Hace mucho tiempo que....)

12. They have been for 15 years.

13. Our friends have large stocks but they say the market is looking up (mejorando).

LESSON XVII.
(Lección décima séptima.)

"SER" AND "ESTAR."

=Ser= is used as a true auxiliary, when it forms the passive voice.

=Estar= is an auxiliary when it forms the progressive tenses, as

Estoy escribiendo (I am writing).

Estaba escribiendo (he was writing).

The difficulty in the employment of _ser_ and _estar_ is, by some, unduly magnified. Others give the following rule--

Ser denotes a permanent state.

Estar "temporary"

This rule should not be adopted because often it would not apply, as the

Sea que (whether ... or)

Aunque (even if)

IV. The Subjunctive Mood is generally used after the following locations, when the action refers to future time, but the Indicative is used when the action refers to the past or present--

Después que (after)

Aunque (although)

De modo que (so that)

No obstante que (notwithstanding)

Cuandoquiera que (whenever)

Hasta que (until)

Luego que (as soon as)

Quienquiera que (whoever)

Comoquiera que (however)

Cualquiera que (whichever, whoever)

Dondequiera que (wherever)

El 1°, 2°, 3°, etc., que (the 1st 2nd 3rd, etc., that)

El único que (the only one that)

El solo que (the only one that)

El último que (the last that)

Nada que (nothing that)

Ninguno, nadie que (no one that)

El mejor (or any other superlative) que (the best etc., that)

E.g.--

Escribió de modo que su padre quedó contento: He wrote so that his father remained content.

Escriba V. de modo que su padre quede contento: Write so that your father may remain content.

Le pagué aunque no hizo su trabajo: I paid him, although he did not do his work.

No le pagaré aunque haga su trabajo: I shall not pay him although he may do his work.

The above rules have liberties and exceptions to be learnt by practice, generally turning on whether the action is intended to be alluded to =as

17. Sell at 21s. c.i.f.[145]

[Footnote 144: Free of particular average.]

[Footnote 145: Cost, insurance, freight.]

LESSON XXIV.
(Lección vigésima cuarta.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD (_contd._).

II. The Subjunctive Mood is used after Impersonal verbs, as

Es menester que lo haga: It is needful that he does it.

Es necesario que lo haga: It is necessary that he does it.

EXCEPTIONS--

1. When the Impersonal Verb expresses certainty, as--

Es cierto que lo hará: It is certain that he will do it.

2. When the dependent verb has not its own subject, both the following constructions are correct--

Es necesario hacerlo: It must be done

Es necesario que se haga: It must be done

III. The Subjunctive Mood is used after the following locations---

Antes que (before)

En caso que (in case)

De miedo que (lest)

Por más que (however much, although)

Sin que (without)

Para que (so that)

Á menos que (unless)

Salvo que (except that)

Con tal que (provided that)

following two examples will show--

Él es soldado porque se ha alistado por dos años: He is a soldier as he has enlisted for two years.

Aquellos montes están eternamente cubiertos de nieve: Those mountains are perpetually covered with snow.

The following simple and true rules will enable the student to understand the difference between _ser_ and _estar_ and to apply them correctly.

Ser is used--

1. To form the Passive Voice, as--

El cartero trajo las cartas--_Active_: The postman brought the letters.

La carta fué traída[114] por el cartero--_Passive[115]_: The letter was brought by the postman.

[Footnote 114: The Past Part. following "Ser" and "Estar" agrees in gender and number with the subject of these verbs.]

[Footnote 115: Este cuarto es barrido todos los días (this room is swept every day) is passive voice, because we speak of the _action_ of sweeping, viz., somebody sweeps the room every day. Este cuarto está barrido--no voice; "barrido" is used as an adjective to denote _state_ or _condition_.]

2. To denote an inherent[116] quality, as--

La nieve es blanca: Snow is white.

El hombre es mortal: Man is mortal.

[Footnote 116: Inherence = a fixed state of being in another body. A quality may be inherent "for the time being," as: Juan se ha alistado por dos años, entonces _es soldado_: John has enlisted for two years, then he is a soldier.]

Estar is used to denote--

1. State in locality, viz., to be in a place, as--

Estoy aquí I am here.

Londres está en Inglaterra: London is in England.

2. A condition, as--

Estoy cansado: I am tired.

Está enfermo: He is ill.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Ser must be used--

1. Before any noun (even if an adjective or article intervenes), as--

Soy negociante: I am a merchant.

Es un corredor de cambios bien conocido: He is a well-known exchange broker.

Son buenos valores: They are good securities.

2. When "to be" is used to denote possession, as--

Los trapiches son de estos fabricantes: The sugar mills belong to these makers.

3. When "to be" is used impersonally, as--

Es necesario tomar medidas legales: It is necessary to take legal proceedings.

4. Before the words "Feliz," "Infeliz," "Pobre," and "Rico." [117]

[Footnote 117: These are not, strictly speaking, "inherent qualities," but they are spoken of as such.]

Estar must, of course, be always used before Present Participles, [118] as--

Está activando sus esfuerzos: He is making still further efforts.

Estamos extendiendo nuestras relaciones: We are extending our connection.

Translate into Spanish--

1. We should like to do more business with your firm.

2. You would greatly oblige (us) by sending us a remittance.

3. He would do well to write it to them.

4. Let him write at once.

5. We hope you may arrive safe and sound, and we advise you to take care of yourself.

6. From what we can gather (por lo que tenemos entendido) the firm is doing a successful (buenos) business.

7. We trust this information will be of service (de utilidad) to you.

8. The documents appear to be in order and we hope there will be no difficulty.

9. We are glad the goods have arrived before the time stipulated (estipulado).

10. We do not want you to lose any money; on the contrary, we wish you to realise a substantial (buena) profit.

11. Tell the clerk to write more politely.

12. Order them to do it quickly.

13. I may come (es posible que venga) to-morrow.

14. We notice (observamos) that the Razors, Scissors, Penknives and Skates are ready to be shipped, and trust (confiamos) that, as announced (nos anunciaron Vs.), they will come to hand (llegaran á manos) without delay.

15. We thank you for the confidence you have shown in us which we hope to justify and you may be sure that we shall do our best for (por) your interests.

16. I request you kindly to insure the cargo against total loss or f.p.a. [144]

=tijeras=, scissors

EXERCISE 1 (45).

Translate into English--

1. En nuestra anterior les rogámos[143] nos enviasen una muestra de las telas de nuestros competidores.
2. Celebraremos mucho que encuentren ventaja en el cambio de vía (route) que hemos adoptado para sus envíos.
3. Siento haber hecho este error y siento también que mi primer dependiente no me lo haya hecho observar.
4. Me avergüenzo que por culpa de un dependiente de almacén negligente haya recibido V. un género por otro (the wrong goods).
5. Nunca me avergüenzo de hablar á las claras (openly, clearly).
6. No podemos ni deberíamos querer impedir á los otros que piensen como quieran; lo que sí debemos hacer es aconsejar á todos que obren según los dictados de su propia conciencia.
7. Lo que me esté bien (is my duty) hacer lo haré.
8. Espero me mande pronto los coloridos para las telas para pantalones.
9. Deploro que él quiera justificarse con argumentos que se quiebran de sutiles (which do not stand the light of day).
10. Explícate para que te entienda.
11. No te justifiques con malas razones (by quibbling).
12. Explíqueme V. de que se trata (what it is about).
13. No le explique V. más de lo necesario.

[Footnote 143: The 1st pers. plural Past Definite of the 1st Conjugation may take an accent to distinguish it from the Present Indicative.]

EXERCISE 2 (46).

[Footnote 118: A Pres. Part. can only express a condition, not a quality.]

Verbs ending in _cer_, _cir_, _ger_ and _gir_ change the _c_ into =z= and the _g_ into =j= before _a_ or _o_ as--

+-----+-----+			
	=Vencer= (to win)		=Dirigir= (to direct)
+-----+-----+			
Pres. Indic.,	venzol	dirijo	
Pres. Subj.,	venzal	dirija	
+-----+-----+			

Verbs ending in _guir_ and _quir_ change the _gu_ into =g= and the _qu_ into =c= before _a_ or _o_, as--

+-----+-----+			
	=Distinguir=		=Delinquir=[119]
	(to distinguish)		(to commit a delinquency)
+-----+-----+			
Pres. Indic.,	Distingol	Delinco	
Pres. Subj.,	Distingal	Delinca	
+-----+-----+			

[Footnote 119: The only verb ending in _quir_.]

VOCABULARY.

- =acabar de=, to have just
- =accesorio=, accessory
- =activo y pasivo=, assets and liabilities
- =antiguo=, old, ancient
- =avería=, particular, particular average
- =balance=, balance, balance sheet
- =bastar=, to suffice, to be enough
- =biela=, connecting rod
- =caldera=, boiler
- =cilindros=, cylinders
- =citar=, to quote, to mention a passage
- =*convenir=, to agree, to suit
- =cotizar=, to quote prices

=cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas=, profit and loss account
 =dejar=, to leave, to let
 =disposición (á su)=, (at your) disposal
 =durar=, to last
 =el engranaje=, the gearing
 =entregar=, to deliver
 =equipo=, equipment
 =es decir, ó sea= viz., namely
 =á saber= viz., namely
 =franco de porte=, carriage paid
 =grifo=, cock (machinery)
 =hasta la fecha=, (made up) to date
 =huelga=, strike
 =imprevisto=, unforeseen
 =á la izquierda=, to the left
 =llegar á ser=, to become, to contrive to be
 =*mantenerse=, to be maintained
 =máquina=, machine, engine
 =mercerizar=, to mercerize
 =para con=, towards
 =transporte seguido=, carriage forward
 =porte pagadero al destino=, carriage forward
 =presentar=, to present
 =proveer=, to provide
 =provisto (proveído)=, provided
 =semejante=, similar
 =*sentir=, to be sorry, to feel
 =sin embargo=, however
 =soportes, coginetes=, bearings
 =tornillos=, screws
 =transporte pagado=, carriage paid
 =tubos=, tubes
 =válvula=, valve
 =el volante=, the fly-wheel
 =y pico= (=veinte y pico=, etc.), odd, (twenty odd, etc.)

EXERCISE 1 (33).

Translate into English--

1. La marca (the make) de estas máquinas y calderas es una de las más antiguas.
2. Son fabricadas en Inglaterra por los Srs. Fulano y Cía.

Deseo que venga: I wish him to come.
 Deseo venir: I wish to come.

(_b_) After verbs expressing joy, shame, sorrow, or fear, the Indicative may be used instead of the Subjunctive.

(_c_) After "mandar" (to order) the subordinate verb is often in the Infinitive instead of the Subjunctive, as--

Mánde V. que lo haga: Order him to do it.
 Mándese V. hacer: Order him to do it.

VOCABULARY.

=agradar, favorecer=, to oblige
 =almacenero, dependiente de almacén=, warehouseman
 =celebrar=, to be glad of
 =colorido=, colouring
 =*complacer=, to oblige
 =complazco, etc.=, I oblige, etc.
 =(el) cortapluma=, penknife
 =cortésmente=, politely
 =coste flete y seguro=, cost, freight and insurance
 =*dar las gracias=, to thank
 =demora=, delay
 =*demostrar confianza=, to show confidence
 =deplorar=, to deplore
 =dictados=, dictates
 =en seguida=, at once
 =franco de avería particular=, free of particular average
 =*hacer una remesa=, to send a remittance
 =intereses=, interests
 =justificarse=, to justify oneself
 =mucho=, much, exceedingly, greatly
 =navajas de afeitar=, razors
 =obrar=, to act
 =patines=, skates
 =primer dependiente=, chief clerk
 =propio=, own
 =*rogar=, to beg, to request
 =ruego, etc.=, I beg, etc.
 =sin novedad=, safe and sound
 =tela para pantalones=, trousering

GENERAL RULE.

The Subjunctive Mood can only be used in dependent clauses, as--

Yo quiero que él venga: I wish him to come.

Yo quiero que él vaya: I wish him to go.

And then, only when, by reason of what precedes in the Principal Clause, the action of the Subordinate verb is not expressed in a positive manner (i.e., as a fact) but as merely contingent (i.e., only conceived in the mind), as--

Yo declare que él vino (_or_ vendría): I say that he came
or that he would come.

Yo espero que él venga: I hope that he may come.

Yo esperaba que él viniese: I hoped that he might, _or_
would come.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. A verb in a dependent clause is placed (generally) in the Subjunctive Mood after verbs expressing an action, or emotion of the mind, when the subjects of the principal and of the subordinate verbs are different.

EXAMPLES of principal verbs which govern the following verb in the Subjunctive Mood--

aconsejar (to advise)

alegrarse de que (to be glad that)

avergonzarse de que (to be ashamed that)

conceder (to grant)

conseguir (to obtain)

desear (to desire)

esperar (to hope)

evitar (to avoid)

impedir (to hinder)

mandar (to order)

querer (to wish)

rogar (to ask, to beg)

sentir (to regret)

temer (to fear)

confiar en que (to trust)

N.B.--(_a_) If the 2nd verb should have the same subject, use the Infinitive Mood, as--

3. Están aquí para su inspección y están todas provistas de sus accesorios: cilindros, volantes, bielas, soportes, engranajes, válvulas y tornillos.

4. ¿No se fabrican también en Francia máquinas semejantes?

5. Sí, Señor, estas á la izquierda son francesas y son buenas máquinas.

6. Es cierto sin embargo que las inglesas son mejores y que están en primera línea en la industria mundial.

7. Los Srs. Fulano y Cía. han llegado á ser los primeros entre los constructores que han comprendido que se podían entregar máquinas excelentes á un precio relativamente bajo.

8. Para no citar más que un ejemplo de la importancia de esta casa basta decir que son suyas las 1,000 máquinas y pico que se han exportado últimamente para Italia y la Argentina.

9. Soy feliz de saberlo.

10. Son fabricantes ricos y al mismo tiempo generosos para con los que son pobres é infelices.

11. Compraré diez fardos de Estampados Mercerizados si me los deja V. á 5-3/16 d. por yarda.

12. Está bien; ¡está convenido!

EXERCISE 2 (34).

Translate into Spanish--

1. We have just received your Price List, but we are sorry to say your prices are too dear.

2. The cylinders and boilers are now ready.

3. Every engine is sent out with its complete equipment, viz., tubes, valves, cocks, etc.

4. The Directors are preparing a balance sheet to be laid before (para presentar á) the company at the next ordinary general meeting.

5. It will show the assets and liabilities and a profit and loss account made up to date.
6. There will also be a report on the position and transactions of the company.
7. It is your action which has done us more harm (daño) than anything else (cualquier otra cosa[120]).
8. It is we (somos nosotros) who are tired of our agreement (convenio).
9. The goods are at your disposal.
10. We think the shares will be inactive (flojas).
11. The demand for steel, iron and copper was very steady (firme) but it is probable that it will not last.
12. Are you rich? No, I am poor but I am happy.
13. Our quotations will be maintained except in case of strikes or other unforeseen circumstances.
14. The four bales of linens will be delivered to you carriage paid, but the boilers and (y sus) accessories you will receive (los recibirán) carriage forward.
15. The whole (todo) will be insured with particular average.

[Footnote 120: Or: *que nada más*.]

LESSON XVIII.
(Lección décima octava.)

TRANSITIVE VERBS.

A verb is Transitive when its action passes from the subject of the action to the object.

=Transitive Verbs= are divided into--

expresses the action in a *=positive manner=*, as a *=fact=*.

The *=Conditional Mood=* (Modo Condicional)[140] affirms like the Indicative Mood in a positive manner, *=but subject to a condition=*.

The *=Imperative Mood=* is used to command or to beg. This mood has only one tense and one distinct form of person: the second, as--

Habla tú: Speak thou.

Hablad vosotros: Speak ye *_or_* you.

The 1st pers. sing, does not occur and the other persons are taken from the Present Subjunctive.[141]

In the 3rd person (and sometimes even the 1st plural) the pres. subj. may take the place of the Imperative used affirmatively. This becomes apparent by the use of *_Que_*, which precedes the Subjunctive and when an object pronoun occurs in the sentence, as--

Escríbalo él *_or_* Que lo escriba él: Let him write it.

There is no Imperative Mood negative in Spanish.[142]

[Footnote 140: English form: (auxiliary) should + verb for 1st persons; (auxiliary) would + verb for 2nd and 3rd persons.]

[Footnote 141: With only one exception--

=Ir= (to go). 1st pers. pl., Pres. Subj.--Vayamos. 1st pers. pl., Imperative--Vayamos *_or_* vamos (more used).]

[Footnote 142: It is borrowed entirely from the Pres. Subjunctive, as: No hables, no hable, no hablemos, no habléis, no hablen. The difference is of course, only apparent in the 2nd person.]

=The Subjunctive Mood=.

This mood offers some difficulty to English students; this arises from the fact that in English this mode of viewing the action of the verb is often rendered by the indicative mood or by the semi-auxiliary verbs "may," "might," "should," "would."

=Note=.--The Spanish rule on the Subjunctive mood must be therefore applied irrespective of the English construction.

1. I do not consider (no creo que) I have been fairly (equitativamente _or_ bien) treated.

2. Silk and Cotton Linings.--We note (nos enteramos de) your complaints but you know they were bought as job lots (imperfectos) and in buying such lots, one has to put up with (conformarse con) some imperfections (defectos, imperfecciones).

3. The hats and caps have turned out (salido) excellently.

4. The former (aquéllos) are exactly of the shape and curl you require and the latter (éstas) include (abarcán) a large variety of designs.

5. They will reach you (le llegarán) in plenty of time (con bastante anticipación) for the coming (entrante) season.

6. Please report (hacer sus comentarios) on samples as soon as received (luego que las reciban).

7. Reading good papers is necessary to keep oneself posted up (mantenerse al corriente), but reading the sensational news (noticias sensacionales) of a certain press (prensa) is wasting one's time.

8. Are you going to Spain this year?

9. I do not think so, my correspondent is coming to England.

10. We shall write to the gentleman acting as secretary to send us (que nos envíe) a copy of the report.

11. Did you hear him saying that?

12. I regret having to inform you that once I have paid what I owe (to owe = deber), I shall not continue my transactions with your firm.

LESSON XXIII.
(Lección vigésima tercera.)

THE MOODS (_contd._).

The =Indicative Mood= (Modo Indicativo) is that form of the verb that

=1. Active= (when the subject of the verb stands for the doer or agent of the action), as--

Renovamos nuestros ofrecimientos de servicios: We renew our offers of services.

=2. Passive= (when the subject of the verb stands for the real object of the action, viz., when it suffers the action instead of doing it), as--

Los ofrecimientos de sus servicios nos fueron renovados en su último escrito: His offers of services were renewed to us in his last letter.

The Passive voice in Spanish is formed with the verb _ser_ as above, or by using the =active voice= with the pronoun _se_, as--

Se nos renovaron los ofrecimientos de sus servicios: His offers, etc.

Active verbs become reflexive when their subject and object are the same person or thing, as--

Nos lisonjamos poderlos servir por lo mejor de sus intereses: We flatter ourselves that we can serve them to the best of their interests.

Reflexive verbs in the plural are also reciprocal, as--

Nos comprendemos: We understand each other.

Nos escribimos muy frecuentemente: We write to each other very frequently.

"Uno á otro" and "los unos á los otros" may be added for greater clearness, as--

Procuramos convencernos (á nosotros mismos). We try to convince ourselves (each other).

Procuramos convencernos (el uno al otro). We try to convince ourselves (each other).

The direct object of a transitive verb,[121] if a proper name of a person or place, must be preceded by _á_, as--

Vimos al Señor Guillermo: We saw Mr. William.

Visitamos á Francia[122]: We visited France.

[Footnote 121: With the exception of "Tener."]

[Footnote 122: But not geographical names preceded by the article, as: Avistamos La Habana (we sighted Havana).]

Á is also generally used before any noun =indicating= a person,[123] as--

Empleamos á este corresponsal: We employ this correspondent.

[Footnote 123: This part of the rule is not very strict, as we find it sometimes omitted before persons, and at others used before names of things, as: El hecho precedió á la palabra (the action preceded the word).]

But _á_ should be avoided whenever it would engender confusion, or when the verb governs an accusative and a dative at the same time, as--

Enviamos nuestro dependiente: We send our clerk.

Recomendamos el Sr. Pérez á nuestro fabricante: We recommend Mr. Pérez to our manufacturer.

Á is also omitted when the noun following it does not refer to a particular individual, but to =any= individual of a certain class, as--

Busco criado: I am looking for a servant.

Juan no quiere socios en su empresa: John does not want any partners in his undertaking.

Verbs whose root ends in _ll_ or _ñ_ take =e= and =o= instead of _ie_ and _io_, as--

+-----+	
=Bullir= (to boil).	=Gruñir= (to growl, grumble).
+-----+	
Pres. Part., Bullendo	Gruñendo
Past Def. Bulló, bulleron	Gruñó, gruñeron[124]
+-----+	

Translate into English--

1. El escribir concisa y claramente contribuye al buen éxito (success) de una casa comercial.
2. Quedan muchos pasos á dar.
3. Á suponer yo que no honrara sus aceptaciones no le habría concedido el crédito.
4. ¿Qué hace V.?
5. Estoy escribiendo un presupuesto para una locomotora y cuatro bombas de aire que se piden para Chile; en acabando mi tarea saldré (I shall come out) con V.
6. Debemos escribir al abogado que representa al Sr. Fulano para ponerle en conocimiento de los pormenores que puedan interesarle.
7. Sí, Señor, pensaba hacerlo mañana.
8. Siento tener que informar á V. que he encontrado al Sr. Smith y le he oído decir que no puede hacer frente á sus empeños.
9. Ejecutada esta primera orden, y pagada que sea (once paid) le manifestaré claramente que no me conviene continuar bajo estas condiciones.
10. Se asegura que el secretario del departamento de Estado y el embajador de Inglaterra se han puesto de acuerdo, hace poco, sobre los principales puntos del tratado de arbitraje proyectado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.
11. Se supone que dicho (said) convenio será sometido al senado antes de Navidad.
12. Se han recibido noticias de haber naufragado (shipwrecked) un buque en la costa de Marruecos (Morocco) y de haber varado otro en Almería.

EXERCISE 2 (44).

Translate into Spanish--

=*contribuir=, to contribute
 =contribuyo, etc=., I contribute
 =convenio=, agreement
 =desperdiciar=, to waste
 =diseño=, design
 =embajador=, ambassador
 =empeños=, obligations, engagements
 =estación, temporada=, season
 =Estados Unidos=, United States
 =excelentemente=, excellently
 =forma=, shape
 =forros=, linings
 =gorras=, caps
 =*hacer frente=, to face, to meet (bills, etc.)
 =honrar=, to honour
 =locomotora=, locomotive
 =malgastar=, to waste, to squander
 =Navidad=, Christmas
 =necesitar, desear=, to require
 =paso= step
 =*poner en conocimiento=, to inform
 =ponerse de acuerdo=, to agree
 =pormenores=, particulars
 =presupuesto=, estimate
 =proyectar=, to project, to plan
 =representar=, to represent, to act for
 =rizo del ala=, curl of the brim (of a hat)
 =secretario=, secretary
 =senado=, senate
 =someter=, to submit
 =supondré, etc=., I shall suppose, etc.
 =*suponer=, to suppose
 =supongo, etc=., I suppose, etc.
 =supuse, etc=., I supposed, etc.
 =tarea=, task
 =tratado de arbitraje=, arbitration treaty
 =varar=, to ground (a ship)
 =variedad=, variety
 =vendré, etc=., I shall come, etc.
 =vengo, vienes, etc=., I come, etc.
 =*venir=, to come
 =vine, etc=., I came, etc.

[Footnote 124: The Imperf. and Fut. Subj. follow the Past Def.]

Verbs in whose conjugations i should come =unstressed= between two vowels change the unstressed i into =y=, as--

```
+-----+
|           =Creer= (to believe). |
+-----+
|_Pres. Part._, Creyendo.         |
|_Past Def._,   Creyó ... creyeron.|
+-----+
```

But the Imperf. Indic.: creía, creías, creía, creíamos, creíais, creían.

Verbs ending in zar change the z into =c= before =e= (because, with very few exceptions, z is not used in modern Spanish before e or i), as--

```
+-----+
|           =Gozar= (to enjoy).   |
+-----+
|_Pres. Subj._, Goce, goces, goce, gocemos, gocéis, gocen.|
|_Past. Def._,  Gocé ...          |
+-----+
```

VOCABULARY.

=abedul=, birch
 =abeto=, fir
 =adjunto=, herewith
 =agradable=, agreeable, pleasant
 =arpillera=, bagging
 =asegurar=, to insure
 =atribuir=, to attribute
 =el billar=, billiards
 =bola=, ball
 =calzado=, footwear
 =camas, armazones de cama=, bedsteads
 =carne seca=, jerked beef
 =chalecos=, vests
 =consignación=, consignment
 =correas=, belts, belting (machinery)

=corresponsal=, correspondent
 =egoísta=, selfish
 =encaminar=, to forward
 =entrar en el dique=, to dock (ships)
 =fresno=, ash
 =garbanzos=, Spanish or chick peas
 =á grande velocidad=, by passenger train
 =guisantes=, green peas
 =habas=, broad beans
 =haya=, beech
 =hortalizas=, green vegetables
 =instruir=, to instruct
 =judías=, French beans
 =latón=, brass
 =la leche=, the milk
 =loza=, crockery
 =á pequeña velocidad=, by slow train
 =pino=, pine
 =plomo=, lead
 =porcelana=, china
 =productos químicos=, chemicals
 =roble, encina=, oak
 =rotura=, breakage
 =semestre=, half-year
 =suprimir=, to suppress, to leave out
 =tacos=, billiard-cues
 =el viaje=, the journey
 =zinc=, zinc

EXERCISE 1 (35).

Translate into English--

1. Estimamos en mucho á nuestros corresponsales y los servimos de la mejor manera posible.
2. Comunica el capitán del vapor "Ríos" que el jueves, al medio día, se hallaba á seiscientas millas de Veracruz, sin novedad (all well).
3. Hoy publica la Gaceta dos cuadros estadísticos (statistical tables) formados por la Dirección general (Board) del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico, que expresan el movimiento de pasajeros por mar habido en nuestro puerto durante el semestre pasado, y por los cuales se viene en conocimiento (we can see) de la emigración é inmigración española.

Hoy como con el arquitecto: To-day I am dining with the architect.

Estoy haciendo mi correspondencia, no puedo dejar el despacho: I am writing my correspondence, I cannot leave the office.

A =Preposition= before a Pres. Part. is either translated by a preposition followed by the Infinitive Mood or by the Pres. Part. without a Preposition, as--

Al ir _(or _yendo) á la Bolsa; On going to the Exchange.

EXCEPTION--

After _en_ we find the Pres. Part. used with the following meaning--e.g.

En acabando saldré: As soon as I have finished, I shall go out.

"I, acting as trustee," is translated "Yo, procediendo como síndico"; but "I wrote to the party acting as umpire" would be "Escribí á la persona que funcionaba (_not_ funcionando) de árbitro."

After "Intentar," [139] "Ver," "Oír," "Sentir," and "Simular" the Infinitive only can be used in Spanish, as--

[Footnote 139: Or verbs of similar meaning.

Intento (_or_ pienso) hipotecar la casa: I intend mortgaging the house.

Le veo pasar: I see him passing.

"My coming," "my going," etc., are translated: "El venir _or_ el haber venido yo," etc.]

The Past Part. may be used in an absolute manner, as--

Entregada la carta se fué: The letter (being) delivered, he went.

Sellados los sobres, los echó al correo: Having sealed the envelopes he posted them.

VOCABULARY.

=abogado=, lawyer, barrister

=bombas de aire=, air pumps

There are =5= moods in Spanish: one the Infinitive and =4= Finite, viz., the Indicative, Conditional, Subjunctive, and Imperative.

The =Infinitive Mood= (Modo Infinitivo) represents the action or state of being without any reference to time or person. The present and past participles are parts of the Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive Mood may be used in the capacity of a noun either as Subject or Object of the sentence. It is then generally (but not necessarily) accompanied by the def. article, as--

El leer es útil: To read is useful.

Me es necesario el leer: It is necessary for me to read.

The form of the Pres. Part. used in this capacity in English is inadmissible in Spanish, e.g., we could never say "leyendo" for "el leer" (or "la lectura").

The Infinitive Mood preceded by _á_ may have a passive meaning, as--

Una consignación á hacer _or also_ á hacerse (á ser hecha): A shipment to be made.

The Infinitive Mood preceded by _á_ may be used instead of the Finite Mood introduced by "if," as--

Á saber yo que V. era accionista de aquella compañía, le habría comunicado luego aquella relación: If I had known (or had I known) that you were a shareholder in that society, I would have sent you at once that report.

The =Present Participle= after "to be" is used in both languages to form the continuous or progressive tenses; in Spanish this happens much less frequently than in English, and only with verbs whose action implies =duration of time= and besides when it is spoken of as =actually in progress=. This form is never possible with the verb "to go," and is very rarely found with "to come," as--

Miro aquellas Mantas y Terlices que me gustan: I am looking at those Blankets and Tickings which I like.

Grita: He is shouting.

Nos escribe continuamente: He is continually writing us.

4. Desde el día 1° de Enero próximo satisfará (will pay) el calzado extranjero 10% más de derecho de importación.

5. Una comisión de Agricultores de Valencia visitó ayer tarde (yesterday evening) al Presidente del Consejo (the Premier) para pedirle que se suprima el impuesto sobre el transporte de hortalizas que establece la nueva ley.

6. Tiñendo estas telas con anilina se aumenta el coste de seis céntimos por metro.

7. Bulleron[125] la leche y la esterilizaron.

8. Gocemos de las libertades á que tenemos derecho pero no abusemos de ellas.

9. Ellos creyeron lo que les dijimos (we said to them) y ya no nos atribuyen intenciones egoístas.

10. El Sr. Moreno sale para un viaje de negocios y visitará á Santo Domingo y la Habana.

11. He visto los Alpes y el Pirineo pero no el Himalaya.

12. He visitado á España.

[Footnote 125: "To boil" is generally _hervir_. Bullir is given as an example of the conjugation.]

EXERCISE 2 (36).

Translate into Spanish--

1. Kindly see Mr. Marino and inform him that we shall soon send him a consignment of timber, consisting of ash, beech, birch, fir, pine and oak.

2. We shall instruct our correspondent at Bilbao to forward to Vitoria the brass, lead, tin (estaño), and zinc he holds (tiene) at our disposal.

3. By the boat (steamer) leaving (que sale) this week, we shall ship to your consignment the bagging, belting, and bedsteads.

4. The "María" docked yesterday with a cargo of broad beans, French beans, green peas, and Spanish or chick peas.
5. She also brings a parcel of jerked beef and canned tongues (lenguas en latas).
6. I have a friend who is a dealer in billiard tables, balls and cues.
7. The candles and chemicals have been despatched last week.
8. We flatter ourselves that we shall shortly be able to write to each other pleasanter letters.
9. We have insured the china and crockery free of particular average (franco de), but we insured them against breakage at a (al) premium of 4%.
10. Herewith please find claim (reclamo) for loss through (por) damage in your last shipment of clocks and watches.
11. Please send by slow train the coats, vests, and trousers and, by passenger train, the remainder of the articles.

LESSON XIX.
(Lección décima nona.)

INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

Intransitive verbs express a state, as "to live," "to sleep," or an action that does not go beyond the doer, as "to go," "to walk."

The Spanish language abounds in Intransitive Pronominal verbs, i.e., verbs conjugated, same as the reflexive verbs, with a double pronoun =of the same person= all through, as--

=Quejarse= (to complain).

Pres. Indic., Yo me quejo, tú te quejas, él se queja, nosotros nos quejamos, vosotros os quejáis, ellos se quejan.

3. We have picked up (escogido) a few suitable clearing lines (saldos), which are awaiting shipment (se embarcarán) by next steamer.
4. Stripes and checks.--Owing to a breakdown in the works these will not be ready for (antes de) another fortnight.
5. The goods were packed according to (de conformidad con) your instructions, but we take no responsibility for sending them (haberlos mandado) in bales instead of cases as usual (como de costumbre).
6. We hand (pasamos) you enclosed the invoice amounting to (importando en, ascendiendo a) £155 6s. 7d. to the debit of your account, value (valor al) 15th inst.
7. We can assure you that any (cualesquiera) orders entrusted to our care (que se nos confíen) will receive careful attention.
8. Our traveller will be in your district by the beginning of September, and he will have much pleasure in waiting upon you (en visitarles) with our full (completa) collection of dress goods and fancies.
9. We hasten to offer you a lot of cheap mohairs and nankeens and hope they will meet your requirements.

Hoping to receive a favourable reply,
Yours faithfully,
SMITH AND Co.

Prices are (van _or_ están) marked on (en) the samples.
S. & Co. (Vale).[138]

[Footnote 138: Used instead of initialling a postscriptum.]

LESSON XXII.
(Lección vigésima segunda.)

THE MOODS.

Mood is that form or modification of the Verb which marks the mode in which an action is viewed or stated.

3. ¿Quiere V. encargarse (take charge) de ese asunto?
4. Mucho me place (with much pleasure).
5. Se dice que pronto se abolirá esta ley.
6. Tendré mucho gusto que sea abolida (_not_ se abuela).
7. Todo lo que atañe al desarrollo de la agricultura ó que concierne el bien estar general del país me interesa vivamente.
8. La honradez (honesty) es alabada de (_or_ por) todos pero nunca se alaba tanto como por los de manga ancha (those who themselves are not over-scrupulous).
9. El comerciante después de haberse muy bien establecido se consumió el capital en especulaciones bursátiles.
10. Nos hemos deshecho de los cuchillos, tenedores y cucharas sin tanta pérdida como temíamos.
11. El cajero bajando en el ascensor se ha torcido el pie y se está en casa guardando cama (in bed).
12. ¿Entiende V. las razones porque ha de subir el cambio?
13. Para que las entienda debo leer la revista de la Bolsa (Exchange Review).
14. Entienda V. que esto no ha de hacerse otra vez. ¡Entendido!

EXERCISE 2 (42).

Translate into Spanish--

1. With reference to your esteemed order of 1st inst. for skins and hides, we understand exactly what you want, but we much regret to say that we are unable to get in (obtenerlos) at your limit.
2. We acknowledge receipt of your favour (apreciable) of the 1st inst. with note of purchase we are to make on (de _or_ por) your account, and we shall report thereon (contestaremos, relataremos) by our next.

Fut. Indic., Yo me quejaré, tú te quejarás, él se quejará, etc.

These, of course, must not be confused with the Reflexive verbs. In the reflexive verb, we have an action that passes from the doer and falls on the doer itself, as--

Yo me amo: I love myself.

Whilst in a neuter pronominal the action =does not go beyond the doer=.

=Intransitive Pronominal Verbs= are of three kinds--

1. Those which are always pronominal, as--

Quejarse (to complain)	Jactarse (to boast)
Avergonzarse (to be ashamed)	Maravillarse[126] (to wonder)
Alegrarse[126] (to rejoice)	Proponerse[126] (to intend, to purpose)
Arrepentirse (to repent)	Hacerse[126], volverse[126] (to feel (to become)
	Desanimarse[126] (to feel discouraged)

[Footnote 126: Some of these verbs may be also Transitive verbs with a modified meaning, as: Alegrar (to gladden), Maravillar (to surprise), Proponer (to propose). Here the pronominal form marks the difference between Transitive and Intransitive.]

2. A few which, when used pronominally, have their meaning intensified or more or less modified, as--

Ir (to go)	Irse (to go away)
Reir (to laugh)	Reirse (to laugh at = suggesting scorn)
Entender (to understand)	Entenderse de paños (to be a judge of cloths)
Dormir (to sleep)	Dormirse (to fall asleep)
Correr (to run)	Correrse (to make a slip of the tongue).

3. Many which may be used pronominally or otherwise without any appreciable or definable modification of meaning, as--

Estar, estarse (to be)
 Quedar, quedarse (to remain)
 Casar (_con_), casarse (_con_), (to marry)
 Pensar, pensarse (to think)
 Yo pienso, _or_ me pienso que sí (I think so)
 Me escapó de la memoria _or_ (it escaped my memory).
 Se me escapó de la memoria (it escaped my memory).

In the case of this third kind, students should not indulge freely in the pronominal form, but should wait until they see it in the reading of good books, because, although the meaning is practically the same in all cases, still there are "finesses" of shade which practice alone can teach.

=Irregular Verbs=.

We shall give only those Primary Tenses which are irregular and the Derivative Tenses when they are not formed regularly from the Primary Tenses from which they are derived[127]--

[Footnote 127: For Primary and Derivative Tenses see Synopsis at the end.]

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
			=Pensar= (to think).[128]		
	Pres. Indic.,		Pienso-as-a, pensamos, pensáis, piensan.		
	Pres. Subj.,		Piense-es-e, pensemos, penséis, piensen.		
	Imperative,		Piensa, pensad (_reg._).		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					
			=Acordar= (to agree).[128]		
	Pres. Indic.,		Acuerdo-as-a, acordamos, acordáis, acuerdan.		
	Pres. Subj.,		Acuerde-es-e, acordemos, acordéis, acuerden.		
	Imperative,		Acuerda, acordad (_reg._).		
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+					

[Footnote 128: And its group; see Appendix VI.]

VOCABULARY.

=agitarse=, to agitate (_n._)
 =algo=, something, anything (_interrog._)
 =amenaza=, threat

=confiar en=, to trust in
 =corresponder á las necesidades=, to meet the requirements
 =corriente, el que rige=, inst.
 =cucharas=, spoons
 =cuchillo=, knife
 =cueros=, hides
 =*deshacerse=, to get rid of
 =deshecho=, got rid of
 =distrito=, district
 =empacar=, to pack
 =empaqué, etc.=, I packed, etc.
 =*establecerse=, to establish oneself
 =me establezco, etc.=, I establish myself, etc.
 =fantasías=, fancies
 =herramientas=, tools
 =manga=, sleeve
 =*manifestar=, to inform, to say by letter
 =manifiesto, etc.=, I inform, etc.
 =moeres=, mohair
 =nanquines=, nankeens
 =pieles=, skins
 =planchas de hierro=, sheet iron
 =principio=, beginning
 =telas para trajes= (=de Señora=), dress goods
 =tenedores=, forks
 =*torcer=, to twist
 =tuerzo, etc.=, I twist, etc.
 =vale=, farewell, adieu
 =viajante=, traveller (commercial)
 =viajar=, to travel
 =vivamente=, earnestly, vividly

EXERCISE 1 (41).

Translate into English--

1. Sin ningunas de sus gratas á que referirnos dirigimos á Vs. la presente para manifestarles que estando muy á corto (short) de fondos nos hemos visto precisados (we have been obliged) á girar á su cargo (on you) por el saldo de nuestra factura de Planchas de Hierro y Herramientas.

2. ¡Plegue á Dios que nuestros buenos deseos tengan pleno cumplimiento (may be fully realised)!

Se ha dañado los ojos, _or_ la vista: He has damaged his eyes or eyesight.

[Footnote 135: The article is most generally substituted for the possessive pronoun referring to parts of the body or articles of dress, whenever this can be done _without producing ambiguity_, as--

Me dió la mano: He gave me his hand.
 Tiene los ojos azules: His eyes are blue.
 Le cogí el brazo: I caught his arm.
 Me duele la cabeza: My head aches.
 Me lastiman las botas: My boots hurt me.]

=Irregular Verbs= (_contd._).

+-----+	
	=Entender=[136] (to understand).
+-----+	
Pres. Indic.,	Entiendo-es-e, entendemos, entendéis, entienden.
Pres. Subj.,	Entienda-as-a, entendamos, entendáis, entiendan.
Imper. Mood,	Entiende, entended (_reg._).
+-----+	

[Footnote 136: And its group (see Appendix IV)]

+-----+	
	Mover[137] (to move).
+-----+	
Pres. Indic.,	Muevo-es-e, movemos, movéis, mueven.
Pres. Subj.,	Mueva-as-a, movamos, mováis, muevan.
Imper. Mood,	Mueve, moved (_reg._).
+-----+	

[Footnote 137: And its group (see Appendix IV)]

VOCABULARY.

=acusar recibo=, to acknowledge receipt
 =ascensor=, lift, hoist
 =bien estar=, well being
 =colección=, collection, set of samples
 =confiar á=, to entrust

=anticipación=, anticipation
 =anticipar=, to anticipate
 =anticipo=, advance
 =arduo=, arduous, difficult
 =baja=, decline
 =bajo cubierta=, underdeck
 =botones=, buttons
 =callar=, to be silent, to abstain from saying
 =camaradas=, comrades
 =cepillo=, brush
 =cinta=, ribbon
 =cortarse=, to cut oneself, to stop short
 =damascos=, damasks
 =definitivo=, definite
 =descuidar=, to neglect
 =ejecutar=, to execute
 =encaje de cortinas=, curtain lace
 =espantarse=, to be frightened
 =estiva=, stowage
 =*imponer=, to impose
 =impuesto=, imposed
 =lienzo adamascado=, diaper
 =pasas=, raisins
 =patronos=, masters, employers of workmen
 =prisa=, haste, hurry
 =*producir=, to produce
 =produje=, I produced
 =produjeron=, they produced
 =razón= (=á razón de=), at the rate of
 =reglamento=, regulations
 =sobre cubierta=, on deck
 =sobre estadias=, demurrage
 =sobrecargarse=, to overload oneself
 =tonelada=, ton
 =*traer=, to bring, to carry
 =traje=, I brought, I carried
 =tranquilo=, quiet
 =uvas=, grapes
 =vista= (=á la=), at sight

EXERCISE 1 (37).

Translate into English--

1. Nuestros obreros se quejan del nuevo reglamento impuesto por los Patronos.
2. No se avergüenzan de decir que se arrepienten de no haber declarado la huelga hace quince días y se alegran que sus camaradas en Francia se agitan por el día de trabajo de ocho horas.
3. Este problema se va haciendo cada día mas arduo.
4. Voy á escribir una carta y después me iré.
5. ¿Porqué ríe V.?
6. Se ríe de mí sin duda porque no me espanto por sus amenazas, pero yo sé bien lo que me hago (what I do) y V. no sabe lo que se dice.
7. Este fabricante se entiende muy bien de paños.
8. Nunca he visto á un hombre activo dormirse en medio de su trabajo.
9. Quédese V. aquí, estése tranquilo y no piense á nada, su primo se acuerda con V., me pienso verle esta tarde, y tal vez llegaremos á un acuerdo común y definitivo.
10. No deseo que piense V. que descuido la ejecución de sus órdenes á la mayor brevedad (as soon as possible).
11. Con la prisa me he corrido y he dicho algo que habría debido callar.
12. Después de haber principiado á hablar muy bien se cortó y no pudo hallar palabras para continuar.

EXERCISE 2 (38).

Translate into Spanish--

1. You have anticipated my wishes.
2. A further (nueva) decline in prices is anticipated (se prevé).
3. We overloaded ourselves with stocks in anticipation (en la esperanza) of large orders.
4. To pay in anticipation.

These are--

1. Reflexive Verbs (when the action falls back on the subject. See Lesson XVIII), as--Yo me amo: I love myself.

N.B.--The second pronoun must be direct object. If the second pronoun is indirect object, the verb is called Transitive Pronominal, as--

Procurarse una clientela: To get a _clientèle_ (a connection).

2. Intransitive Pronominal Verbs (see Lesson XIX).

3. Intransitive Verbs made Pronominal from verbs ordinarily transitive (see Lesson XIX), as--

Hacerse, Volverse: To become.

La competencia se ha hecho imposible: Competition has become impossible.

4. The 3rd pers. pronominal forms the Passive Voice, same as the verb _ser_, as--

La sabiduría se alaba _or_ es alabada: Wisdom is praised.

N.B.--If the doer is expressed after using _ser_ it may be preceded by _de_ or _por_, as--

La sabiduría es alabada de _or_ por todos[134]: Wisdom is praised by all.

[Footnote 134: When the verb does not mean a physical action _de_ is preferable.]

If it is expressed after using _se_, =Por= must be used, as--

La sabiduría se alaba por todos: Wisdom is praised by all. (Grammar of the Academy.)

Pronominal Verbs are used in Spanish very frequently in conjunction with the article to avoid the use of the possessive adjective before parts of the body, or articles of dress,[135] as--

Me he quebrado la pierna: I broke my leg.

little.

Yacer. "To lie"; generally on tombstones, as: Aquí yace: Here lies.

(In poetry, but seldom in prose, it is found conjugated throughout.)

Salve and _Vale_ used in the Imperative for "Hail!" and "Farewell!"

Placer (to please). Generally used in "Plegue á Dios" (may it please God) and "Pluguiera (pluguiese) á Dios" (might it please God).

It is still used also in the 3rd pers. of Pres. Indic., Imperf. Indic, and Past Def. (the Past Def. is "Plugo").

EXAMPLES--

Mucho me place: It pleases me much.

Plegue á Dios que no se declare la huelga: May it please God that a strike is not declared.

Abolir (to abolish) is irregular like "mover" (viz., changes _o_ into _ue_ when stressed). Its irregular parts are however never used, and are substituted by giving a different turn to the sentence, as--

Digo que =se debe abolir= _instead of_ =se abuela=: I say that it must be abolished.

Atañer (to bear upon) is only used in the 3rd pers., as--

Lo que atañe al asunto: What bears on the subject.

Las noticias que atañen a nuestro proyecto: The news that bears on our scheme.

Concerner (to concern) is only used in the pres. participle--concerniendo (concerning) and in the 3rd persons, as: concierne (it concerns), etc.

=Pronominal Verbs= are verbs conjugated throughout with a double pronoun of the same person, as--

Amarse--Yo me amo, tú te amas, el se ama, nosotros nos amamos, vosotros os amais, ellos se aman.

5. Thanking you in anticipation (anticipando las gracias, _or_ agradeciéndoles de antemano) we remain.

6. The news from the East (Levante) produced a bad effect on the market.

7. To this effect (con este fin) I wrote him to draw (que girase) at sight.

8. Our efforts have all been to no effect (en balde).

9. His plans have been carried into effect (llevados á cabo).

10. The sailing vessel (velero) carried 800 tons of grapes and raisins, 600 under and 200 on deck.

11. She used 5 lay days in loading (la carga), having therefore 3 days left (quedándole), so that (así que) we do not think we shall have to pay demurrage.

12. The captain paid for stowage at the rate of 1s. per ton.

13. The advance on account (á cuenta) of freight is £120.

14. I wonder if everything will be in order? (¿Estará todo en orden?)

15. I send you several patterns of curtain-lace, damasks, diapers, ribbons, buttons, and brushes.

LESSON XX. (Lección vigésima.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are those which are only conjugated in the 3rd pers. sing, of all the tenses.[129]

[Footnote 129: They are so called because they have no person or thing as their subject.]

The principal =Impersonal Verbs= are--

Llover-llueve (to rain, it rains)
 Granizar (to hail)
 Helar-hiela (to freeze, it freezes)
 Lloviznar (to drizzle)
 Nevar-nieva (to snow, it snows)
 Relampaguear (to lighten)
 Tronar-truena (to thunder, it thunders)
 Alborear (to dawn)
 Amanecer (to dawn)
 Anochecer (to grow dark)

The subject (generally understood) of Impersonal verbs is ello.
 Sometimes we find the words Dios or el día expressed as subjects,
 as--

Amanecerá Dios y veremos: Let us wait for the morning and then we shall see.

Amaneció el día: The day dawned.

Amanecer and anochecer may be used as personal verbs, as--

Amanecimos en Madrid y anohecimos en Guadalajara: We were in Madrid at daybreak and at nightfall in Guadalajara.

Tú anoheciste bueno y amaneciste malo: You passed the night well, but you had a bad morning.

Many ordinary verbs are used sometimes impersonally, as--

Bastar (to suffice).
 Convenir (to suit).
 Parecer (to appear).
 Faltar[130] (to be wanting).
 Hacer falta (to be wanted).
 Suceder[131] (to happen).

[Footnote 130: As a personal verb, it means also "to fail."]

[Footnote 131: As a personal verb, it means also "to succeed."]

EXAMPLES--

8. You should take care that the bales are properly (bien) packed.

9. I was ignorant of the fact that (no sabía que) he had been declared a bankrupt.

10. I shall do all that depends on me (de mí dependa) to collect the money in full (por entero).

11. As far as we are concerned (en cuanto á nosotros), we have decided not to take (dar) any steps in the matter.

12. We do not wish to throw good money after bad (echar la soga tras el caldero).[133]

13. We shall invoice by next mail your glassware and haberdashery.

14. Ham is a drug in the market (no tiene salida).

15. A good business is done at present in drysalteries.

16. A good crop of maize is announced from Cape Town (desde el Cabo).

[Footnote 133: Lit.: to throw the rope after the pail.]

LESSON XXI.

(Lección vigésima primera.)

DEFECTIVE AND PRONOMINAL VERBS.

=Defective Verbs= are those only certain parts of which are in use, the rest having never existed in the language or having died out of it.

The principal ones are--

Soler. "To be wont," "to be accustomed to." Used in the pres. indic., Suelo, sueles, suele, solemos, soleis, suelen; in the imperf. indic., Solía, solías, etc.; and in the pres. perf., He solido, has solido, etc., as--

En su juventud solía trabajar con ahinco--ahora ya ha aflojado un poco:
 When he was young he used to work with fervour, now he begins to flag a

9. Reina por estas costas muy violento temporal á cuya consecuencia ha resultado el vapor "Juan" con el árbol de la hélice (shaft of the screw) roto, por lo cual hubo de ser traído á remolque á (to be towed into) este puerto.

10. El "Juan" navegaba con rumbo á (was bound for) Cádiz.

11. Los modernos medios de fabricación de que disponemos, el abaratamiento (cheapening) de la mano de obra (labour) y las facilidades de que disfrutamos (we enjoy) merced á (thanks to) nuestros cuantiosos (abundant) recursos, nos permiten, ahora más que nunca, realizar nuestras ventas en condiciones que no cabe competencia posible (which preclude ...).

12. Hemos asegurado buenas partidas de fustanes, mantas con franjas, gasas, y carranclanes.

EXERCISE 2 (40).

Translate into Spanish--

1. San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway.--The net revenue for the half-year from the main line (línea principal) amounted to £607,297 as against (contra) £743,077 in 1909.
2. The expenditure in England and the Interest on Stores (sobre los depósitos) reduce the amount to £594,714.
3. The Stock Exchange (la Bolsa) will be closed from this evening (esta tarde) until next Monday morning.
4. The turnover (giro) of the day's transactions has been small.
5. Sentiment turned somewhat bearish (hubo disposición á la baja) during the forenoon (la mañana), but became (se volvió) decidedly bullish (á la alza) towards the end of the day.
6. The following figures show the amount of bills and cheques which passed through the banker's clearing-house (por el banco de liquidación) during the week ended April 12th (que acabó el 12 de abril).
7. We must not attach (atribuir) too much importance to the rumours (los rumores, las especies) which are circulating in the market.

Basta ganar la vida: It is enough to earn a living.

No conviene explotar esta mina: It does not pay to exploit this mine.

No parece justo que se aprovechen de este modo: It does not seem right that they should take advantage in this way.

Falta hacer algunos arreglos: Some arrangements are still wanting.

Sucedió que se declaró en quiebra: It happened that he filed his petition in bankruptcy.

In the sentences:

Me bastan diez libras: £10 are enough for me.

Me parecen justas sus razones: His reasons seem to me to be right.

Le sucedieron muchas desgracias: Many misfortunes happened to him.

the verb is =personal=, and this accounts for its being in the plural. In "me bastan diez libras," "diez libras" is the subject.

The verb is impersonal when referring to a whole statement, as--

(Ello) es necesario: It is necessary.

Of _Haber_ and _Hacer_ as impersonal verbs, we have treated in Lesson VIII and Lesson XVI.

We add here that _Hacer_ is used impersonally before certain nouns to denote the state of the weather or of the temperature, as--

Hace calor, frío, lluvia, viento, sol, etc.: It is warm, cold, rainy, windy, sunny, etc.

Valer used impersonally = "to be better," as--

Más vale así: It is better so.

Expressions like "¿Qué se dirá?" or "¿qué dirán?" (What will people say?) may also be called impersonal uses of the verb.

+-----+-----+

	=Irregular Verbs= (_contd._).	
+-----+		+-----+
	=Andar= (to walk, to go).	
Past Def.,	Anduve,-iste,-uvo,-uvimos-uvisteis-uvieron.	
+-----+		+-----+
	=Dar= (to give).	
Pres. Indic.,	Doy,[132] das, da, damos, dais, dan.	
Pres. Subj.,	Dé, des, dé, demos, deis, den.	
Past Def.,	Dí, diste, dió, dimos, disteis, dieron.	
+-----+		+-----+

[Footnote 132: Only 6 verbs in Spanish do not end in _o_ in the 1st pers. sing., pres. indic., viz., Doy (I give), Soy (I am), Estoy (I am), Voy (I see), He (I have), Sé (I know).]

VOCABULARY.

=algo=, somewhat
 =asunto=, matter
 =calor=, heat
 =carranclanes, guingas=, gingham
 =cerrar el trato=, to conclude the bargain
 =cheques=, cheques
 =circular=, to circulate, to go round
 =cobrar=, to collect (money)
 =comprometer=, to compromise
 =costa=, coast
 =cuesta=, slope
 =cuidar=, to take care
 =cuidarse=, to take care of oneself
 =decididamente=, decidedly
 =decidir=, to decide
 =después=, afterwards
 =drogas=, drysalteries
 =durante=, during
 =faltar, hacer falta=, to be wanting, to be wanted
 =el fin=, the end
 =fustanes=, fustians
 =gasa=, gauze
 =gastos=, expenditure
 =ingresos netos=, net revenue
 =jamón=, ham
 =letras=, bills of exchange
 =maíz=, maize

=malbaratar=, to undersell
 =mantas con franjas=, fringed blankets
 =mercería=, haberdashery
 =paseo=, promenade, walk, stroll
 =puerto=, port, harbour
 =recursos=, means
 =*reducir=, to reduce
 =reduje=, etc., I reduced, etc.
 =reduzco, reduces=, etc., I reduce, etc.
 =*seguir=, to follow, to continue
 =sigo, sigues=, etc., I follow, etc.
 =el temporal=, the storm
 =*valer más=, to be preferable
 =vencer=, to fall due
 =vidriado=, glassware

EXERCISE 1 (39).

Translate into English--

1. Amaneció el día hermoso pero algo frío.
2. Hizo más calor después y por la tarde hizo _or_ sopló (blew) viento fuerte.
3. Anocheció cuando aun no habíamos llegado, pero como hacía luna el paseo siguió siendo (continued to be) agradable.
4. Ayer llovió, granizó, nevó y llovizó sucesivamente todo el santo día (the livelong day).
5. Me parece que no le conviene de cerrar el trato con el banco bajo estas condiciones.
6. Me hace falta dinero pues es menester (it is necessary) proporcionarme (to get) el importe que me falta para completar las £1,000 que vencen el 15 del corriente.
7. Más vale aceptar las condiciones del banco que tener que malbaratar los géneros.
8. Ande V. con cuidado (be careful) no sea (lest) que vaya V. á comprometer su crédito.