

\_Meter bulla\_--"to make a noise," "to shout," "to clamour."

\_Volver\_ (to return, i.e., to come or go again) is used before an infinitive to denote a repetition of its action--

Volver á decir: To say again.

Decir otra vez: To say again.

Decir de nuevo: To say again.

#### VOCABULARY.

=abonar=, to speak for a person, to recommend

=actas=, deeds (writings)

=amén de=, besides

=apenas=, barely, scarcely

\*=arrepentirse=, to repent

=bergantín=, brig

=concluir un trato=, to strike a bargain

=contramaestre de filatura=, master spinner

=conveniente para=, becoming

=cregüelas=, osnaburgs

=crespones=, crêpons

\*=dar cuenta=, to report

=destajista=, contractor

=discutir=, to discuss

=dobladillo de ojo (con)=, hemstitched

=empeñar=, to engage

=en regla=, in order

=escrito=, writing (\_n.\_), letter

\*=exponerse á=, to expose oneself to, to encounter

=fidedigno=, trustworthy

=fracasar=, to fall through

=goleta=, schooner

=hundimiento=, subsidence

=pañuelos de luto=, black-bordered handkerchiefs

\*=poner pleito=, to bring an action

=posición=, position, standing

\*=probar fortuna=, to try one's luck

=proceder= (\_n.\_), proceeding, behaviour

=redactar=, to draw up (deeds), to write out

=repulgados, dobladillados=, hemmed

=suelo=, ground, soil

=telas rizadas=, crimps

=vencer=, to win, to fall due

=vejete=, diminutive old man

=vocablo=, vocable, word

#### EXERCISE 1 (65).

Translate into English--

1. El agiotista que V. ve allí, aquel hombrón con el sombrero de copa, ha hecho un fortunazo en sus especulaciones bursátiles (stock exchange speculations).

2. Aquel vejete que le acompaña con ese mozalbete su hijo me ha vendido una partidilla de Córdoba muy baratita.

3. Librazo, libraco, librote, libracho son todas variaciones de "libro," como también librito, librillo, libreto, librete, libretín, librejo que son sus formas diminutivas.

4. Libreta es diminutive de "libra"; se usa también por pan de una libra; "libreto" es el de una ópera; el cuadernito de papel de fumar es "librillo."

5. Estas graduaciones ó matices del sentido se deben aprender con la práctica y se deben usar naturalmente sin afectación como reflejo del profundo conocimiento de la lengua, y no copiados de un diccionario "sin ton ni son" como se dice en español.

6. Por ejemplo, "librazo, libracho, y librote" se refieren más al aspecto del libro. "Libracos" mas a los despreciables por su contenido.

7. También se debe notar que algunas terminaciones convienen á ciertos vocablos y á otros no, por ejemplo hay "libraco" y "pajarraco" pero esta terminación no puede tomarla el sustantivo "hombre."

8. En fin con lo dicho y con lo consignado en el apéndice IV el estudiante tiene bastante por ahora.

9. Con la República en Portugal acabadita de proclamar, nos vemos apuradillos de dinero pues los clientes portugueses van despacito en sus remesas.

10. Callandito se vino el ladronzuelo y se alejó sin ser visto.

11. Cuchilladas, pistolazos, revolveradas, y aún garrotazos son raros en

Inglaterra; el Inglés se bate a puñetazo limpio (with his fist) cuando es de la hampa (a rough), y cuando es caballero no se bate aunque si llega el caso es muy capaz de dar muy buena cuenta de sí.

## EXERCISE 2 (66).

Translate into Spanish--

1. If you cannot command (no puede disponer de) cash, we shall have to alter our price lists as our prices will have to be reckoned on a different basis; they will be a little dearer.
2. I am bound to say that there is some very strong opinion on this side (de este lado) against the course your Government intends to pursue in the matter.
3. The situation has been complicated by the breakdown of the arrangement we had made with our carriers (agentes de transporte).
4. I believe that the reason actuating Mr. Melero's attitude (mueve al Sr. M. en su) towards us, a reason which he hinted more than once in his correspondence, is that his articles of partnership with his friends in Rosario preclude him from entertaining (tomar en consideración) any new ventures.
5. At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce (Consejo de la Cámara de Comercio) the Japanese tariff was discussed on a (tras) communication from the Board of Trade ("Board of Trade," Ministerio de Comercio).

## LESSON XXXIV.

(Lección trigésima cuarta.)

## THE ADJECTIVE.

The position of qualifying adjectives is generally after the noun, especially

1. Those denoting physical qualities, as--

\_Estar\_--"to be."

Estar en que: To be of opinion.

Estar por: To be in favour of.

Estar para: To be on the point of.

Estar por hacer: To be yet to be done.

\_Faltar\_--"to fail," "to be wanting."

Faltó a la promesa: He failed to his promise.

Me faltan cinco duros: I am short of five dollars.

N.B.--"Me hacen falta cinco duros" is "I need five dollars."

\_Guardarse de\_--"to take care" (to guard against).

It carries with it a negative meaning.

Me guardaré bien de hacerlo: I shall take care not to do it. ("I shall take care to do it" would be translated "cuidaré de hacerlo.")

\_Hacerse, Ponerse, Volverse, Llegar á ser\_, translate the English "to become," when this is not rendered by turning the English adjective into a verb, as--

Se hizo todo un inglés: He became quite an Englishman.

Se puso colorado: He became red in the face.

Se volvió loco de contento: He became mad with joy.

Llegó á ser famoso: He became famous.

Se enriqueció: He became rich.

\_Hacer\_ (\_or mandar\_) \_hacer una cosa\_--"to have a thing done."

Me hice enviar los bultos: I had the packages sent to me.

Hice escribir una carta: I had a letter written.

\_Llevar\_--"to carry," "to wear."

Llevar á mal: To take amiss.

Llevarse bien con todos: To get on with everybody.

Llevarse chasco: To be disappointed.

Llévese V. estos valores: Take these securities with you.

\_Dar\_--

Dar en el clavo (= acertar): To hit it.  
 Dar por concedido, dar de barato: To grant for the sake of argument.  
 Lo doy por bueno: I consider it as good.  
 Dar los naipes: To deal cards.  
 Dar la enhorabuena, el pésame, los buenos días: To congratulate, to condole with, to wish good day.  
 Dar la hora: To strike the hour.  
 Dar en caprichos: To give oneself up to whims.  
 Dar en un error: To incur an error.  
 Darse preso: To give oneself up.  
 Darse al estudio: To apply or devote oneself to study.  
 Dar á creer: To make believe.  
 Dar con una persona: To come across a person.  
 No se me da nada: I do not care a bit.  
 Ahí me las den todas: I do not care a bit.

Many other idioms are formed with \_dar\_ for which a good dictionary should be consulted.

\_Dejar de\_--to cease from, to omit, to fail to.

Dejemos de hablar: Let us cease talking.  
 Dejó de hacerme la remesa que me había prometido: He omitted to send me the remittance he promised me.  
 No dejaré de ejecutar su orden: I shall not fail to execute your order.

\_Echar\_ (to throw) forms also many idioms for which the dictionary should be consulted--

Echar á correr, á reir, etc.: To start running, laughing, etc.  
 Echar á perder: To spoil, to ruin.  
 Echar de beber: To pour out drink.  
 Echar de ver: To perceive, to notice.  
 Esto se echa de ver: This is obvious.  
 Echar menos or de menos: To miss, to feel the want of.  
 Echar la llave, el cerrojo, la tranca: To lock, to bolt, to bar (the door).  
 Echar la culpa: To lay the blame.  
 Echar mano: To lay hold, to lay hands upon.  
 Echar un cigarillo, un puro: To smoke a cigarette, a cigar.

Un hombre ciego: A blind man.  
 Una mesa redonda: A round table.  
 Paño negro: Black cloth.

2. Those denoting nationality, as--

Quincalla inglesa: British hardware.

3. Those derived from verbs, as--

Mercancía averiada: Damaged goods.

The above rule is subject to many exceptions for the sake of euphony or to give more than the ordinary prominence to the adjective or the noun; however, the following rule will be found a reliable general one, and it is in fact the informing principle of all special rules given in the various grammars--

An adjective used as an epithet should precede the noun; if used as a distinguishing word it should follow.

By an adjective used as an epithet, we mean one calling to mind a quality known (or supposed) to belong to the noun, as--

No perdió el aliento el valiente general: The brave general did not lose courage.

By a distinguishing word we mean one used to indicate the quality of a noun as compared with another of the same species, as--

Quiero comprar maquinaria barata: I wish to buy cheap machinery.

The Partitive Adjectives "some" and "any" are left out in translation when they do not convey the idea of limited quantity. When they do, "algún," "un poco de" (\_sing.\_), "algunos" and "unos" (\_pl.\_) are used.

"Un poco de" and "unos" convey the idea of a more limited quantity or number than "alguno" and "algunos."

The following few examples are calculated to make it clear as regards the various shades of meaning--

¿Tiene V. alfombras? Have you any carpets?

Tengo algún azúcar para vender: I have some sugar to sell.

¿Quiere V. un poco de papel? Will you have some paper?

Yo tengo algunas obligaciones: I have some debentures.

He recibido algunos cigarros, le reservaré unas cajas de los mejores: I received some cigars; I shall reserve for you some boxes of the best quality.

One adjective preceding two or more nouns agrees in gender and number with the first only, as--

La nueva caldera y accesorios gustó (\_or\_ gustaron) mucho al cliente: The new boiler and accessories pleased the customer very much.

N.B.--If a verb intervenes the adjective is generally plural, and in case of different genders is pl. masc., as--

Adjuntos remitimos factura y conocimiento: Enclosed we send invoice and bill of lading.

When the adjective follows two or more nouns, it is put in the plural, as--

El trigo y el maíz están sostenidos: Wheat and maize are firm.

If the nouns are of different genders, the adjective is pl. masc., as--

El encaje y las guarniciones han salido caros: The lace and trimmings came out dear.

#### EXCEPTION--

When all the several nouns preceding the adjective are in the plural, and all referring to things (not persons), the adjective \_may\_ be made to agree in gender with the noun last mentioned, as--

Los tornillos y las tuercas están bien ajustados (\_or\_ ajustadas): The screws and nuts are well adjusted. It is better to avoid this construction

(1) By saying "las tuercas y los tornillos están bien ajustados."

(2) By using an adjective having the same termination for masculine and

of course closed on that day.

7. We shall be glad if you will kindly instruct (dé instrucciones á) your cashier to pay our account.

8. We have the pleasure of enclosing the pro forma invoices.

9. I am incapable of so much greed.

10. I am sorry to have to tell you that the cargo by the s.s. "Maria" was lost through the vessel stranding (por haber varado) on (en) the Spanish coast.

11. Coming back from having seen (á vuelta de haber visto) the machine working (en función) he told us how favourably impressed he had been.

12. He was dazzled by the brilliant prospects set before him.

13. This is nothing to me.

14. There is nothing or very little to be got out of that firm.

15. I have left no stone unturned to squeeze something out of this unfortunate business but it has been of no avail.

16. He thinks nothing of our work.

#### LESSON XLII.

(Lección cuadragésima segunda.)

#### THE VERB (\_contd\_.).

\_Caer\_ has several idiomatic uses--

Este vestido le cae bien: This dress fits her well.

Caer en gracia: To fall into the good graces of one.

La puerta cae á oriente: The door is on the east side.

Ya caigo, ya caigo en ello: Now I understand.

Caerse redondo: To fall flat.

Translate into English--

1. El Gobierno en España se compone de ocho ministerios.
2. El Ministerio de Estado trata de las relaciones de España con los demás Estados y corresponde al "Foreign Office" inglés.
3. El de Gracia y Justicia tiene á su cargo todos los asuntos relativos á la Administración de Justicia y al orden eclesiástico.
4. El de la Guerra que es lo mismo que nuestro "War Office."
5. El de Hacienda, el Ministerio de Marina, el Ministerio de la Gobernación (Ministry of the Interior) que vigila y dirige todos los negocios y asuntos propios del Gobierno y administración civil del Estado, así generales como locales, sin perjuicio de las atribuciones de los ayuntamientos y Diputaciones provinciales, el Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of P. Works) que rige todo lo relativo á la agricultura, industria, comercio, obras, públicas, montes (forests), minas, y estadísticas.
6. Este corresponde más ó menos al inglés "Board of Trade;" y el Ministerio de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes que tiene á su cargo cuanto se refiere á la enseñanza, bellas artes, archivos, bibliotecas, y museos, y que representa aproximadamente al "Board of Education."

#### EXERCISE 2 (82).

Translate into Spanish--

1. It is I who shall leave for Paris (saldré para) now that the matter is arranged.
2. I am going out as I hear somebody calling me.
3. Go, but do not be long.
4. Yesterday you went for a few minutes but it was an hour before you returned (no volvió antes de).
5. We have just heard of his approaching visit to England.
6. It happened to be on a bank holiday and our offices (oficinas) were

feminine.

(3) By giving a different turn to the sentence, as: "Son de buen ajuste".

Adjectives that qualify the fem. *\_nada\_* (nothing) are always used in the masculine--

Nada bueno espero de él: I expect nothing good from him.

Adjectives referring to titles of individuals are placed in the gender of the persons bearing those titles, as--

V. (contraction of *Vuestra Merced*) es muy buen amigo: You are a very good friend.

Adjectives of colour derived from a noun, as "violeta" (violet), "rosa" (pink), "chocolate" (chocolate), etc., do not take the mark of the plural, the words "color de" being understood before them, as--

Guantes crema: Cream gloves.

=Valer= (to be worth).

*\_Pres. Indic.\_*, Valgo.

*\_Fut. Indic.\_*, Valdré, valdrás, valdrá, valdremos, valdréis, valdrán.

*\_Imper. Mood\_*, Val *\_or\_* vale....

#### VOCABULARY.

=aceite=, oil

=aflojar=, to slacken

=ajuste de avería=, average adjustment

=almacenes fiscales=, bonded ware houses

=carne en salmuera=, pickled beef

=comarca=, region

=conceder=, to grant, to allow

=cosecha=, crop, harvest

=cueros=, hides

=exiguo=, small, insignificant, slender

=incluir=, to include, to enclose

=incluso=, included

=incluyendo=, including

=íntegro=, upright, integer, whole

=interino=, interim

=juicioso=, sensible

=linones, olanes=, lawns

=manteca de puerco, lardo=, lard

=pieles=, skins

=productos accesorios=, by-products

=sebo=, tallow

=tarjeta=, card

=tasajo=, jerked beef

=tierno=, tender

=viajante=, commercial traveller[179]

[Footnote 179: Traveller (passenger, tourist)--Viajero.]

### EXERCISE 1 (67).

Translate into English--

1. Benéficas lluvias han caído en toda la comarca, y las tiernas plantas prometen abundante cosecha si siguen favorables las condiciones climatológicas (climatic).
2. Las compras baratas no resultan siempre lo que se llama "gangas" (bargains) pues es necesario también que sean de calidad conveniente y adecuada para el mercado á que se las destine.
3. He recibido una consignación de carne en salmuera, lenguas en latas (canned tongues), tasajo, sebo, margarina, manteca de puerco (\_or\_ lardo), y productos accesorios que espero poder colocar bien.
4. Me enviaron también un poco de aceite de margarina, heces de sebo (tallow greaves), hueso molido (bone-meal) y tripas de buey (ox casings) baratas.
5. ¿Ha vendido V. algo de estas?
6. No, pero he vendido un poco de sebo.
7. ¿ No ha recibido V. cueros y pieles?
8. No, estos no pertenecen á mi ramo de negocios (line of business).
9. Ha entrado mucho té este mes en los almacenes fiscales y además algún

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van.

\_Pres. Subj.\_, Vaya, vaya, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan.

\_Imper. Mood\_, Ve ... vayamos \_or\_ vamos ...

\_Imperf. Indic.\_, Iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban.

\_Past Def. Indic.\_, Fuí, fuiste, fué, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron.

[Footnote 194: No word in Spanish commences with "ie." Hence the change into "ye."]

=Oír= (to hear).

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Oigo.

Salir (to go out).

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Salgo.

\_Pres. Subj.\_, Salga, salgas, salga, salgamos, salgáis, salgan.

\_Imp. Mood\_, Sal . . .

\_Fut. Indic.\_, Saldré, saldrás, saldrá, saldremos, saldréis, saldrán.

### VOCABULARY.

=arrancar=, to wrench, to squeeze out

=biblioteca=, public library

=codicia=, greed, covetousness

\*=darsele á uno de una cosa=, to matter

=desgraciado=, unfortunate

=deslumbrar=, to dazzle

=factura simulada=, pro forma invoice

=fiesta del comercio=, bank holiday

=fomento=, development, encouragement

\*=hacer impresión=, to impress

=hacienda=, finance, property

=(no) perdonar nada=, to leave no stone unturned

=próxima=, near, approaching

\*=regir=, to rule, to govern, to control

=sacar=, to pull out, to get out

=sin perjuicio de=, excepting

\*=tener a su cargo=, to have in charge

\*=tener en poco=, to think little of

with the meaning of a verb, \_ascertain its government.\_

Some peculiarities of Spanish verbs--

\_Acabar de\_, followed by an infinitive, translates the English "to have just," followed by a past participle, as--

Acaba de flotarse una sociedad: A company has just been floated.

\_Acertar á\_, followed by an infinitive, translates "to happen," as--

Acertaron á pasar cuando ella estaba asomada á la ventana: They happened to pass when she was looking out of the window.

Acertó a ser viernes aquel día: That day happened to be a Friday.

\_Alegrarse de, Celebrar\_--"to be glad to," "to rejoice at."

Me alegro mucho de la noticia; Celebro mucho la noticia: I am glad of the news.

(Before an infinitive \_de\_ is omitted after "alegrarse," as: Me alegro decirle: I am glad to tell you.)

\_Caber\_ (see Lesson XXX) is used figuratively in many locutions--

No cabe en nosotros tal acción: We are not capable of such an action.

No cabe en sí de gozo: He is beside himself with joy.

Le cupo el premio gordo: it was his lot or luck to get the chief prize.

No se puede saber lo que le cabrá á uno en suerte: One cannot know what one's lot will be.

Esta tela es de calidad que no cabe más: This cloth is perfection itself.

No caber en sí: To be puffed up with pride.

=Ir= (to go).

\_Pres. Part.\_, Yendo.[194]

café de Costa Rica.

10. La magnífica colección de muestras y tarjetas para reclamo (advertisement) que nos trajo ese viajante nos han gustado muchísimo.

11. El ajuste de avería y el cheque por la indemnización concedida van inclusos.

12. Tanto los provechos como las pérdidas son exiguos (\_or\_ exiguas).

13. No hay nada (de) extraordinario en que afloje el mercado.

14. V. es hombre integro y su Señora es mujer juiciosa.

15. Le tomaré algunas piezas de prueba de estos linones rosa y crema pero nada de estos estampados chocolate.

#### EXERCISE 2 (68).

Translate into Spanish--

1. We have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 1st inst., which brought us £640 on L. & Sons, payable August 10th.

2. Carried forward (á la vuelta). Brought forward (de la vuelta).

3. Brown sugars have been rather brisk for some time (desde algún tiempo).

4. The manufacturer has discontinued making the old article.

5. The Directors of the Z Company announce an interim (provisorio) dividend for the first six months of the current year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

6. Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that earnest representations are being made by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris to the French Customs Administration (Administración de Aduanas) concerning the recent change in the classification of yarns wound on bobbins (en bobinas), a matter which seriously affects Lancashire interests.

7. The great object (objeto principal) the meeting had in view was the promotion of further (el abrir nuevas vías al) progress and (y á la) civilisation. That necessarily implied fewer appeals to the arbitrament

of the sword (que deberían disminuir los casos de apelar á la espada) and (y ser) more frequent appeals to the remedy of reason.

## LESSON XXXV.

(Lección trigésima quinta.)

## THE ADJECTIVE (\_contd.\_).

=Degrees of Comparison=.

"As ... as" and "so ... as" are translated "tan ... como," "as much ... as" and "so much ... as" are translated "tanto-a,-os-as ... como" or "cuanto."

N.B.--\_Cuan\_ may be used instead of \_como\_ before an adjective as--

Tan razonable en precio cuan apreciado por la buena calidad: As reasonable in price as it is appreciated for its good quality.

"The more ... the more" is translated "cuanto más ... tanto más"; also "más ... más" (without the article).

"Than whom," "than which" is translated as follows--

Sedas floreadas italianas que no las hay mejores en el mercado: Italian flowered silks, than which there are no better on the market.

Adjectives ending in \_io\_ (not \_ío\_) drop the whole diphthong before adding \_ísimo\_, as--

Amplio--Amplísimo (very ample).

EXCEPT Agrio--Agriísimo (very sour).

Those ending in \_z\_ change of course the \_z\_ into c, as--

Feliz--felicísimo[180] (very happy).

[Footnote 180: \_Z\_ should not occur before \_e\_ and \_i\_ in modern Spanish.]

The irregular superlatives \_óptimo\_, pésimo, máximo, mínimo, ínfimo\_ and

## LESSON XLI.

(Lección cuadragésima primera.)

## THE VERB (\_contd.\_).

\_Ser\_ and \_Estar\_. Such expressions as "Smoking is prohibited," etc., are translated either "Es prohibido fumar" or "Está prohibido fumar." Both translations are grammatically correct ("Está prohibido fumar" is the general expression in this particular case).

If we say "Es prohibido fumar," we are referring to the "doer" of the action: "Es prohibido \_por la ley, por la policia, por los jefes\_, etc., etc."--a case of passive voice.

If we say "Está prohibido fumar" we have no "doer" in our mind, but only the thing itself = a case of "a condition of things" resulting from the action (the prohibition).

=EXAMPLE--=

El fumar es prohibido por el jefe, por esto está prohibido fumar en nuestro despacho: Smoking is prohibited by our employer (viz., our employer prohibits smoking), therefore it is not allowed in our office.

\_The above example is given for the sake of illustration by contrast; in practice, of course, such oddities are avoided.\_

The English expressions, "It is I, you, he, we, they, who ..." must be rendered in Spanish by "Soy yo, es V., somos nosotros, etc., quien \_or\_ quienes ..."; i.e., the English impersonal "it is" must be made personal in Spanish.

We said that verbs may have a different government in the two languages, as--

Colgar de un clavo: To hang on a nail.

Entrar en una casa: To enter a house.

This, one of the points for which rules cannot be laid, belongs to the idiom of the language, and practice is the only master (see Appendix V for a list of the most conspicuous differences) In reading, together



## EXERCISE 2 (80).

Translate into Spanish--

1. The foreman is grateful for his master's kindness.
2. The Director is elaborating a bold scheme for establishing, in a foreign country hedged in by protective duties, a factory worked by native labour under an English manager (gerente) and experienced English instructors.
3. If this plan reaches concretion (se verifica) he will be going abroad shortly, when he will find that his agents will be taking already the preliminary steps.
4. The Director himself is coming towards us, he will tell you more about it.
5. I am going to attend to several trifling matters which however want looking after (hay que cuidar).
6. Whenever (siempre que) I decided on (he decidido) a thing, I have always acted on my decision (la he puesto en ejecución).
7. I tell you if I had a larger stock, I should feel rather uneasy at (con) the prospects of the market.
8. Come and see me to-morrow at my office and we shall come (llegaremos) to a friendly understanding without beating about the bush.
9. He told me the figures did not compare well with (no eran buenas en comparación de) those of last year.
10. Please go through the accounts again and tell me the result by return of post.
11. Short reckonings make long friends (las cuentas claras y el chocolate espeso).
12. He lost money as a result of his bad temper.

\_supremo\_ are used very sparingly, but they are found both as superlative absolute and superlative relative, as--

Esta es una cantidad ínfima: It is an infinitesimal amount.

El precio mínimo[181]: The minimum price.

[Footnote 181: Although improperly, we often find "más mínimo" (más ínfimo, etc.).]

El supremo bien de la vida es hacer á otros felices: The highest blessing of life is to make others happy.

The irregular comparatives \_mejor\_ and \_peor\_ are in general use.

\_Mayor\_ and \_menor\_ refer more generally to age (older, elder, and younger).

"\_Inferior\_" and "\_superior\_" are generally used as their English equivalents.

The expressions "a larger building," "a higher tree," etc., are generally rendered "un edificio más grande," "un árbol más alto," etc.

Irregular superlatives--

Acre (sour) Acérrimo  
 Amigo (friendly) Amicísimo  
 Antiguo (ancient) Antiquísimo  
 Áspero (harsh) Aspérrimo  
 Benéfico (beneficent) Beneficentísimo  
 Benévolo (benevolent) Benevolentísimo  
 Célebre (celebrated) Celebérrimo  
 Fiel (faithful) Fidelísimo  
 Íntegro (upright) Integérrimo  
 Libre (free), Libérrimo  
 Magnífico (magnificent) Magnificentísimo  
 Mísero (miserable) Misérrimo  
 Munífico (munificent) Munificentísimo  
 Pobre (poor), Paupérrimo, \_and\_ Pobrísimo (more used)  
 Sabio (wise) Sapientísimo  
 Sagrado (holy) Sacratísimo  
 Salubre (healthy) Salubérrimo  
 Simple (simple) Simplicísimo  
 --Ubérrimo (most fruitful)

Some of the best modern authors write "buenísimo," "nuevísimo," etc., regularly without substituting the diphthong by the pure vowel, as "bonísimo," "novísimo," notwithstanding the shifting of the stress.[182]

[Footnote 182: See Note 47.]

Substantives used as adjectives admit of comparison, as--

Es tan caballero \_or\_ más caballero que sus contrincantes: He is as (or more) gentlemanly as (than) his neighbours (competitors).

"Than" followed by a number, unless the sentence be negative, is translated by \_de\_.

"Than" followed by a finite verb is \_de lo que\_, as--

Cumple más de lo que promete: He accomplishes more than he promises.

But--

Hablar Español es más difícil que escribirlo: To speak Spanish is more difficult than to write it.

The following expressions are translated--

Él le lleva seis años: He is older than you by six years.

Esta tela cuesta cinco peniques menos la yarda: This cloth is cheaper by five pence a yard.

Esta casa es diez años más antigua: This firm is older by ten years.

Es tan poderoso que domina el mercado: He is so powerful as to control the market.

=Ver= (to see).

\_Past Part.\_, Visto.

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Veo[183] ...

[Footnote 183: It forms the pres. subj., Vea, veas, etc.

\_Imperf. Indic.\_, Veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían.]

\*=irse en rodeos=, to beat about the bush

=labor indígena=, native labour

=pequeñeces=, trifling matters

=perspectivas=, prospects

=plan=, plan[192] (idea)

=proyecto=, project, scheme

=repasar=, to go through

=resultado=, result

=(de) resultas de=, in consequence of, as a result of

=vecino=, inhabitant, ratepayer[193]

=vuelta de correo (á), (by) return of post

[Footnote 192: Plan, sketch = "Plano."]

[Footnote 193: Vecino = ratepayer who has acquired certain rights after a certain period of residence.]

#### EXERCISE 1 (79).

Translate into English--

1. Las leyes de España declaran: Son españoles todas las personas nacidas en territorio español, los hijos de padre ó madre españoles aunque hayan nacido fuera de España, y los extranjeros que hayan obtenido del Gobierno Español carta de naturaleza, ó sean vecinos de cualquier pueblo de España.
2. Añaden que los extranjeros pueden establecerse y dedicarse libremente á sus profesiones en territorio español; pero ningún extranjero puede ejercer en España cargo alguno que represente autoridad.
3. Los miembros del Concejo ó cabildo ó ayuntamiento ó corporación municipal se llaman Concejales ó regidores.
4. En España el alcalde de Madrid es nombrado libremente por el Gobierno; el alcalde de las localidades cuya población no baje de 6,000 habitantes es nombrado por el Gobierno de entre los concejales, los demás alcaldes son nombrados por el voto de su compañeros concejales.
5. Los cargos concejiles son gratuitos.
6. La Diputación Provincial es la agrupación de los varios municipios de cada provincia, y se reúne dos veces al año en la capital de la provincia.

translated by a paraphrase in Spanish--

¿Es verdad que ha comprado los géneros? \_Has\_ he bought the goods?

¿Es él quien ha comprado los géneros? Has \_he\_ bought the goods?

¿De veras ha comprado los géneros? Has he \_bought\_ the goods?

¿Pues son los géneros lo que ha comprado? Has he bought \_the goods\_?

Esta transacción hubo de arruinarle: This transaction was within an ace of ruining him.

"I believe myself to be clever," etc., is not translated "Yo me creo ser hábil," but "Yo me creo (\_or\_ considero) hábil," or "Yo creo ser hábil," or "Creo que soy hábil."

=Decir (to say, to tell)=.

\_Pres. Part\_., Diciendo. \_Past Part\_., Dicho.

\_Pres. Indic\_., Digo, dices, dice,--,--, dicen.

\_Pres. Subj\_., Diga, digas, diga, digamos, digáis, digan.

\_Imp. Mood\_., Dí ...

\_Past Def. Indic\_., Dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron.

\_Future Indic\_., Diré, dirás, dirá, diremos, diréis, dirán.

#### VOCABULARY.

=agrupación=, group, muster

=aislado=, isolated, hedged in

=alcalde=, mayor

=arreglo amistoso=, friendly understanding

=capataz=, foreman

=carta de naturaleza=, certificate of naturalization

=cifras=, figures

\*=dar pasos=, to take steps

=dedicarse=, to devote oneself

=derechos protectores=, protective duties

=diputación= provincial, provincial council

=elaborar=, to elaborate

=genio=, temper

=inquietarse=, to feel uneasy

\*=no tenerlas todas consigo=, to feel uneasy

=acaudalado=, rich, wealthy

=\*advertir=, to notice

=alcalde=, mayor

=alfombrada=, carpeting

=añadir=, to add

=apagarse=, to go out (fire)

=atraicionar=, to betray

=boticario=, chemist

=caja fuerte=, safe

=calorífero=, stove

=carbón (de piedra)=, coal

=carbón (vegetal)=, charcoal

=carpeta=, writing-pad

=casillero=, pigeon-holes

=certificar=, to certify, to register (in the post)

=chimenea=, chimney

=contestar=, to answer

=echar al correo=, to post

=ensartar=, to string (beads), to file (papers)

=escaño=, stool

=estante=, book-shelf

=franqueo=, postage

=guardafuego=, fender

=guardapapeles, ensartapapeles=, paper files

=humear=, to smoke (chimney)

=lacre=, sealing wax

=legajo=, bundle (of papers)

=librarse=, to get rid of

=mano de papel secante=, quire of blotting-paper

=pupitre=, writing desk

=sello=, seal

=el sobre=, the envelope

=sujeta papeles=, paper fasteners

#### EXERCISE 1 (69).

Translate into English--

1. La casa de Rioja a y Cía. es tan respetable por su buena fama (name) como por lo acaudalados que son sus propietarios.

2. Sí, es más estimada que cualquiera otra.

3. Dicen que tiene más de £150,000 de capital.
4. Es muy rica en efecto, pero no creo que su capital ascienda á más que £100,000.
5. Cuanto más corriente en sus tratos es un negociante, tanto mejor le resultan sus transacciones.
6. Estas son alfombradas de Bruselas que no las hay mejores en todo el mundo.
7. Tenemos un campo (field) amplísimo para nuestras operaciones, las cuales hasta aquí han tenido felicísimo resultado.
8. Nuestros géneros son todos de óptima calidad y á precios ínfimos.
9. Es de interés supremo para nosotros el dar los mejores productos á precios mínimos.
10. La cantidad máxima no ha de exceder 500 kilogramos.
11. El hermano mayor es notario y alcalde del pueblo, el menor es boticario.
12. La ciudad de Cádiz es antiquísima; fundóse en el siglo XV antes de la era vulgar por los Fenicios.
13. El clima de Valparaíso es salubérrimo.
14. Fidelísimo criado, no quiso atraicionar á su amo que había sido beneficentísimo para con él.
15. Euclides fué celeberrimo geómetra.

## EXERCISE 2 (70).

Translate into Spanish--

1. I wish to straighten (poner en orden) the desk on (en) my table.
2. My pad is full of papers; I must get rid (librarme) of them.
3. Will you put all those answered letters in that shelf; You will find the pigeon-holes alphabetically arranged, put each letter in the proper

used in Spanish for the past definite "I did," when the period of time in which the action took place is not specified.

The Spanish Academy gives--

Siempre que he ido á Madrid he visitado el Prado \_for\_ Whenever I went to Madrid I visited the Prado.

We even find "ayer he hecho esto ó aquello" for "yesterday I did this or that," and this is accounted for by the "nearness" of the period elapsed. Although colloquially this does not sound at all so badly as in English, well-educated Spaniards will take care to avoid it.

The second or by-form of the imperfect subjunctive may be used also for the conditional mood, as--

Se lo diera si lo tuviese \_instead of\_ se lo daría, etc.: I should give it to him if I had it.

It is also found (in books, not in conversation) for the compound imperfect indicative, especially after \_que\_, as--

Los consejos que le diera (\_for\_ que le había dado): The advice which I had given him.

In old Spanish, and even now in poetry, we find it used for every one of the compound past tenses.

=General Observations=.

The verb "to come" should be rendered in Spanish by \_ir\_ when the person is not in the place in question at the time of speaking or writing, as--

¿Quiere V. venir aquí á mi casa mañana? Will you come here to my house to-morrow?

Hoy estoy indispuerto pero mañana iré á verle: To-day I am unwell (out of sorts), but to-morrow I shall come to see you.

La vi escribir: I saw her writing; viz., I saw her write.

La vi escribiendo: I saw her writing; viz., whilst she was writing.

The emphatic word in an English sentence is often and more elegantly

Agradecido (grateful)  
 Atrevido (bold, daring)  
 Bien hablado (a courteous speaker)  
 Callado (taciturn)  
 Cansado (tiresome)  
 Comedido (thoughtful, considerate)  
 Corrido[191] (acute, artful)  
 Divertido (amusing)  
 Entendido (experienced, conversant)  
 Experimentado (experienced, expert)  
 Sufrido (patient)

[Footnote 191: With a passive meaning it is "abashed."]

=The Tenses=.

The periphrastic or progressive conjugation: "I am buying," "I was selling," "I shall be buying," etc., exists in Spanish with the following differences from English:--

In the present and the past it is used, but only when the action embraces a certain length of time, otherwise the simple form "I buy," "I sold" (imperf. indic.) must be used, as--

Fulano se arrojaba por la ventana (not se estaba arrojando).

The Spanish Academy gives this example as of an action more or less instantaneous: So-and-So was throwing himself out of the window.

The periphrastic form is inadmissible unless one is actually engaged in the action, as:

Hoy como con mi amigo (not "estoy comiendo," because not actually engaged in the action): To-day I am dining with my friend.

In the future this construction is permissible only in such cases as--

Cuando venga mañana, yo estaré escribiendo: To-morrow when he comes, I shall be writing.

The periphrastic form never happens with the verb ir (to go), and seldom with venir (to come).

The English present perfect (preterite compuesto) "I have done" is often

bundle.

4. These others are filed away in that letter-file, alphabetically also.

5. Put the file in the safe; we always keep it under lock and key (bajo llave).

6. Now give me a quire of blotting-paper, pens, nibs (puntitas), paper-fasteners and the stamp-rack (porta-estampillas).

7. These envelopes go into the waste-paper basket (cestilla).

8. Fetch that stool, please; place it before that desk (banco).

9. See to the (hacer atención al) fire, it is going out, poke it (removerlo) a little and add some coal.

10. This is the coal scuttle (caja del carbón), the shovel (la pala) and the poker (atizador) are near the fender.

11. Hot-water pipes (tubos) are preferable to fires or stoves.

12. Yes, our chimney always smokes; it is a nuisance (¡que fastidio! ¡que barbaridad!).

13. Post these letters. Stamp them (póngales los sellos) and notice there are some to be registered (para certificar).

14. Do not forget to put the stamp of the firm (casa).

15. If any weigh in excess (demasiado), it does not matter (no importa); put the excess postage.

16. Seal that envelope; here are the seal and sealing-wax.

LESSON XXXVI.  
 (Lección trigésima sexta.)

THE ADJECTIVE (contd.).

The adjective grande (great, large) may precede or follow a noun.

If it precedes it \_may\_ drop the final syllable. When \_grande\_ (or \_gran\_) precedes it generally refers more to quality than to size, but this rule is not strict \_at all\_, as much is left to the tone of the voice and also to gesture.

When "Santo" means "holy" it is always written in full.

When "Santo" means "saint" it drops the "to" before the name following.

#### EXCEPTIONS--

Santo Tomás (or Tomé), Santo Domingo, and Santo Torribio.

But--La isla de San Tomás (the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies).

Some adjectives alter their meaning according as they precede or follow a noun, as--

Cierto hombre: A certain man. (Not "un cierto.")

Una noticia cierta: A certain (sure) news.

Un pobre escritor: A poor writer--of little worth.

Un escritor pobre: An impecunious writer.

Un simple favor: A simple favour.

Un favor simple: A simple favour.

Un simple soldado: A simple (plain) soldier.

Un hombre simple: A simple man, a simpleton.

"One" and "ones" after an adjective are always left untranslated. "Man" and "woman" in the majority of cases are also omitted, as--

Tengo algunos buenos: I have some good ones.

Un francés, una francesa: A Frenchman, a Frenchwoman.

Numeral adjectives used for measurement are translated as follows--

Una plataforma de 30 pies de largo y seis pies de ancho (\_also\_ de 30 pies por seis): A platform 30 feet long by six feet wide.

Este tanque tiene 16 pies de profundidad: This tank is 16 feet deep.

"In" after a superlative relative is rendered by \_de\_, as--

3. No matter what he will say (diga lo que dijere) I am sure he will have to pay.

4. The estimate and the sketches attached reached us just in (á) time.

5. The cloth was run (plegada) in pieces of 20 yds. exactly, the consequence being that some pieces were found by the customer to be with cuts (cortes).

6. It is of no use (es inútil) our struggling any longer (por más tiempo) against adversity.

7. Your writing in that strain (en aquel tono) shows plainly that their action has cut you to the quick (profundamente).

8. By selling in time he managed (logró) to minimise the loss.

9. The shocking abuses that existed under the monarchy are being (se van) corrected by the Republican Government.

10. We shall show them that our firm is not to be trifled with.

11. These stuffs are too heavily sized and the finish is not sufficiently mellow.

12. Their feel is not clothly (no tienen bastante cuerpo al tacto).

13. This defect will be made right in future deliveries.

#### LESSON XL.

(Lección cuadragésima.)

#### THE VERB (\_contd.\_).

As in English, several past participles may be used with an active meaning, as--

Un hombre leído: A well-read man (for a man who has read much and well).

The following are some examples--

=tacto=, feel (\_n.\_), touch (\_n.\_)  
 =voluntad=, will, goodwill, favour

## EXERCISE 1 (77).

Translate into English--

1. Á mí no me venga con estas engañifas que no tengo pelo de tonto.
2. Me hace regalos de algunas chucherías para granjearse mi voluntad y aprovecharse después.
3. ¿Sabe V. á punto fijo que son estas sus intenciones?
4. Mediaron algunas cosillas que me han hecho sospechar algo de eso y de mí nadie se burla.
5. V. debe de equivocarse y sólo por sospechas no debe quitarle su amistad.
6. Estas hermosas calderas de alta presión las han construido en Inglaterra y estas bombas de doble efecto las han importado de los Estados Unidos.
7. El conceder él mayores facilidades á los compradores le ha hecho conseguir una extensa clientela.
8. Con uniformarse á mis disposiciones (orders, instructions) él cumplirá con su deber y yo quedaré mas contento.
9. No soy amante de disputas, mis dependientes podrán asegurarle que durante mi larga carrera y no obstante que no faltaron ocasiones, no acudí una sola vez á los Tribunales.

## EXERCISE 2 (78).

Translate into Spanish--

1. The long and short of the matter is that (en pocas palabras) we had agreed he was to do it.
2. This is nothing short of dishonesty (esto se llama falta de honradez, nada menos).

Es el negociante más próspero de la ciudad: He is the most successful merchant in the city.

The proportional adjectives are--

El doble (the double)  
 El triple (3 fold)  
 El cuádruplo (4 fold)  
 El quintuple (5 fold)  
 El séxtuple (6 fold)  
 El décuplo (10 fold)  
 El céntuplo (100 fold)  
 Siete veces tanto (7 fold)  
 Ocho veces tanto (8 fold). Etc., etc.

The adjective is used also adverbially, oftener in Spanish than in English, as--

Hablar claro, alto, bajo, fuerte: To speak clearly, loudly, softly, strongly.

Comprar caro, barato: To buy dear, cheap.

Ir derecho: To go straight.

Tener fuerte: To hold fast.

Exclamó ufano, cortés, enfadado, bondadoso: He proudly, courteously, angrily, kindly exclaimed.

Justo ha llegado una carta: A letter has just arrived.

Adjectives have a governing power through a preposition and then the preposition to be used belongs to the "idiom" of the language. Practice will make perfect.

The following are some examples in which the construction differs from the English--

Afable á, \_or\_ con, \_or\_ para con todos: Affable to all.

Agradecido á los beneficios: Grateful for the favours.

Agudo de ingenio: Sharp-witted.

Ajeno de la verdad: Foreign to truth.

Alegre de cascos: Light-headed.

Blanco de tez: fair-complexioned.

Cargado de espaldas: Round-shouldered.  
 Codicioso, deseoso de dinero: Greedy, wishing for money.  
 Cercano á su fin: Nearing his end.  
 ¡Desdichado de mí!: Unhappy me!  
 Difícil de comprender: Hard to understand.  
 Dotado de buenas partes: Endowed with good parts.  
 Duro de cabeza (de mollera), de corazón: Hard-headed, hard-hearted.  
 Evidente para todo el mundo: Evident to all.  
 Fácil de explicar: Easy to explain.  
 Falto de juicio: Lacking in judgment.  
 Hermoso de ver: Beautiful to see.  
 Lleno de cerveza, de vino: Full of (or with) beer, wine.  
 Mayor \_or\_ Menor de edad: Of age, under age.  
 Pequeño de tamaño: Small in size.  
 Rico de virtudes: Rich in virtues.  
 Seco (enjuto) de carnes: Spare in flesh.  
 Sorprendido de la noticia: Surprised at the news.  
 Tardo á comprender: Slow in understanding.  
 Triste de aspecto: Sad in countenance.

## VOCABULARY.

=á la par=, at the same time  
 =las Antillas=, the West Indies  
 =atropellar por=, to infringe,  
 to trample upon, also to run down (vehicles, etc.)  
 =blando=, gentle, soft  
 =chaconada=, jacconet  
 =ciencia=, science, wisdom  
 =corto=, short, brief  
 =desarme=, disarmament  
 =deseoso=, wishful, eager  
 =dique=, dock  
 =doctrina=, doctrine, knowledge  
 =equivocarse=, to make a mistake  
 =fletar=, to freight, to charter  
 =forros estampados=, printed linings  
 =hidalguía=, chivalry, nobleness, gentlemanly principles  
 =imponerse á=, to command  
 =inconveniencia=, unsuitability, impropriety  
 =el inconveniente=, inconvenience  
 =ladrillos refractarios=, firebricks  
 =lástima=, pity, compassion  
 =nivel=, level

"tratando" (treating), "dependiendo" (depending), etc., "gerunds," but this has now taken the place of both forms, used as verbs, and the forms in \_ante\_ and \_iente\_ are classed as other parts of speech, according to their meaning, as--

Amante de la música (\_adj.\_): Fond of music.  
 Un tratante en trigos (\_noun\_): A dealer in wheat.  
 Un dependiente de comercio (\_noun\_): A commercial clerk.  
 Durante la exposicion (\_prep.\_): During the exhibition.  
 Mediante su ayuda (\_prep.\_): By means of his help.  
 No obstante que vino (\_conj.\_): Notwithstanding his coming.  
 ¡Corriente! (\_interj.\_): All right! done!

=Huir= (to flee).[190]

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Huyo, huyes, huye ... huyen. \_Pres. Subj.\_, Huya, huyas, huya, huyamos, huyáis, huyan.

[Footnote 190: Model for all verbs ending in "uir" (with "u" sounded).]

## VOCABULARY.

=acabado=, finish (cloth)  
 =acudir=, to have recourse, to attend, to run to  
 =á las claras=, plainly, clearly  
 =apresto=, size, also finish (cloth)  
 =aprovechase=, to take advantage  
 =bomba de doble efecto=, double-acting pump  
 =burlarse=, to make fun of, to trifle with  
 =chucherías=, pretty trifles  
 \*=convenir en=, to agree to  
 =engañifas=, tricks  
 =escandaloso=, scandalous, shocking  
 =granjearse=, to win over  
 \*=hacer ver=, to show  
 \*=herir=, to wound, to cut (fig.)  
 =mediar=, to come between, to intervene, to take place in the meantime  
 \*=no tener pelo de tonto=, not to be a simpleton  
 =quitar=, to take away  
 \*=reducir á un mínimo=, to reduce to a minimum, to minimise  
 \*=saber á punto fijo=, to know for certain  
 =sospechar=, to suspect  
 =suave=, soft, mellow, gentle  
 =subsanan=, to correct, to rectify



=The Passive Voice=.

The Passive voice formed with *\_ser\_* occurs much less in Spanish than in English.

When the "doer" is not expressed the active voice with *\_se\_* generally takes its place, as--

Los niños se aman *\_or\_* Se ama[189] á los niños: Children are loved.

[Footnote 189: Notice Sing. number.]

When the "doer" is mentioned the following construction is often used--

Á estos niños los aman sus padres: These children are loved by their parents.

The English present participle used substantively is rendered in Spanish by a noun or by the infinitive mood of the verb generally preceded by the definite article, as--

El cambio de las condiciones: The changing of the terms.

El cambiar las condiciones: The changing of the terms.

Su comunicación á las autoridades de la Aduana,

El escribir *\_or\_* el haber escrito él á las autoridades de la Aduana:

His writing to the custom-house authorities.

El vender á crédito á largos plazos no es un principio sano:

Selling on credit with long terms is not a sound practice.

Prefiero comprar disponible (*\_or\_* las compras de disponible):

I prefer spot buying.

=\_The English gerund following "by" is translated by the gerund without preposition or by the infinitive preceded by *\_con\_*, as--\_

Depositando (*\_or\_* con depositar) sus acciones se puso en perfecta regla:

By depositing his shares, he put himself in order.

The Spanish verbal forms ending in *\_ante\_* and *\_iente\_*, as: Amante (lover), tratante (dealer), dependiente (clerk), etc., used to be termed "present participles," and the analogous forms "amando" (loving),

=principal=, principal, chief, leading

=quejarse (de)=, to complain

=responsable=, responsible

=rizados, crespollinas=, crimps

=tío=, uncle, also a coarse fellow[184]

\*=tropezar=, to stumble

=ufano=, proud, full of dignity

=velero=, sailing vessel, sailer

[Footnote 184: Also used before names instead of "Señor" among country folks.]

### EXERCISE 1 (71).

Translate into English--

1. Gran lastima es, si lastima grande que las grandes naciones no se pongan de acuerdo para proclamar el desarme general.

2. Santa vida fué la de San Francisco de Asis.

3. Aun los racionalistas respetan a este Santo como también a la profunda doctrina de Santo Tom as de Aquino.

4. Ciertos nombres se imponen al respeto universal.

5. Es cosa cierta que la virtud puede ser patrimonio del hombre pobre como del rico.

6. Pobre excusa seria el pretender haberlo hecho por un simple favor pues esto no convencería a los hombres más simples.

7. El hombre más sabio del mundo puede equivocarse alguna vez, llegue á donde llegare su ciencia (however great, etc.)

8. Si V. me diera el doble, el triple, el quintuple, y aun seis, diez ó cien veces tanto, no cometería esa indelicadeza, atropellando por las leyes de la hidalguía y del honor.

9. El orador habla claro, metafórico, alto, bajo, fuerte, y blando según lo exija el argumento y las circunstancias pero se le demanda que tenga por blanco (to have for his aim) la virtud y el progreso.

10. Ande V. derecho y tenga fuerte que no vaya (lest you) á tropezar y á

caerse.

11. Cortés y ufano á la par, repuso: "soy pobre mas soy honrado."
12. Justo lo que debía contestar.
13. Los estudiantes más agudos de ingenio son á veces un tantico alegres de cascos.
14. No importa (never mind), son todos deseosos de aprender y afables con su profesor que además de ser cojo de un pie ya está cercano á su fin.
15. Este tío es duro de cabeza aunque sea dotado de buenas partes.

#### EXERCISE 2 (72).

Translate into Spanish--

1. We are open (dispuestos) to charter a small steamer or a sailing vessel for St. Thomas in the West Indies.
2. We can offer you a small one for a voyage out and home (de ida y vuelta).
3. The heating surface (superficie de caldeo) is (es de) 20' X 15'.
4. These warehouses are 30' long, 20' wide (de ancho) and 15 feet high (de alto).
5. Some are built with stone and mortar (son de mampostería), others with firebricks, and they are the best in the docks.
6. Last week nothing was doing (no se hacía) on 'Change, but' to-day leading operators are distinctly bullish (trabajan distintamente por la alza) and have acquired a further large holding (y se han afianzado mucho más), being more convinced than ever that prices will climb [185] (subirán) to a much higher level.
7. Meanwhile the market is getting dangerously overbought (el exceso de compras en el mercado se hace peligroso).
8. He gave me too short a notice (aviso) and the consequence was 20 bales were short shipped (no se expidieron).

All intransitive verbs in Spanish are conjugated with the auxiliary verb haber, as--

Ha venido: He has or is come.

A verb that governs an infinitive through a certain preposition, as--

Convenimos en hacerlo: We agreed upon doing it.

should drop the preposition when a finite verb follows.

N.B.--Many such verbs, however, may preserve the preposition even before a finite mood, as--

Convenimos que, or en que, lo hiciesen: We agreed that they should do it.

When the subject of a verb is a collective noun, the verb is placed in the singular (see Lesson XXXII for exception).

When a compound subject follows the verb, this may agree in number and person with the first subject only, as--

Nos ha llegado la circular y los impresos que la acompañaban: We received the circular and the printed matter which accompanied it.

The ambiguity between a Reflexive verb plural and a Reciprocal verb is avoided thus--

Se comprometen á sí (á sí mismos--emphatic): They commit themselves.

Se comprometen el uno al ótro, or los unos á los otros: They commit each other.

A Reflexive verb is that in which the second pronoun of the same person as the subject, is the direct object of the action, as--

Ellos se comprometen: They commit themselves.

But when the second pronoun stands for the indirect object, the verb is only intransitive pronominal, as--

Él se procuró un empleo: He procured for himself an employment.

requirements of the consumers.

5. Manufacturers are selling every day but usually (generalmente) in small lots.
6. Shirting makers want more money and find difficulty in getting it.
7. Dhooties (dhooties) and jacconets are now so well sold that producers (productores) will only book (aceptan órdenes) at good prices.
8. Heavy textiles (telas) are too stiff for general attention (demasiado firmes para atraer á los compradores) but makers are not hungry for (ansiosos de obtener) orders.
9. Indian business was barely (apenas) of normal dimensions (proporciones).
10. Will you set the books on that shelf (estante) and set (colocar) those papers in order?
11. The term you have set me (fijado) is too short.
12. They ought to set a (dar) good example.
13. He set about it (puso mano á la obra) at once.
14. Setting aside the (prescindiendo del) fact that he is behind with his payments, he does us great harm by running down (desacreditando) our goods.
15. Winter has set in (principiado) and heavy cloths are in great request.
16. I have set my mind on (me he decidido á) this venture.
17. A movement has been set on foot (iniciado) to bring about the revision of the bye-laws.

LESSON XXXIX.  
(Lección trigésima nona.)

THE VERB.

9. He now complains of being short of (que le faltan) printed linings, jacconets and crimps, also of short measure (de falta de medida) in some of the cloth invoiced.
10. Their orders fall short (son mucho menos) of what we expected.
11. We have run short of (se nos ha acabado) the raw material.
12. Our correspondents are short-staffed (no tienen bastante personal), hence their delaying often to send out (y por tanto a menudo retardan el envío de) our invoices, which is a great inconvenience.

[Footnote 185: To climb--\_Tregar\_.]

LESSON XXXVII.  
(Lección trigésima séptima.)

THE PRONOUN.

The pronouns \_Nos\_ and \_Vos\_ are used for the 1st and 2nd person \_singular\_, respectively, in poetry and high-flown prose.

\_Nos\_ is used in Royal decrees; and \_Vos\_ often to translate the French "vous" and English "you" in novels. They require the verb in the plural and any occurring adjective in the singular, masculine or feminine according to the sex represented--

Nos el Rey somos justo: We the King are just.

Vos Doña Catalina sois generosa: You, Lady Catherine, are generous.

A subject pronoun following "to be" and preceding a relative may be followed by a verb in the 1st or 3rd person, as--

Soy yo quien giré \_or\_ giró aquella letra: It is I who drew that bill.

Two or more personal pronouns used as subjects of one verb require the verb in the plural, and in the 1st person in preference to the 2nd and 3rd, and 2nd in preference to 3rd, as--

Yo y tú (\_or\_ yo y él) vamos; tú y él vais.

A conjunctive pronoun should precede the verb in the Indic. Cond. and Subj. moods, but with the verb in the Indic. or Cond. mood a great latitude is allowed for the sake of euphony or emphasis. The principal idea is to give thereby more prominence to the verb, as--

Entreguéle los bultos, acordéle toda facilidad para el pago y quise acabarlo todo amistosamente.

The conjunctive pronouns \_lo\_, \_le\_, are both used for "him," "it" (\_m.\_), (direct object); the second is more generally used for a person, but no distinction is strictly observed.

\_Lo\_ (not \_le\_) should however be used for "it," referring to a whole statement.

\_Lo\_ translates often the English "so," as--

Lo digo: I say it, I say so.

Ya lo creo: I should think so.

The conjunctive dative (indirect object) should be \_le\_ for both genders (\_sing.\_). \_La\_ instead of \_le\_ for the feminine is however permissible and is used by the best writers.

\_Les\_ instead of \_los\_ is often found in the accusative (direct object), masculine plural, but this should not be imitated.

When a conjunctive pers. pronoun follows the verb, the subject pronoun must also follow, as--

Dígolo yo (\_not\_ yo dígolo): I say so.

Otherwise the position of the subject pronoun in relation to the verb is very arbitrary, the general practice being, of course, to put it before unless the sentence is interrogative.

The conj. pronouns \_nos\_ and \_os\_ following a verb in the Imperative mood require the elision of the \_s\_ and \_d\_ termination of the verb, as--

Escribámonos: Let us write to each other.

mercado, las hemos pedido continuamente y siempre en balde.

10. Nuestros aduaneros cobran todo el peso (charge full weight) por sus tacones y rodajas como si fuera goma solamente siendo así que vienen juntos con sus chapas y tornillos, cuyos hierros, claro es, no debían (deberían) adeudar el mismo derecho.

11. No sucedió nada de extraordinario para justificar su acción que en poco estuvo de echarlo todo á perder.

12. Hágame V. el obsequio de contármelo todo, pues no es ningún grano de anís.

13. Sentarse[188] pues y se lo contaré ce por be.

14. Dispense V. que le haya hecho esperar, tuve que despachar á mi chauffeur.

15. Es V. muy dueño, pero acuérdesse V. que primero los quehaceres y después los placeres.

16. V. es hombre discreto y lo que es yo, soy un pobre ton to.

17. Vamos é ver de que se trata.

18. ¿Ha hecho V. alguna de las suyas?

[Footnote 188: Notice the Imperative Infinitive.]

## EXERCISE 2 (76).

Translate into Spanish--

1. I regret having left the newspapers at the workshop, but I shall send for them.

2. He regretted the turn for the worse in the market which compelled him to request us to ask our friend for a guarantee.

3. English manufacturers are not asleep.

4. They have been asleep for many years but now they are wide awake (se han despertado bien) to the necessity of adopting up-to-date methods (modernos, á la altura de los tiempos) and adapting themselves to the

=grano de anis=, a trifling matter  
 \*=hacer de las suyas=, to play one's pranks  
 \*=hacer el obsequio=, to do the favour  
 =informe=, report  
 =mandar buscar=, to send for  
 =obligar=, to compel  
 \*=obtener=, to obtain, to bring about  
 =pesado=, heavy  
 =quehaceres=, occupations, business  
 =reglamento=, regulation, bye-laws  
 =remesa=, remittance, shipment  
 =revista=, review  
 =rodajas (de goma)=, rubber heels (revolving)  
 =tacones (de goma)=, rubber heels (shaped)  
 =taller=, workshop  
 =tonto=, simpleton, foolish  
 =tornillos=, screws

## EXERCISE 1 (75).

Translate into English--

1. Yo mismo escribo al Sr. Mendoza para decirle que puede hacer sus pedidos á Vs. directamente pues, por mi parte no tengo inconveniente en que así se haga.
2. Si dicho Señor envía pedidos ¿hace falta avisarle á V.?
3. Sí, la hace, y les ruego tengan la bondad de decírmelo á fin de poner á Vs. en conocimiento de las condiciones en que deben hacerse las remesas, etc.
4. ¿Hace ocho días que Ilegó el informe de la comisión?
5. Creo que no los hace todavía.
6. Tengo los muestrarios aquí, voy á dárselos á V.
7. Se los voy á devolver en seguida.
8. Nuestro agente y los corresponsales arreglarán esto entre ellos (\_or\_ entre sí).
9. Hace tres meses que no recibimos las revistas semanales de ese

Escribíos: Write to each other.

Conjunctive pronouns are used to substitute the possessive adjective before parts of the body or articles of dress, as--

Me quebré el brazo: I broke my arm.

Se lastimó el dedo: He hurt his finger.

Se puso el sombrero: He put on his hat.

Also--

Me han impuesto una multa sobre los géneros: They have inflicted a fine on my goods.

And in all similar cases when by doing this the possessive may be avoided without creating confusion.

A somewhat similar use of these pronouns is the "ethical" dative, as--

Póngame aquí un clavo: Put me a nail here.

Castígueme este muchacho para que aprenda: Punish this boy (for me) so that he may learn.

Córteme el pelo á este muchacho: Cut this boy's hair.

This "ethical dative" shows the person \_interested in the action. Its use is much more frequent in Spanish than in English.

=Conducir= (model verb for all ending in \_ducir\_; to conduct, to lead).

\_Pres. Indic.\_, Conduzco-----

\_Pres. Subj.\_, Conduzca, conduzcas, conduzca, conduzcamos, conduzcáis, conduzcan.

\_Past Def.\_, Conduje, condujiste, condujo, condujimos, condujisteis, condujeron.[186]

[Footnote 186: Not "condujieron." Imp. Subj., of course, Condujese, etc.]

VOCABULARY.

=abordar=, to board, to accost, to approach  
 =\*abrir agua=, to spring a leak  
 =ajeno=, belonging to others, outward  
 \*=andar en cuestiones=, to dispute  
 =barrica=, cask  
 =cabo=, corporal  
 =¿cómo no?= yes, of course I will  
 \*=cubrir (p.p. cubierto)=, to cover  
 \*=dar dos pasos=, to take a stroll  
 \*=dar la lengua=, to chat, to parley  
 =despejar=, to clear  
 =devanarse los sesos=, to rack one's brains  
 =difunto=, late, deceased  
 =estallar=, to burst, to explode, to break out  
 =formal=, formal, respectable  
 \*=ir repitiendo, etc=., to keep repeating, etc.  
 =jefe del despacho=, manager  
 =llevarse bien=, to get on well together  
 =lograr=, to contrive, to attain  
 =machacar=, to hammer, to insist  
 =mandato=, order, injunction  
 =melindroso=, squeamish, very particular  
 =multa=, fine, penalty  
 =Noruego=, Norwegian  
 =peligro=, danger  
 =remolcar=, to tow  
 =sacar en limpio=, to make out  
 ¡=santo y bueno=! that is all very well  
 =sargento=, sergeant  
 =transportar=, to transport, to convey  
 =tul bordado=, embroidered tulle  
 =vender gato por liebre=, to cheat  
 ¡=vaya=! come (exclam.)

EXERCISE 1 (73)

Translate into English--

1. ¿Vió V. á la Señora (the wife) del Coronel?
2. Víla ayer y la dí el recado del Sr. Mayor.

\_Un nada\_ is used as a noun, as--

Un nada le asusta: A nothing frightens him.

\_La nada\_--nothingness.

+-----+-----+-----+		
	=Sentir= (to feel, to regret).	
_Pres. Part._,	Sintiendo.	
_Pres. Indic._,	Siento, sientes, siente ... sienten.	
_Pres. Subj._,	Sienta, sientas, sienta, sintamos, sintáis, sientan.	
_Past Def._,	-- -- -- sintió -- -- -- sintieron.	
+-----+-----+-----+		
	=Pedir= (to ask, to request).	
_Pres. Part._,	Pidiendo.	
_Pres. Indic._,	Pido, pides, pide -- -- -- piden.	
_Pres. Subj._,	Pida, pidas, pida, pidamos, pidáis, pidan.	
_Past Def._,	-- -- -- pidió -- -- -- pidieron.	
+-----+-----+-----+		
	=Dormir= (to sleep).[187]	
_Pres. Part._,	Durmiendo.	
_Pres. Ind._,	Duermo, duermes, duerme ... duermen.	
_Pres. Subj._,	Duerma, duermas, duerma, durmamos, durmáis, duerman.	
_Past Def._,	-- -- -- durmió -- -- -- durmieron.	
+-----+-----+-----+		

[Footnote 187: "Morir" is conjugated like "dormir," but has its past part. "muerto." N.B.--"Muerto" is also a double form of the past part. of "matar" (to kill), as--Le han muerto: They have killed him.]

VOCABULARY.

=adeudar=, to debit, to pay (duty)  
 =atrasado=, in arrears, behind  
 =ce por be=, with all particulars, minutely  
 =chapas=, plates  
 \*=contar=, to count, to relate  
 =discreto=, sensible, judicious, discreet  
 =dispensar=, to excuse  
 =echar á perder=, to spoil, to wreck  
 =empeoramiento=, turn for the worse  
 \*=estar en poco de=, to be within an inch of

You have arranged it between yourselves.

=Demonstrative Pronouns=.

Old Spanish forms now obsolete or seldom used--

Aqueste, etc., aquesse, etc., for este, ese, etc.

Estotro, esotro, etc., for este otro, ese otro, etc.

The English expressions "I have not seen him these three months," etc., should be translated "Hace \_or\_ ha tres meses que no le veo," "Hace \_or\_ ha tres meses que no le he visto," "No le he visto (\_or\_ no le veo) desde hace tres meses," "Hace (\_or\_ ha) tres meses desde que le ví la última vez."

"I have been writing these three hours," is translated "Hace tres horas que escribo (estoy escribiendo)," "Escribo" (estoy escribiendo) desde hace tres horas.

=Relative Pronouns=.

\_Cuyo\_ in reality a relative possessive pronoun is often used as a pure relative instead of \_el cual\_ followed by a noun, as--

Lo dí a un cliente, cuyo cliente lo pasó á un amigo de él:

I gave it to a customer which customer handed it to a friend of his.

The correct grammatical construction would be "el cual cliente"; but however much some grammarians disclaim this employment of \_cuyo\_, it is in the language and found in the best books and therefore must be accepted.

=Indefinite Pronouns=.

The Indefinite Pronouns \_algo\_ and \_nada\_ followed by an adjective, generally (but not necessarily) take =de= before the adjective, as--

Tengo algo (de) bueno: I have something good.

No tengo nada (de) bueno: I have nothing good.

3. ¿Este cabo se lleva bien con sus soldados?

4. Lo creo, me lo ha dicho el sargento.

5. Bueno fuera írselo repitiendo al jefe para que abrevie, si puede ser.

6. Á mi no me cuente para nada (do not take me into account), valdríale mejor verse con (see) el jefe del despacho.

7. Á él le gusta dar la lengua, vaya á hablarle.

8. No le conozco, V. se hace cargo (you understand) que me resulta dificultoso el abordarle, y lo mismo da (it is the same) hablar con V.

9. V. se equivoca, va mucho de Pedro á Pedro (there is a great difference between the two) y en cuanto á su timidez no sea V. melindroso y tenga presente que el que no se atreve no pasa la mar (nothing venture, nothing have).

10. Para no andar en más cuestiones seguiré su mandato (I shall do as you tell me).

11. ¡Que tenga V. buena suerte!

12. Me devané los sesos procurando sacar en limpio lo que quería decir la carta pero no me fué posible y dí al diablo con el ható y el garabato (I gave up the whole confounded thing) como se suele decir.

13. Me puse el sombrero y me fuí para dar dos pasos y despejarme la cabeza.

14. Sr. Juan, V. machaca desde muchos días sobre que le debo dar alguna orden á Don José, pues para darles gusto á ambos saludemele V. mucho (give him my kind regards), en su primera carta y dígame que me envíe luego 500 piezas de tul bordado repetición de mi pedido anterior, mismos matices.

#### EXERCISE 2 (74).

Translate into Spanish--

1. It is I who conveyed (trasmitir) that information to him.

2. The goods were conveyed by the Ship Canal (el canal marítimo).

3. Have you made it clear (lo ha explicado claramente) that the risk will be covered whether the casks travel by steamer or other conveyance (medio de transporte)?

4. Our agent contrived to get the fine refunded (hacerse refundir); he wrote us so.

5. The vessel sprang a leak and was in danger but she spoke (habló con la bocina á) a Norwegian steamer, who gave her assistance and towed her to (al) Havre.

6. The conditions you have put forth (presentado) are altogether unacceptable.

7. Put him in the way (muéstrole V. el modo) of conducting his business without depending on (de) outward assistance.

8. He conducted his late employer's (jefe) business quite satisfactorily.

9. Had I feared he would not conduct his own affairs properly (bien) I should not have financed (comanditado) him.

10. He puts a wrong construction to my words (interpreta mal).

11. He owes us some money and keeps putting us off (y nos va dando largas).

12. He has put off his journey (diferido, aplazado).

13. If you wish me to do business with your goodselves (su estimada casa) you must put me on (concederme) the best possible terms.

14. The alarming news from India has put our market out of gear (descompuesto).

15. Mr. Núñez was dreadfully put out (terriblemente desconcertado) by the news that the revolution had broken out in Ecuador.

16. We must put up with (soportar) some inconvenience.

17. We shall put an end to (acabaremos) this exercise.

LESSON XXXVIII.  
(Lección trigésima octava.)

THE PRONOUN. (\_contd.\_).

Such expressions as "I did it myself," "You write it yourself," "we spoke to him himself," are translated "Yo mismo lo hice," "V. mismo lo escribe," "Le hablamos á él mismo."

Notice the following idiomatic uses of \_Lo, La, Los, Las\_ with the verbs \_haber\_ and \_hacer\_--

¿Hay dinero? Is there money?--Sí, lo hay: Yes, there is some.

¿Hay pasividades? Are there any liabilities?--Sí, las hay: Yes, there are some.

¿Hace dos días? Is it two days ago?--No, no los hace: No, it is not.

¿Hace una semana? Is it a week ago?--Sí, la hace: Yes, it is.

¿Hace falta escribir? Is it necessary to write?--La hace, mucho: Yes, very necessary.

In the case of two verbs governing each other as "ir á ver" (to go and see), "mandar hacer" (to have made), etc., a conjunctive pronoun, occurring, may be taken by either verb, as--

Irle á ver \_or\_ ir á verle: To go and see him.

Mandarlo hacer \_or\_ Mandar hacerlo: To have it made.

An object pronoun \_after a preposition\_ may often be either ordinary or reflexive as in English, as--

Los abogados han zanjado el asunto entre sí \_or\_ entre ellos: The lawyers compromised the matter amongst themselves (or them).

Of course \_él, ella, ellos, ellas\_, cannot be used with reference to "V." "Vs."--

Vs. lo han arreglado entre sí \_or\_ entre Vs. (\_but not\_ entre ellos):