

EIGHTIETH LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima.*THE SUBJUNCTIVE, (CONTINUED.)—*Continuacion del Subjuntivo.**However, howsoever.* | *Por. Por mas.**Obs. A. Por, or por mas, before a noun or an adjective, governs the subjunctive.*

However good you may be.	Por bueno que V. sea.
How rich soever they may be.	Por mas ricos que sean.

<i>Whatever, whatsoever.</i>	{	<i>Por (n) que. Por mas (n) que.</i>
		<i>Cualquiera. Cualesquiera, (plur.)</i>
		<i>Todo lo que. Sea el que, (la que.)</i>
		<i>Sea cual fuere. Sea cual sea.</i>

*Obs. B. Sea el que, &c., followed by a noun, requires de after it, and que when a verb comes after it. It always governs the subjunctive.*

Whatsoever courage you may have, he has more than you.	{	Por valor que V. tenga, él tiene mas que V.
		+ <i>Sea cual fuere el valor de V. él tiene mas.</i>

Whatsoever patience we may have, we will never have enough.	Por mas paciencia que tengamos, nunca tendremos bastante.
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Whatsoever riches he may have, he will soon see the end of them.	Sean cuales fueren sus riquezas, pronto las verá acabadas.
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Whatsoever kindness I may have for him, I never shall have as much as he merits.	Por mas afecto que yo le tenga, nunca le tendré tanto como me- rece.
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Whatsoever faults you may make, I will take care to correct them.	Cualesquiera faltas que V. haga, yo tendré cuidado de corregirlas.
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Whatever may be the happiness you enjoy, I am happier than you.	<i>Sea cual fuere</i> la felicidad que V. <i>goce</i> (vos, or vosotros <i>goceis</i> ) yo soy mas feliz que V., (que vos, or vosotros.)
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Whatsoever may be the fortune which you enjoy, you may lose it in an instant.	<i>Por mas fortuna que tengais</i> (V. <i>tenga</i> ) podreis, (podrá,) perderla en un instante.
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Whatsoever may be the efforts which you make, you never can succeed.	<i>Por mas esfuerzos que V. haga,</i> nunca podrá salir con bien.
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Whatsoever may be the pains which you take, no one will be under ob- ligation to you for them.	<i>Por mas trabajo que V. se tome,</i> ninguno se creará obligado á V., (nadie se lo agradecerá, or <i>creará deberle nada.</i> )
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No one,	Nadie. Ninguno.
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<i>Whatever, whatsoever, (meaning all things soever.)</i>	{	<i>Todo lo que. Todo cuanto.</i>
		<i>Todas las cosas que.</i>
		<i>Cualquier (cualquiera) cosa que.</i>

Whatsoever you may do for my father, he will reward you for it.	<i>Todo cuanto V. haga</i> por mi padre, su merced (él) se lo recompensará.
I complain of nothing whatsoever.	Yo no me quejo de <i>nada</i> , (or de cosa ninguna, or <i>de nada</i> que <i>valga</i> la pena.)

*Whoever, whosoever.**Obs. C. The indeterminate pronouns quienquiera, cualquiera, whoever, whosoever; quienquiera, or cualquiera que sea, whoever, whosoever; nadie, nobody; ninguno, ni uno solo, no one, not any; nada, nothing; require the next verb in the subjunctive.*

Of whomsoever you may speak, avoid slander.	De quienquiera que V. hable, evite murmurarle.
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I know nobody who is as good as you.	No conozco á <i>nadie</i> (á ninguno) que <i>sea</i> tan bueno como V.
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I have seen nothing that could be blamed in his conduct.	Yo no he visto <i>nada</i> que <i>podiera</i> tacharse en la conducta de él, (en su conducta.)
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*Obs. D. The subjunctive is employed at the beginning of a sentence to express surprise, a desire, or an imprecation. Examples:—*

May heaven ever preserve you from such a misfortune.	<i>Quiera</i> el cielo preservar á V. (pre- servaros) de una tal desgracia.
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Would to God!

{	<i>¡Plegue á Dios! ¡Plegue al cielo!</i>
	<i>¡Quiera Dios, (el cielo)!</i>
	<i>¡Ojalá! (See Placer *, in App.)</i>

Would to God it were so!

{	<i>¡Pluguiera á Dios que eso fuese así!</i>
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Would to God he had done it!

{	<i>¡Pluguiera á Dios que él lo hubiese hecho!</i>
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Would to God that all the great  
lords loved peace!

{	<i>¡Pluguiera á Dios que todos los grandes señores amasen la paz!</i>
---	---

Would to God we may never be  
more unhappy!

{	<i>¡Plegue al Cielo que nosotros nunca seamos mas infelices!</i>
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May you be happy!

{	<i>¡Sea V. feliz!</i>
	<i>¡Ojalá que V. sea feliz!</i>

*Obs. E. The subjunctive is also sometimes employed at the beginning of a sentence, when for the sake of energy an ellipsis is made of the conditional conjunctions aunque, si, &c.*

Though it cost me all I have, I shall know how to preserve myself from such a misfortune.	<i>Costárame</i> todo cuanto tengo, yo me <i>sabria</i> precaver de una tal desgra- cia. <sup>1</sup>
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<sup>1</sup> Instead of, *Aunque* (or *aun cuando*) *me costara, &c.*

Were he to do what they advise him, he would not have cause to complain. *Hiciera él lo que le aconsejan, y no tendría motivo de quejarse.<sup>1</sup>*

## REMARK B, ON THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, on the use of the subjunctive, that whenever the *subordinate verb*, or the second member of a sentence, is united to the *leading verb*, or the first member of a sentence, by one of the relative pronouns, *que, quien, cual, &c.*, it is put in the indicative when it expresses any thing certain or positive, and in the subjunctive when it relates to any thing uncertain, doubtful, or contingent. Examples:—

Here is a book for you, which you may consult occasionally.	<i>Ind.</i> Aquí tiene V. un libro <i>que puede</i> consultar á ocasiones.
Give me a book that I may be able to consult occasionally.	<i>Subj.</i> Deme V. un libro <i>que yo pueda</i> consultar † cuando <i>se ofrezca</i> .
Lend me that book which you do not want.	<i>Ind.</i> Présteme V. aquel libro <i>de que no necesita</i> .
Lend me a book which you may not be in want of.	<i>Subj.</i> Présteme V. un libro <i>de que no necesite</i> .
Do not leave a place where you are comfortable, and whence you hear well.	<i>Ind.</i> No deje V. un asiento <i>en que V. está cómodamente</i> , y desde <i>el cual V. oye bien</i> .
Choose a place where you may be comfortable, and whence you may hear well.	<i>Subj.</i> Escoja V. un asiento <i>en que esté cómodamente</i> , y desde <i>el cual V. oiga bien</i> .

## SOME ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE, TAKEN FROM THE SPANISH CLASSIC AUTHORS.

Will your worship allow me to confer a little with you?	¿Quiere vuestra merced darme licencia que <i>depar</i> a un poco con él? <i>D. Quijote</i> , cap. xxi. pt. i.
In these cross-paths, though your worship conquer, and achieve the most perilous exploits, there is nobody present to be witness of them.	En estas enrucijadas aunque se <i>venzan</i> , y <i>acaben</i> las mas peligrosas aventuras, <i>no hay</i> quien las <i>vea</i> , ni <i>sepa</i> . <i>Ditto, ditto</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Instead of, *Si él hiciera, &c.*

Neither will there be wanting some person to write the history of your worship's exploits.	Allí no faltará quien <i>ponga</i> por escrito las hazañas de Vuestra merced. <i>Ditto, ditto</i> .
Andrew must wait for my return, as you, madam, say.	<i>Es forzoso</i> que Andres <i>tenga</i> paciencia hasta mi vuelta como vos, señora, decís. <i>Ditto</i> , cap. xxxi. pt. i.
I request thee again, not to tell it to anybody.	Te <i>vuelvo</i> á <i>encargar</i> que á nadie lo <i>descubras</i> . <i>Moratin—El Sí</i> , Act I.
But I positively wish it not to be known, till it is done.	Pero <i>quiero</i> absolutamente que no se <i>sepa</i> hasta que <i>esté</i> hecho. <i>Ditto, ditto</i> .
Is it possible that a Christian preacher can have the boldness to proffer such an opinion?	¿ <i>Es posible</i> que <i>tenga</i> aliento para proferir semejante proposición un orador cristiano? <i>P. Isla—Fr. Gerundio</i> .
Provided that two (religious persons) make themselves exempt, or be not able to pass the roads, I shall be certainly called.	<i>Con tal</i> que dos (religiosos) se <i>excusen</i> , ó no <i>puedan</i> pasar los puertos, seré infaliblemente llamado. <i>Ditto—Carta LI</i> .
I am calm, and will be the same, although the triumph of the Gerundios be complete.	Estoy fresco, y lo estaré <i>aunque sea</i> completo el triunfo de los Gerundios. <i>Ditto—Carta LXVI</i> .
By this means, and provided that you can pronounce as well, as Heaven may grant, the name of the illustrious Shakspeare, nobody will doubt of your authority.	Con esto, y como <i>pronuncieis</i> , como el cielo os <i>dé</i> á entender, el nombre del insigne Shakspeare, ninguno dudará de vuestro voto. <i>Cadalso—Eruditos á la Violeta</i> .
In order that ignorant persons may not confound them with the truly learned.	A <i>fin</i> de que los ignorantes no los <i>confundan</i> con los verdaderos sabios. <i>Ditto, ditto</i> .
May Jupiter preserve you from all evil!	¡Júpiter os <i>guarde</i> de todo mal! <i>Ditto, ditto</i> .

Heaven grant you would sing, replied the little bird.

Although the critics I am speaking of, may abuse me, I will describe them in other fable.

If the statutes of knight-errantry were lost, they would be found in your worship's heart.

Don Quixote told him to relate some story; and Sancho said he would do so, if the dread of what he heard did not prevent him.

If I were permitted to speak freely as usual, I could perhaps give such reasons as would convince your worship, that you are mistaken in what you say.

Don Fernando was highly displeased that his grandfather had not appointed him for principal governor.

The neglect of appointing him, might be imputed to his youth.

It is not fit for us to rejoice at a good luck, or to grieve for an ill one.

If those men who shun adversity, could understand the blessings therein contained, they not only

*¡Ojalá que cantarás!*  
Replicó el pajarillo.  
*Iriarte—Fabula XXVII.*

*Aunque renieguen de mí*  
Los críticos de que trato,  
En otra fábula, aquí  
Tengo de hacer su retrato.  
*Ditto—Fabula XXIII.*

*Si las ordenanzas de la andante*  
*caballería se perdiesen (perdieran)*  
*se hallarian en el pecho de vuestra*  
*merced.*

*D. Quijote, cap. xvii.*

*Dijole Don Quijote que contase (contara)*  
*algún cuento; y Sancho dijo que si haría, si le dejara el miedo de lo que oía.*

*Ditto, cap. xxi.*

*Si yo pudiera hablar tanto como solía, quizá diera tales razones que vuestra merced viera que se engañaba en lo que dice.*

*Ditto, ditto.*

*Don Fernando se hallaba desabrido de que su abuelo no le dejase nombrado por principal gobernador.*  
*Solis, lib. iii. cap. iii.*

*El no nombrarle pudiera pasar por*  
*disfavor hecho á su poca edad.*

*Ditto, ditto.*

*No conviene que nos alegremos con los buenos sucesos, ó nos angustiemos con los malos.*

*Fr. Luis de Leon.*

*Si los que esquivan la adversidad entendiesen el bien que en ella se encierra, no solo no la huirían,*

would not fly from it, but they perhaps would beg God to visit them with it.

mas por ventura harian plegarias á Dios para que se la enviase á sus casas.  
*Ditto, ditto.*

## EXERCISES.

240.

You must have patience, though you have no desire to have it; for I must also wait till I receive my money. Should I (*en caso que*) receive it to-day I will pay you all that I owe you. Do not believe that I have forgotten it; for I think of it every day. Or do you believe, perhaps, that I have already received it?—I do not believe that you have already received it; but I fear that your other creditors may already have received it.—Would to God (*Ojalá que*) you had what I wish you, and that I had what I wish.—Though we have not had what we wish, yet we have almost always been contented; and Messieurs B. have almost always been discontented, though they have had every thing a reasonable man (*un hombre racional*) can be contented with.—Do not believe, Madam, that I have had your fan, (*abanico*).—Who tells you that I believe it?—My brother-in-law would wish he had not had what he has had.—Wherefore?—He has always had many creditors, and no money.—I wish you would always speak French to me; and you must obey, if you wish to learn, and if you do not wish to lose your time uselessly, (*inútilmente*.) I would wish you were more industrious and more attentive when I speak to you. If I were not your friend, and if you were not mine, I should not speak thus to you.—Do not trust (*no se fie V.*) Mr. N., for he flatters you. Do you think a flatterer (*un adulador*) can be a friend?—You do not know him as well as I, though you see him every day.—Do not think that I am angry with him, because his father has offended me.—Oh! here he is coming, (*hele aquí que viene*.) you may tell him all yourself.

241.

What do you think of our king?—I say he is a great man, but I add, that though kings be ever so powerful (*poderoso*) they die as well as the meanest of their subjects.—Have you been pleased with my sisters?—I have; for however plain (*feo*) they may be, they are still very amiable; and however learned (*instruido*) our neighbors' daughters may be, they are still sometimes mistaken.—Is not their father rich?—However rich he may be, he may lose all in an instant.—Whoever the enemy may be whose malice (*malicia*) you dread, (*recelar*.) you ought to rely (*descansar*) upon your innocence; but the laws (*las leyes*) condemn (*condenar*) all criminals (*criminal*) whatever they may be.—Whatever your intentions (*intencion*) may be, you should have

acted differently.—Whatever the reasons (*razon*) be which you may allege, they will not excuse your action, blameable in itself.—Whatever may happen to you in this world, never murmur (*murmurar*) against Divine Providence; for whatever we may suffer we deserve it.—Whatever I may do, you are never satisfied.—Whatever you may say, your sisters shall be punished, if they deserve it, and if they do not endeavor to amend, (*enmendar*).—Who has taken my gold watch?—I do not know. Do not believe that I have had it, or that Miss C. has had your silver snuff-box, for I saw both in the hands of your sister when we were playing at forfeits, (*juegos de prendas*).—Tomorrow I shall set out for Dover; but in a fortnight I shall be back again, (*olver*\*) and then I shall come and see you and your family.—Where is your sister at present?—She is at Paris, and my brother is at Berlin.—That little woman is said (*se dice*) to be going to marry General (*el general*) K., your friend; is it true?—I have not heard of it.—What news is there of our great army?—It is said to be lying (*estar*) between the Weser (*el Véser*) and the Rhine, (*el Rhin*).—All that the courier told me seeming (*parecer*) very probable, I went home immediately, wrote some letters, and departed for London.

EIGHTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima primera.*

## FUTURE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Remark.*—This tense expresses a positive future conditional action, and is governed by the same verbs and conjunctions that govern the present of the subjunctive mood, in consequence of which it is sometimes mistaken for and used instead of that; but it is very different, and expresses the idea with more energy and precision. Therefore the rules laid down for the use of the present of the subjunctive are applicable to this tense when the sense is conditional and future. It frequently answers to the future of the indicative, or present of the potential mood in English; but most frequently to the auxiliary verb *should*, as may be observed by the following examples:—

I do not tell thee to live, or to die: live, if thou *canst*; die, if thou *canst* not do better.

We have resolved to do in his behalf all that shall lie in our power.

No te digo que *vivas*, ni que *mueras*: vive, si *PUDIERES*, y muere, si no *PUDIERES* mas. *Quevedo.*

Tenemos ya determinado que sa haga en su obsequio todo lo que *ALCANZAREN* nuestras fuerzas.

*Solis*, lib. iii. cap. xi.

Command what you *please*, renew to our good friend my sincere attachment, and say from me all that you please to all those who *shall remember* me.

Manda lo que *gustares*, renueva á nuestro buen amigo mi fino afecto, y á cuantos *se acordaren* de mí, dirás de mi parte todo lo que *quisieres*. *Isla—Cartas.*

*Just a little, ever so little.*

{ *Solo un poco. No mas que un poco.*  
† *Un poquito. Un poquitito.*  
*Solo un poquito.*

Will you do me the favor of giving me a piece of bread?

¿ Quiere V. hacerme el favor de darme un pedazo (un poco) de pan?

Do you wish a great deal?

¿ Quiere V. mucho?

No, just a little.

† *No, solo un poquito*, (un pedacito, un cachito.)

*To turn to account.*

*To make the best of.*

{ † *Hacer valer. † Hacer para ganar.*  
*Aprovecharse de.*  
*Sacar ventaja de. Servirse de.*

That man does not know how to make the most of his talents.

Ese hombre no sabe como aprovecharse de sus talentos.

That man turns his money to account in trade.

Ese hombre saca ventaja (*sabe sacar ventaja*) de su dinero en el comercio.

How do you employ your money?

† *¿ Como hace V. para ganar con su dinero?*

I employ it in the stocks.

Yo le pongo en los fondos públicos.

*To boast, to brag.*

{ *Jactarse. Vanagloriarse.*  
*Preciarse. Alabarse.*  
*Fanfarronear. † Ser jactancioso.*

I do not like that man, because he boasts too much.

† *No me gusta ese hombre*, porque se jacta mucho, (*es muy jactancioso*.)

*Notwithstanding that.*

*For all that, although.*

{ † *No dejar de.*  
*No obstante. Sin embargo.*  
*Con todo. Aunque.*

That man is a little bit of a rogue, but notwithstanding he passes for an honest man.

Ese hombre no deja de ser un picarillo, con todo pasa por un hombre de bien.

Although that man is not very well, he notwithstanding works a great deal.

Aunque aquel hombre esté enfermo, no deja de trabajar mucho.

Although that woman is not very pretty, still she is very amiable.

Aunque aquella mujer no sea muy bonita, no deja de ser amable.

Although that man has not the least talent, yet for all that he boasts a great deal.	† Aunque aquel hombre no tenga el menor talento, no por eso deja de jactarse mucho de él.
Although the tavern-keeper's wife is rather swarthy, yet for all that she turns the business to good account.	Aunque la tavernera es un poco morena, ella no deja de sacar buen provecho de sus negocios.
I received your letter on the fifth.	Yo recibí la carta de V. el cinco.
On the sixth.	El seis.
To go back, to return.	Volver *. Volver atrás. Revolver.
The top.	{ Lo alto. Elevado. El remate.
	{ La cima, (cumbre, punta.)
The bottom.	{ Lo bajo. Lo inferior. El suelo.
	{ El fondo. El pié.
From top to bottom.	{ † Hasta arriba, encima, (lo alto, la cima.)
	{ † De arriba abajo.
The eldest brother.	El hermano mayor.
The eldest sister.	La hermana mayor.
He is the eldest.	Él es el mayor.
To appear, to seem.	{ Parecer. Tener apariencia de.
	{ Pareciendo. Parecido.
I appear, thou appearest, he appears.	Yo parezco. Tú pareces. Él parece.
To keep, to maintain.	Tener *. Mantener *. Conservar.
My keeping or maintenance.	{ Mi manutencion, (mantencion.)
	{ † Gastos.
My keeping costs me twelve hundred dollars a year.	{ Mi manutencion me cuesta mil y doscientos pesos al año.
	{ Mis gastos montan á mil y doscientos pesos al año.
To drive in, to sink.	Clavar. Hundir. Encajar. Meter.
To converse with.	{ Conversar con. Hablar con.
	{ Tratar con.
A conversation.	Una conversacion.
To spare.	{ Ahorrar. Economizar.
	{ Guardar. Conservar.
Spare your money.	† Cuide V. de su dinero.
To get tired.	{ Cansarse de. Fatigarse de.
To be tired.	{ Fastidiarse de. Enfadarse de.
	{ Estar cansado, (fatigado, fastidiado, enfadado de.)

To handle.	Manosear. Manejar. Tratar.
To lean against.	{ Apoyarse. Descansar.
Lean against me.	{ Reclinarse. Recostarse.
Lean against the wall.	Recuéstese V. sobre mí
	Reclíñese (apóyese) V. contra la pared.
To aim at.	{ Apuntar. Asestar. Encarar.
	{ Tirar al blanco.
Short.	{ Corto. Breve. Bajo.
	{ Pequeño. Chico.
To stop short.	{ Pararse. Detenerse.
	{ Cortarse. Perderse.
Virtue is amiable.	La virtud es amable.
Vice is odious.	El vicio es aborrecible.
Obs. A. The definite article is used in Spanish before substantives taken in a general sense, and in the whole extent of their signification. In such instances no article is made use of in English. Examples:—	
Men are mortal.	Los hombres son mortales.
Gold is precious.	El oro es precioso.
Flour is sold at six dollars a barrel.	La harina se vende á seis pesos el barril.
Beef costs six pence a pound.	La carne cuesta á seis peniques la libra.
The horror of vice, and the love of virtue, are the delights of the wise man.	El horror del vicio, y el amor de la virtud, son las delicias del sabio.
England is a fine country.	Inglaterra es un pais hermoso.
Obs. B. The definite article is used, of late, before the names of kingdoms, provinces, and countries; not by the best writers, however, excepting when those names are accompanied by an adjective, or when the countries admit of a division. It is required to be placed before a few names by general usage. Examples:—	
Spain. Spain ultramarine, of this side or of that side of the sea.	España. La España ultra mar ó citra mar.
Asia. Asia major, or minor.	Asia. Asia mayor, or menor.
	La Habana.
	El Perú.
Italy is the garden of Europe.	Italia es el jardin de Europa.
The dog is the friend and companion of man.	El perro es el amigo y el compañero del hombre.

*Obs. C.* The articles are repeated before every substantive when a particular emphasis is placed on them; otherwise they may be omitted.

Thessaly produces wine, oranges, lemons, olives, and all kinds of fruits.

He ate the bread, meat, apples, and cakes; he drank the wine, beer, and cider.

Beauty, gracefulness, and wit, are valuable endowments when heightened by modesty.

Tesalia produce vino, naranjas, limones, olivas, y toda especie de frutas.

Él se comió el pan, la carne, las manzanas, y los bollos; y se bebió el vino, la cerveza, y la sidra.

La hermosura, las gracias, y el ingenio, son prendas apreciables cuando estan acompañadas de la modestia.

## EXERCISE.

242.

Whither shall you go next year?—I shall go to England, for it is a fine kingdom, where I intend spending the summer on my return from France.—Whither shall you go in the winter?—I shall go to Italy, and thence (*de allí*) to the West Indies, (*á las Antillas*;) but before that I must go to Holland to take leave (*despedirse*) of my friends.—What country do these people inhabit, (*habitar*?)—They inhabit the south (*mediodía, sur* or *sud*) of Europe; their countries are called Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and they themselves are Italians, Spaniards, or Portuguese; but the people called Russians, Swedes, and Poles, inhabit the north (*norte*) of Europe; and the names of their countries are Russia, Sweden, and Poland, (*Polonia*.) France is separated (*separar*) from Italy by (*por*) the Alps, (*los Alpes*;) and from Spain by the Pyrenees, (*los Pirineos*.)—Though the Mahometans (*los Mahometanos*) are forbidden the use of wine, (*está prohibido*;) yet for all that some of them drink it.—Has your brother eaten any thing this morning?—He has eaten a great deal; though he said he had no appetite, yet for all that he ate all the meat, bread, and vegetables, (*legumbres*;) and drank all the wine, beer, and cider.—Are eggs (*huevo*) dear at present?—They are sold at a dollar a hundred.—Do you like grapes, (*uvas*?)—I do not only like grapes, but also plums, (*ciruelas*;) almonds, nuts, and all sorts of fruit.—Though modesty, candor, and an amiable disposition (*condicion*) are valuable endowments, yet for all that there are some ladies that are neither modest, nor candid, (*cándido*;) nor amiable.—The fear of death and the love of life being natural to men, they ought to shun (*huir*) vice, (*el vicio*;) and adhere to (*adherirse á*) virtue.

EIGHTY-SECOND LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima segunda.*

To give occasion.

{ Dar motivo, (causa, ocasion de (n) para.) (With a verb in the infinitive or subjunctive.)

† Dar pie para. (With a verb in the infinitive or subjunctive.)

To leave it to one

{ Referirse á \*. Deferirse \* al dictámen.

Dejar á, (the person.)  
Dejar á la decision, (al dictámen.)

† Ponerlo en manos, (ál arbitrio de.)  
† Lo dejo á lo que V. diga, (haga.)

I leave it to you.

{ Buen contrato, (pacto.)

Buena compra, (venta.)

† Una ganga. Una buena suerte.

Una chiripa.

A good bargain.

{ Atenerse á \*. Mantenerse en \*.

Pasar por. Estar por \*.

To stick, or abide by a thing.

{ Yo me atengo á la oferta que V. me ha hecho.

I abide by the offer you have made me.

{ Paso por la oferta que V. me ha hecho.

I do not doubt but you are my friend. | Yo no dudo que V. sea mi amigo.

To suffer, to bear.

{ Sufrir. Aguantar. Experimentar.

Sostener \*. Padecer \*.

Resistir. Arrostrar.

They were exposed to the whole fire of the place.

{ Ellos estuvieron expuestos á todo el fuego de la plaza.

{ Sufrieron todo el fuego de la plaza.

To examine one artfully, or to draw a secret from one.

{ Examinar con maña.

† Hacer cantar á alguno.

Sacarle un secreto.

Hacerle desembuchar.

I examined him artfully, and by that means I have made myself acquainted with all his affairs.

{ Yo le he examinado con maña, y de este modo me he hecho dueño de todos sus negocios.

To bear, or to put up with.

{ Pasar. Sobrellevar. Sufrir.

† Dejar que. Aguantar.

† No hacer caso de.

You will be obliged to put up with all his wishes.

{ V. se verá obligado á pasar por cuanto él quiera.

<i>Thick.</i>	{ † Espeso. Espesa. Denso. Densa. { Grueso. Gruesa.
A thick cloud	Una nube espesa.
A thick beard.	† Una barba poblada, ( <i>espesa.</i> )
<i>He has a thick beard.</i>	† El es barbicerrado.
A burst.	Un reventon, (estallido, estampido, flujo.)
A burst of laughter.	Una carcajada. Un flujo de risa.
To burst out laughing.	Reventar de risa. Caerse de risa.
To burst out.	{ Reventar. Estallar. Brotar. { Romper. Quebrar. Prorumpir.
To burst out a laughing.	{ Dar de carcajadas. Hacerse trizas. { Esplendor. Resplendor. Brillo.
Splendor, brightness.	{ Lustre. Brillantez. Claridad. { Pompa. Magnificencia.
To make a great show.	{ Hacer ostentacion. { Hacer un gran papel.
To light.	{ Alumbrar. Iluminar. { Dar luz. Encender.
To suffer one's self to be beaten.	Dejarse aporrear, (golpear, maltratar, sacudir.)
To let or to suffer one's self to fall.	Dejarse caer.
To suffer one's self to be insulted.	Dejarse insultar.
To suffer one's self to die.	Dejarse morir.
To let one's self be struck.	Dejarse apalear.
To send back, to send away.	{ Devolver. † <i>Volver á enviar.</i> { Remitir (enviar) otra vez. { Hacer volver.
To extol, to praise up.	{ Engrandecer. Alabar. { Magnificar. Ensalzar. Aplaudir { Engrandecer. Exaltar.
To boast, to praise one's self.	{ Jactarse. Vanagloriarse. { Alabarse. Exaltarse. Preciarse. { † <i>Echar plantas.</i> { Vaya V. ahí, (allí or allá.) { Id vos (vosotros) ahí, (allí or allá.) { Ve tú allí, (allá or ahí.)
Go thither.	Vamos.
Let us go.	Ve tú.
Go thou.	Ve allá, (allí.)
Go (thou) thither.	Vete.
Go (thou) away.	{ Váyase él allá. { Que se vaya él allí.
Let him go thither.	{ Váyanse ellos allá. { Que se vayan ellos allí.
Let them go thither.	

Go away, begone.	{ Vete. Marchate. { † Quitate de aquí. { Váyase V. Marchese V. { † Quitese V. de aquí.
Let us begone.	{ Vámonos. Marchémonos. { † <i>Quitémonos de aquí.</i> { Que se vaya. Que se marche.
Let him go away, let him begone.	{ † <i>Que deje el puesto.</i> { Deme V. Denme VV. Dadme.
Give me.	{ Démele (démela) V. { Dádmele. Dádmela vos.
Give it to me.	{ Désele (désela) V. { Dádselo or la, (vos, vosotros.)
Give it to him.	{ Dele V. alguno, (algunos, alguna algunas.) { Dadle vos, vosotros alguno, (algunos, algunas.)
Give him some.	{ Hacerse pagar. { Hágase V. pagar.
To get paid.	{ † <i>Haceos pagar.</i> { Salgamos. Marchemos.
Get paid.	{ Partamos. Vámonos. { Almorcemos.
Let us set out.	{ Démele él. Que él me le de. { Que él esté aquí á las doce.
Let us breakfast.	{ Que él me le (la) envíe. { Que él esté aquí al medio día.
Let him give it to me.	{ Que él me le (la) envíe. { Él puede creerle, (la or lo.)
Let him be here at twelve o'clock.	{ Acabar. Finalizar. { Terminar. Concluir.
Let him send it me.	{ Que acabe, (él.) { † <i>Déjele V. acabar, (que acabe.)</i>
He may believe it.	{ Tómele, (él.) Que le tome él. { Déjele V. que le tome.
Make an end of it.	{ Dígalo ella. { Déje V. que ella lo diga.
Let him finish.	{ † <i>Déjeselo V. decir.</i>
Let him take it.	
Let her say so.	
Rather, (before an adjective.)	Algo.
The starling.	<i>El estornino.</i>
If I were to question you as I used to do at the beginning of our lessons, what would you answer?	{ Si yo les hiciera á VV. (os hiciera) preguntas como lo hacia al principio de nuestras lecciones, que me responderían VV. (que responderíais)?
We found these questions at first	Nosotros hallamos al principio estas

rather ridiculous; but full of confidence in your method, we answered as well as the small quantity of words and rules we then possessed allowed us.

We were not long in finding out that those questions were calculated to ground us in the rules, and to exercise us in conversation, by the contradictory answers we were obliged to make.

We can now almost keep up a conversation in Spanish.

This phrase does not seem to us logically correct.

We should be ungrateful if we allowed such an opportunity to escape without expressing our liveliest gratitude to you.

In all cases, at all events.

The native.

The insurmountable difficulty.

preguntas algo ridículas; pero llenos de confianza en el método de V., (vuestro método,) las respondimos tan bien como nos lo permitió el corto número de palabras y reglas que entonces poseíamos, (sabíamos.)

No tardamos mucho en hallar que aquellas preguntas estaban calculadas para inculcarnos las reglas, y ejercitarnos en la conversación, por (medio de) las respuestas contradictorias, que estábamos obligados á hacer.

Al presente podemos mantener casi toda una conversacion en español.

Esta frase no nos parece lógicamente correcta.

Nosotros seríamos unos ingratos si dejáramos escapar una tal oportunidad de manifestar á V. (manifestaros) nuestro mas vivo reconocimiento.

{ En todo caso.  
 { En todo evento, (suceso).  
 { En todas ocasiones.  
 { + Suceda lo que suceda.  
 { El nativo. El natural.  
 { + El originario de. El hijo de.  
 | La dificultad insuperable.

### EXERCISES.

243.

Will you drink a cup of coffee?—I thank you, I do not like coffee.—Then you will drink a glass of wine?—I have just drunk some.—Let us take a walk.—Willingly, (*con mucho gusto*;) but where shall we go to?—Come with me into my aunt's garden; we shall there find very agreeable society.—I believe it; but the question is (*el caso es*) whether this agreeable society will admit me.—You are welcome everywhere.—What ails you, my friend? How do you like that wine?—I like it very well, (*muy bien*;) but I have drunk enough of it.—Drink once more, (*otra copita*.)—No, too much is unwholesome; I know my constitution.—Do not fall. What is the matter with you?—

I do not know; but my head is giddy, (*estoy aturdido*;) I think I am fainting, (*pienso que me desmayo*.)—I think so also, for you look almost like a dead person, (*un cadáver*.)—What countryman are you?—I am an American.—You speak Spanish (*español*) so well that I took you for a Spaniard by birth.—You are jesting.—Pardon me; I do not jest at all. How long have you been in Spain, (*España*?)—A few days.—In earnest?—You doubt it, perhaps, because I speak Spanish; I knew it before I came to Spain.—How did you learn it so well?—I did like the prudent starling.

Tell me, why are you always on bad terms (*en discordia*) with your wife? and why do you engage in unprofitable trades, (*meterse en negocios inútiles*?) It costs so much trouble (*cuesta tanto*) to get (*tener*) a situation; and you have a good one and neglect it. Do you not think of the future?—Now allow me to speak also, (*á mi turno*.)—All you have just said seems reasonable; but it is not my fault, if I have lost my reputation; it is that of my wife: she has sold my finest clothes, my rings, (*anillos*), and my gold watch. I am full of (*cargado*) debts, and I do not know what to do.—I will not excuse your wife; but I know that you have also contributed to your ruin, (*la ruina*.) Women are generally good when they are left so, (*cuando se dejan ser tales*.)

244.

### DIALOGUE.

*The Master*.—If I were now to ask (*hacer*) you such (*algunas preguntas*) questions as I did in the beginning of our lessons, viz. (*por ejemplo*;) Have you the hat which my brother has? am I hungry? has he the tree of my brother's garden? &c. What would you answer?

*The Pupils*.—We are obliged (*estar obligado*) to confess that we found these questions at first rather (*algo*) ridiculous; but full of confidence in your method, we answered as well as the small quantity of words and rules we then possessed allowed us. We were, in fact, (*pero*), not long (to be not long, *no tardar mucho*) in finding out that these questions were calculated to ground us in the rules, and to exercise us in conversation, by the contradictory answers we were obliged to make. But now that we can almost keep up a conversation in the beautiful language which you teach us, we should answer: It is impossible that we should have the same hat which your brother has, for two persons cannot have one and the same thing. To the second question we should answer, that it is impossible for us to know whether you are hungry or not. As to the last, we should say; that there is more than one tree in a garden; and in asking us whether he



has the tree of the garden, the phrase does not seem to us logically correct. At all events we should be ungrateful (*ingrato*) if we allowed such an opportunity to escape, without expressing (*expresar*) our liveliest gratitude to you for the trouble you have taken. In arranging (*por el arreglo*) those wise combinations, (*combinacion*), you have succeeded in grounding us almost imperceptibly (*imperceptiblemente*) in the rules, and exercising us in the conversation, of a language which, taught in any other way, presents to foreigners, and even to natives, almost insurmountable difficulties, (*insuperables*).

EIGHTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima tercera.*

To lack, (to be wanting.) | *Faltar. Necesitarse.*

It lacks a quarter.	{ Le falta un cuarto, (un cuarteron.)
It lacks a half.	{ Le falta una cuarta parte.
How much does it want?	{ ¿Cuanto le falta?
It does not want much.	{ No le falta mucho.
It wants but a trifle.	{ † Solo le falta un poquito, (una bagatela.)
It lacks but an inch of my being as tall as you.	{ Solo me falta una pulgada, para ser tan alto como V.
	{ † Por una pulgada no soy tan alto como V.
It lacked a great deal of my being as rich as you.	{ Faltaba mucho para que yo fuese tan rico como V.
The half.	{ La mitad.
The third part.	{ La tercia (tercera) parte, (fem.)
The fourth part.	{ El tercio, (mas.)
The fourth part.	{ La cuarta parte. Un cuarto.
You think you have returned me all; a great deal is wanting.	{ V. piensa que me lo ha devuelto todo; pero falta muchísimo.
The younger is not so good as the elder by far.	{ El menor no es con mucho tan bueno como el mayor.
	{ Mucho le falta al menor, para ser tan bueno como el mayor.
In a foolish manner, at random.	{ A trochemoche.
	{ A diestro y á siniestro.
He talks at random like a crazy man.	{ † El habla á tontas y á locas como un hombre sin juicio.
To resort to violence.	{ Venir á las manos.
A fact.	{ Un hecho.
It is a fact.	{ Es un hecho.

<i>Else. Or else.</i>	{ O. De otra suerte. De otro modo.
	{ De otra manera. Si no.
To make fun of.	{ Burlarse de. Chancearse con.
	{ Reirse de. Hacer burla.
	{ Hacer chacota de.
	{ Desmentir*.
To contradict, to give one the lie.	{ Decirle á uno que miente.
	{ Dar una desmentida. Contradecir*.
Should he say so, I would give him the lie.	{ Si él dijera eso, yo le desmentiría.
His actions belie his words.	{ Sus acciones contradicen (desmienten) sus palabras.
To scratch.	{ Arañar. Rasguñar.
To escape.	{ Escapar. Escaparse.
	{ † Quedar libre. † Salir libre.
I fell from the top of the tree to the bottom, but I did not hurt myself much.	{ Yo caí de la cima del árbol hasta el pié, pero no me lastimé mucho.
I escaped with a scratch.	{ Escapé con un añaño, (rasguño.)
The thief has been taken, but he will escape with a few months' imprisonment.	{ El ladrón fué tomado, pero saldrá libre (escapará) con algunos meses de prision.
By dint of.	{ A fuerza de.
By dint of labor.	{ † Á fuerza de trabajo.
By too much weeping.	{ † Á fuerza de lágrimas, (de llorar.)
	{ † Á fuerza de llorar, perderá V. los ojos.
You will cry your eyes out.	{ Se le secarán á V. los ojos.
I obtained of him that favor by dint of entreaty.	{ † Conseguí de él ese favor á fuerza de súplicas.
That excepted.	{ † Excepto (salvo, ménos) eso.
	{ † Amen de, (little used.)
That fault excepted, he is a good man.	{ † Quitada esa falta, es un buen hombre.
To vie with each other.	{ † A competencia. A porfía.
	{ † A cual mas. A cual mejor.
Those men are trying to rival each other.	{ † Esos hombres trabajan á competencia.
	{ Están procurando excederse uno á otro.

Clean.	Limpio.
Clean linen.	Ropa limpia, (blanca)
<i>The more — as.</i>	{ Tanto mas — cuanto. Tanto mas — cuanto mas.
<i>The less — as.</i>	{ Tanto ménos — cuanto. Tanto ménos — cuanto ménos, or mas.
I am <i>the more</i> discontented with his conduct, <i>as</i> he is under many obligations to me.	Yo estoy tanto mas descontento de su conducta, cuanto él me debe muchas obligaciones.
I am <i>the less</i> pleased with his conduct, <i>as</i> I had more right to his friendship.	Yo estoy tanto ménos satisfecho de su conducta, cuanto mas derecho tenia yo á su amistad.
<i>I wish that.</i>	Yo quiero ( <i>deseo</i> ) que.
I wish that house was mine.	{ Yo querria (quisiera) que esa casa fuese mia. Yo deseara (desearia) que esa casa fuese mia.
<i>To muse, to think.</i>	Meditar, reflexionar, pensar—(en.)
I thought a long time on that affair.	Yo reflexioné largo tiempo en este negocio.
<i>To be naked.</i>	{ Estar desnudo, (desnuda.) † Estar (andar) en cueros.
To have the head uncovered.	{ Tener la cabeza desnuda. † Estar descubierto. † Tener la cabeza al aire.
To have the feet uncovered.	{ Tener los pies desnudos. † Estar descalzo. † Estar (andar) descalzo de pié y pierna.
<i>Obs. A.</i> When the verb <i>haber</i> is used, no preposition is required; but with the verbs <i>estar</i> and <i>andar</i> the prepositions <i>de</i> or <i>con</i> must be employed when the substantives are expressed, as in the following examples:—	
To be barefooted.	{ Tener los pies desnudos. † Estar (andar) descalzo. Estar (andar) con los piés desnudos, (descalzos.) Estar (andar) desnudo de piés.

To be bareheaded.	{ Tener la cabeza desnuda, (descubierta.) Estar (andar) con la cabeza al aire.
To ride barebacked.	† Montar (andar) á caballo en pelo.
<i>To have like, or to think to have.</i>	{ Estar para. Estar á pique de, (á punto de.) Faltar poco para. † Por poco.
I had like to have lost my money.	Estuve para perder mi dinero.
I thought to have lost my life.	Pensó haber perdido la vida.
We had like to have lost our fingers.	Por poco perdimos los dedos.
He was very near falling.	Estuvo á pique de caer.
He was within a hair's breadth of being killed.	{ Por poco le matan. † Estuvo en un tris que le mataran. Faltó casi nada para ser muerto.
He had liked to have died.	{ Estuvo para morir, (or á punto de muerte.) Pensó morir.
At, on, or upon your heels.	{ Á los (sus) talones. Al alcance, (or á los alcances.) En seguimiento.
The enemy is at our heels.	El enemigo nos sigue los alcances.
To strike, (speaking of lightning.)	Caer (estallar, dar, romper) sobre, or en.
The lightning has struck.	Ha caído un rayo.
The lightning struck the ship.	Un rayo cayó sobre (en) el barco.
While my brother was on the open sea, a violent storm rose unexpectedly; the lightning struck the ship, which it set on fire, and the whole crew jumped into the sea to save themselves by swimming.	Miéntras mi hermano estaba en alta mar, se levantó de repente una tempestad, cayó un rayo sobre el barco, le puso fuego, y toda la tripulacion se echó al mar, para salvarse á nado, (nadando.)
He was struck with fright, when he saw that the fire was gaining on all sides.	Él quedó amedrentado, cuando vio que el fuego se extendia por todas partes.
He did not know what to do.	Él no sabia que hacer, (or que partido tomar.)
He hesitated no longer.	Él no vaciló mucho tiempo.
I have not heard of him yet.	Todavía no he sabido de él.
An angel.	Un ángel.
A masterpiece.	{ Una obra maestra. Una obra de primera clase.
Masterpieces.	Obras maestras.