

Obs. B. Words compounded of prepositions and nouns, are generally translated by single words. Example:—

Four-o'clocks, (flowers.)	Maravillas.
His or her physiognomy.	Su fisonomía de él, or de ella.
His or her shape.	Su talle, figura (or forma) de él, or de ella.
The expression.	La expresion.
The look.	El aspecto. El semblante. El aire. El ademan. La cara. La mirada. La vista.
Contentment.	Contento. Contentamiento. Gusto. Placer.
Respect.	Respeto. Respetto.
Admiration.	Miramiento. Acatamiento. Admiracion.
Grace, charm.	Gracia. Gracias. Encanto.
Delightfully.	Atractivo. Donaire. Deliciosamente.
Fascinating.	Hechiceramente. Encantadoramente.
Thin, (slender.)	Delgado. Flaco. Descarnado.
Uncommonly well.	Extraordinariamente bien.
His or her look inspires respect and admiration.	Su presencia inspira respeto y admiracion.

EXERCISE.

245.

Will you be my guest, (*comer conmigo*: † *tomar la sopa conmigo*: *hacer penitencia conmigo*?)—I thank you; a friend of mine has invited me to dinner: he has ordered (*hacer preparar*) my favorite dish, (*un plato favorito*).—What is it?—It is a dish of milk, (*lacticinio*).—As for me, I do not like milk-meat: there is nothing like (*no hay nada como*) a good piece of roast beef or veal.—What has become of your younger brother?—He has suffered shipwreck (*naufregar*) in going to America.—You must give me an account of that, (*dar una relacion*).—Very willingly, (*de muy buena gana*).—Being on the open sea, a great storm arose. The lightning struck the ship and set it on fire. The crew jumped into the sea to save themselves by swimming. My brother knew not what to do, having never learned to swim. He reflected in vain; he found no means to save his life. He was struck with fright when he saw that the fire was gaining on all sides. He hesitated no longer, and jumped into the sea.—Well, (*pues bien*), what has become of him?—I do not know, having not heard of him yet.—

But who told you all that?—My nephew, who was there, and who saved himself.—As you are talking of your nephew, (*á propósito de*—,) where is he at present?—He is in Italy.—Is it long since you heard of him?—I have received a letter from him to-day.—What does he write to you?—He writes to me that he is going to marry a young woman who brings him (*que le trae*) a hundred thousand dollars.—Is she handsome?—Handsome as an angel; she is a master-piece of nature. Her physiognomy is mild and full of expression; her eyes are the finest in the (*del*) world, and her mouth is charming, (*y su boca muy linda*.) She is neither too tall nor too short; her shape is slender; all her actions are full of grace, and her manners are engaging. Her look inspires respect and admiration. She has also a great deal of wit; she speaks several languages, dances uncommonly well, and sings delightfully. My nephew finds in her (*halla en ella*) but one defect, (*un defecto*).—And what is that defect?—She is affected, (*afectada*).—There is nothing perfect in the world.—How happy you are! you are rich, you have a good wife, pretty children, a fine house, and all you wish.—Not all, my friend.—What do you desire more?—Contentment; for you know that he only is happy who is contented.

EIGHTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima cuarta.*

To read again.	Volver á leer.
To (v) again.	Volver á.

Obs. A. When *again* signifies that the action of the verb is to be repeated, the Spaniards use the verb *volver á*, in its different tenses; and the verb, the action of which is to be repeated, in the infinitive.

When will you read this book again? | ¿Cuándo volverá V. á leer este libro?
I will read it again to-morrow. | Yo le volveré á leer mañana.

To unriddle. To disentangle.	} Desenredar. Desenmarañar. Explicar.
To find out.	
To disentangle the hair.	Desenmarañar el cabello.
To unriddle difficulties.	Desenredar (explicar, aclarar) las dificultades.
I have not been able to find out the sense of that phrase.	Yo no he podido hallar (<i>entender</i>) el sentido de esa frase.
A quarrel.	} Una desavenencia, (diferencia, riña, quimera.) Un pleito. Una contienda, (disputa, pendencia.)

To have differences (a quarrel) with some one. { † *Estar de cuerno, (de hocico con alguno.)*
Tener un pleito (una contienda) con -alguien.

To take good care.
To shun. To beware.

Cuidar de. Cuidarse de.
Tener cuidado de.
Guardarse de. Precaverse de.
Recatarse de. Evitar.

I will take good care not to do it.
Mind you not to lend that man money.

Yo me guardaré bien de no hacerlo.
Cuidese V. de no prestar dinero á ese hombre.

He takes good care not to answer the question which I asked him.

Él tiene cuidado de no responder á la pregunta que yo le he hecho.

To ask a question.

Hacer una pregunta. Preguntar.

If you take into your head to do that, I will punish you.

Si á V. se le pone en la cabeza hacer eso, yo le castigaré.

To become. To fit well.

Sentar bien. Estar bien.
Caer bien. Ir bien. Venir bien.

Obs. B. These verbs in this sense are used only in the third person singular or plural.

Does that become me?

¿ Me sienta eso bien ?

That does not become you.

No le sienta á V.
No le cae bien á V.

It does not become you to do that.

No le está bien á V. hacer eso.

That fits you wonderfully well.

Eso le va á V. (le sienta á V.) perfectamente.

Her dress does not become her.

Su tocado no le sentaba, (iba bien.)

It does not become you to reproach me with it.

Está bien en V. el afeármelo! (*irónicamente.*)

To follow from it.

Seguirse. Deducirse. Sacarse.

It follows from it, that you should not do that.

De eso se sigue que V. no debería hacerlo.

How is it that you have come so late?

¿ Porqué es que V. viene tan tarde ?

I do not know how it is.

Yo no sé porqué.

How is it that he had not his gun?

¿ Cómo sucedió que el no tuviera su escopeta ?

I do not know how it happened.

Yo no sé como sucedió

To fast.

Ayunar.

To be fasting.

Estar en ayunas.

To give notice to.

Avisar. Noticiar. Informar.

To let anybody know.

Hacer saber á alguno, (alguna cosa.)

To warn some one of something.

Precautelar. Precaucionar.
Advertir de antemano.

Give notice to that man of his brother's return.

Informe (avise) V. á ese hombre de la vuelta de su hermano, (*que su hermano ha vuelto.*)

To clear. To elucidate.

Aclarar. Despejar. Poner en claro

To clear up.

El tiempo se aclara.

The weather is clearing up.

Refrescar. Refrescarse.

To refresh.

Descansar. Reposar.

Refresh yourself, and return to me immediately.

Repose V., (*refrésquese,*) y vuelva aquí (*á verme*) inmediatamente.

To whiten. To bleach.

Blanquear. Emblanquear.

To blacken.

Ennegrecer.

To turn pale. To grow pale.

Ponerse pálido.

To grow old.

Perder (mudar) el color.

To grow young.

Envejecer. Envejecerse.

To blush. To redden.

Avejentarse. Aviejarse.

Rejuvenecer. Remozar.

Abochornarse. Correrse.

Sonrosearse. Sonrojarse.

† *Tener vergüenza, (rubor.)*

To make merry.

Alegrar á. Alegrarse de.

Divertir á. Divertirse á, (con.)

To make one's self merry.

Alegrarse. Divertirse.

He makes merry at my expense.

Ponerse (estar) alegre.

Él se divierte á mi costa.

To feign. To dissemble.

Fingir. Aparentar.

To pretend.

Disimular. Encubrir.

I feign, thou feignest, he feigns.

Yo finjo. Tú finjes. Él (V.) finje.

He knows the art of dissembling.

Él sabe (*conoce*) el arte de fingir, (*disimular.*)

To procrastinate.

Diferir. Dilatar.

To go slow about.

Dejar de un día para otro.

I do not like to transact business with that man, for he always goes very slow about it.

† No me gusta tener negocios con ese hombre, porque siempre los despacha *con piés de plomo.*

A proof.

Una prueba.

This is a proof.

Esta es una prueba.

To stray, to get lost, to lose one's self, to lose one's way.

Descaminarse. Descarriarse.

Extraviarse. Perdersse.

Perder el camino.

Through.

{ Por. De medio á medio.
 De parte á parte.
 De un lado á otro. De traves.
 Al traves. Por medio.
 Por en medio. Por entre.

The cannon ball went through the wall. } La bala del cañon pasó de un lado á otro de la muralla, (traspasó la.)
 I ran him through the body. } Le atravesé el cuerpo con mi espada.
 † Yo le envasé mi espada en el cuerpo.

EXERCISES.

246.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth (*Carlos Quinto*) being one day out a-hunting lost his way in the forest, and having come to a house entered it to refresh himself. There were in it four men, who pretended to sleep. One of them rose, and approaching the Emperor, told him he had dreamed he should take his watch, and took it. Then another rose and said he had dreamed that his surtout (*sobretudo*) fitted him wonderfully, and took it. The third took his purse. At last the fourth came up, and said he hoped he would not take it ill if he searched him, and in doing it perceived around the emperor's neck a small gold chain to which a whistle was attached, which he wished to rob him of. But the emperor said: "My good friend, before depriving me (*privar á uno*) of this trinket, (*alhaja*), I must teach you its virtue." Saying this, he whistled. His attendants, who were seeking him, hastened to the house, and were thunderstruck (*quedaron pasmados*) to behold his majesty in such a state. But the emperor seeing himself out of danger, (*fuera de peligro*), said: "These men (*aquí tenéis unos hombres que*) have dreamed all that they liked. I wish in my turn also to dream." And after having mused a few seconds, he said: "I have dreamed that you all four deserve to be hanged:" which was no-sooner spoken than executed before the house.

A certain king making one day his entrance into a town at two o'clock in the afternoon, (*de la tarde*), the senate sent some deputies (*un diputado*) to compliment him. The one who was to speak (*habia de hablar*) began thus: "Alexander the Great, the great Alexander," and stopped short, (*se cortó*).—The king, who was very hungry, (*tenia hambre*), said: "Ah! my friend, Alexander the Great had dined, and I am still fasting, (*estar en ayunas*)." Having said this, he proceeded to (*siguió su camino*) the City Hall, or State House, (*á la casa consistorial*), where a magnificent dinner had been prepared for him.

247.

A good old man, being very ill, sent for his wife, who was still very young, and said to her: "My dear, you see that my last hour is approaching, and that I am compelled to leave you. If, therefore, you wish me to die in peace you must do me a favor. You are still young, and will, without doubt, marry again, (*se volverá á casar*): knowing this, I request of you not to wed (*no se case con*) M. Louis; for I confess that I have always been very jealous of him, and am so still. I should, therefore, die in despair (*desesperado*) if you did not promise me that." The wife answered: "My dear husband, (*alma mia*), I entreat you, let not this hinder you from dying peaceably; for I assure you that, if even I wished to wed him I could not do so, being already promised to another."

It was customary with Frederick the Great, whenever a new soldier appeared in his guards, to ask him three questions; viz.: "How old are you? How long have you been in my service? Are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?" It happened that a young soldier, born in France, who had served in his own country, desired to enlist in the Prussian service. His figure caused him to be immediately accepted; but he was totally ignorant of the German dialect; and his captain giving him notice that the king would question him in that tongue the first time he should see him, cautioned him at the same time to learn by heart the three answers that he was to make to the king. Accordingly he learned them by the next day; and as soon as he appeared in the ranks Frederick came up to interrogate him: but he happened to begin upon him by the second question, and asked him, "How long have you been in my service?" "Twenty-one years," answered the soldier. The king, struck with his youth, which plainly indicated that he had not borne a musket so long as that, said to him, much astonished, "How old are you?" "One year, an't please your majesty, (*con permiso de Vuestra Majestad*)." Frederick, more astonished still, cried, "You or I must certainly be bereft of our senses." The soldier, who took this for the third question, replied firmly, (*con denuedo*), "Both, an't please your majesty."

EIGHTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima quinta.*

To double.

The double.

{ Doblar. Pedir doble, (el doble).
 { Duplicar.
 { El duplo. El doble.
 { Dos veces mas. Otro tanto mas.

That merchant asks twice as much as he ought.	Ese comerciante pide dos veces mas de lo que debe.
You must bargain with him; he will give it you for the half.	Es menester que V. se ajuste con él; porque él se lo dará á V. por la mitad.
You have twice your share.	V. tiene doble parte que le toca.
You have three times your share.	V. tiene tres veces mas de lo que le toca.
To renew.	Renovar*.
To stun.	Atundir. Atolondrar. Atontar.
Wild, giddy.	{ Atronado. Alocado.
Open, frank, real.	{ Desatinado. Atolondrado.
I told him yes.	{ Franco. Ingenuo. Sincero
I told him no.	{ Verdadero. Real.
To squeeze.	Yo le dije si, (que si.)
To lay up, to put by.	Yo le dije no, (que no.)
Put your money by.	Apretar*.
As soon as I have read my book, I put it by.	{ Juntar. Cerrar.
I do not care much about going to the play to-night.	{ Apretar. Guardar.
To satisfy one's self with a thing.	Guarde V. su dinero.
I have been eating an hour, and I cannot satisfy my hunger.	Luego que yo hué leído mi libro, le guardé, (le cerré, le puse á un lado.)
To be satisfied.	No me da cuidado ir, ó no, á la comedia esta noche.
To quench one's thirst.	{ Saciar. Hartar.
I have been drinking this half hour, but I cannot quench my thirst.	{ Llenar. Satisfacer.
To have one's thirst quenched.	Yo he estado comiendo una hora, y no puedo saciar mi hambre.
To thirst for, to be thirsty, or dry.	Estar satisfecho, (harto, saciado, lleno.)
That is a bloodthirsty fellow.	{ Refrescarse. Refrigerarse.
On both sides, on every side.	{ Apagar la sed.
On all sides.	Hace media hora que estoy bebiendo, y no puedo apagar mi sed.
	{ Haber apagado la sed.
	{ Haberse refrescado.
	{ Tener sed. Estar sediento.
	{ Ansiar. Anhelar.
	Ese es un hombre sediento de sangre.
	De ámbas partes.
	Por ámbos lados. Por todos lados.
	Por todos lados. Por todas partes.

Allow me, my lady, to introduce to you Mr. G., an old friend of our family.	Señora, permítame V. que le presente el Señor G., antiguo amigo de nuestra familia.
I am delighted to become acquainted with you.	Tengo mucho gusto en hacer el conocimiento de V.
I shall do all in my power to deserve your good opinion.	Yo haré cuanto esté de mi parte para merecer la buena opinion de V.
Ladies, allow me to introduce to you Mr. B., whose brother has rendered such eminent services to your cousin.	Señoras, permítanme VV. que les presente el Señor B., cuyo hermano ha hecho tan importantes servicios al primo de VV.
We are very nappy to see you at our house.	Nos consideramos muy felices en ver á V. en nuestra casa.
It is the prerogative of great men to conquer envy; merit gives it birth, and merit destroys it.	Es prerogativa de los grandes hombres conquistar la envidia; el mérito la hace nacer, y el mérito la destruye.

EXERCISES.

248.

A man (*cierto*) had two sons, one of whom liked to sleep very late in the morning, (*á pierna suelta*), and the other was very industrious, (*aplicado y trabajador*), and always rose very early. The latter having one day gone out very early, found a purse well filled with money. He ran to his brother to inform him (*á contarle*) of his good luck, (*la buena fortuna*), and said to him: "See, Louis, what is got (*ganarse*) by rising early?"—"Faith, (*cierto!*)" answered his brother, "if the person to whom it belongs had not risen earlier than I, (he) would not have lost it."

A lazy young fellow being asked, (*preguntado*), what made him lie (*porqué se estaba*) in bed so long?—"I am busied, (*estar ocupado*)," says he, "in hearing counsel every morning. Industry (*el trabajo*) advises me to get up; sloth (*la pereza*) to lie still; and so they give me twenty reasons *pro* and *con*, (*en pro y en contra*.) It is my part (*tener obligacion de*) to hear what is said on both sides; and by the time the cause is over (*acabarse*) dinner is ready."

It was a beautiful turn given by a great lady, who, being (*se cuenta un hermoso rasgo*)—asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed (*estar escondido*) for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, (*á causa de haber tomado gran parte en una conspiracion*), resolutely (*resueltamente*) answered, she had hid him. This confession (*esta confesion*) drew her before the king, who told her, nothing but

her discovering where her lord was concealed could save her from the torture, (*que si no descubria donde se hallaba su señor marido, nada podria librarla de la tortura.*) "And will that do, (*bastar?*)" said the lady. "Yes," says the king, "I will give you my word for it." "Then," says she, "I have hid him in my heart, where you will find him." Which surprising answer (*esta admirable respuesta*) charmed her enemies.

249.

Cornelia, the illustrious (*ilustre*) mother of the Gracchi, (*de los Gracos*), after the death of her husband, who left her with twelve children, applied herself to (*dedicarse á*) the care of her family, with a wisdom (*una discrecion*) and prudence that acquired for (*adquirir**) her universal esteem, (*estimacion universal*). Only three out of the twelve lived to years of maturity, (*edad madura*;) one daughter, Sempronina, whom she married to the second Scipio Africanus; and two sons, Tiberius and Caius, whom she brought up (*crió*) with so much care, that, though they were generally acknowledged (*confesar generalmente*) to have been born with the most happy dispositions, (*la disposicion*), it was judged that they were still more indebted (*deber*) to education than nature. The answer she gave (*dar**) a Campanian lady (*una dama de Campania*) concerning them (*con respecto á ellos*) is very famous, (*famoso—sa*), and includes in it (*contener**) great instruction for ladies and mothers.

That lady, who was very rich, and fond of pomp and show, (*apasionado á la pompa y á la ostentacion*), having displayed (*mostrar*) her diamonds, (*el diamante*), pearls, (*la perla*), and richest jewels, earnestly desired (*suplicar con ahínco*) Cornelia to let her see her jewels also. Cornelia dexterously (*diestramente*) turned the conversation to another subject to wait the return of her sons, who were gone to the public schools. When they returned, and entered their mother's apartment, she said to the Campanian lady, pointing to them, (*mostrar*;) "These are my jewels, and the only ornaments (*adornos*) I prize, (*apreciar*)." And such ornaments, (*unos ornamentos*), which are the strength (*la fuerza*) and support (*el sosten*) of society, add a brighter lustre (*mayor lustre*) to the fair (*la hermosura*) than all the jewels of the East, (*del Oriente*.)

EIGHTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Leccion Octogésima sexta.*

SOME IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS.

To do every thing gracefully.	Tener gracia para todo.
To sleep soundly.	{ Dormir profundamente.
To sleep void of all cares.	{ Dormir como una piedra.
To be on the brink of ruin.	{ Dormir á pierna suelta.
To cast a mist before one's eyes.	{ Estar para perderse, (or arruinarse.)
	{ Echar tierra en los ojos.
	{ Deslumbrar.
	{ Echar rayos y centellas.
	{ Echar pestes.
To fret and fume.	Hallar la horma de su zapato.
To meet with one's match.	Acostarse con las gallinas.
To go to bed betimes.	Agarrarse (asirse) de un pelo.
To catch at a fly.	Ahogarse en poca agua.
To stop at a trifle; or to be afflicted with a light cause.	Quebrar (cortar) las alas.
To dismay one's spirit in the performance, or pursuit of any thing.	Hacerse á las armas.
To inure, or accustom one's self to execute or perform any thing.	Pasar por las armas.
To be shot as a criminal.	Echar tierra á alguna cosa.
To bury, or silence an affair.	Arrimar el baston, (or el mando.)
To give up one's command.	Mandar á baqueta, (or á la baqueta.)
To command imperiously.	Tratar á baqueta, (or á la baqueta.)
To treat a person contemptuously.	Estár mojado hasta los huesos.
To be wet to the skin.	Defender el terreno palmo á palmo.
To defend the ground inch by inch.	Conseguir una cosa á pié quedo, (or enjuto.)
To obtain a thing without pain or labor.	Sostener su opinion á pié firme.
To sustain one's opinion steadfastly.	Ser sus piés y sus manos.
To be one's principal support and aid.	Untar las manos.
To bribe.	Meterse en vidas ajenas.
To dive into other people's affairs.	Meterse en lo que (á uno) no le va ni le viene.
To meddle with things in which one has no concern.	Tener muchas campanillas.
To be loaded with honorable titles.	Cabeza de Partido.
The principal town of a district.	Caer en gracia.
To get into favor, (<i>to please</i> .)	Caer en ello.
To hit upon a thing, (<i>to find it out</i> .)	Caérsele (á uno) la sopa en la miel.
To have an unexpected change for the better.	Poner á uno en la (or echarle á la) calle
To go on better and better.	
To turn one out of doors.	

To lose one's livelihood.	<i>Quedar en la calle.</i>
To be crest-fallen or dispirited.	<i>Andar (or ir) de capa caida.</i>
To defend a thing with all one's might or force.	<i>Defender una cosa á capá y espada.</i>
Every one is master to dispose of his own property.	<i>Cada uno puede hacer de su capa un sayo.</i>
To go abroad without a cloak or surtout.	<i>Andar en cuerpo.</i>
To waste one's time in fruitless pursuits.	<i>Andar á caza de gangas.</i>
To go stark naked.	<i>Andar en carnes, (or en cueros.)</i>
To be roving and wandering about.	<i>Andar de Ceca en Meca.</i>
To be in cross purposes: to deal in ifs and ands.	<i>Andar en dimes y diretes.</i>
To quarrel, to scuffle, to box.	<i>Andar en dares y tomares.</i>
To fight.	<i>Andar á trómpis, (or á palos.)</i>
To go groping along, or in the dark.	<i>Andar á ciegas, (or á tientas.)</i>
To walk on all-fours.	<i>Andar á gatas.</i>
To conform to the times.	<i>Andar con el tiempo, (or al uso.)</i>
To go a begging.	<i>Andar á la sopa.</i>
To be at hide and seek.	<i>Andar á sombra de tejado.</i>
To go skulking.	<i>Andar de Heródes á Pilatos.</i>
To be carried from post to pillar.	<i>Andar con segundas, (or con malas intenciones.)</i>
To go with a design to deceive somebody.	<i>Andar en malos pasos.</i>
To lead an abandoned life.	<i>Andar pié con hola.</i>
To live very economically.	<i>En el andar se parece á Luisa.</i>
By her gait one would say it is Louisa.	
To pull down the courage of any person.	<i>Bajar los brios á alguno.</i>
To humble any one.	<i>Bajar los humos á alguno.</i>
To bow down the head: to obey without objection or reply.	<i>Bajar la cabeza, (or las orejas.)</i>
To be ashamed.	<i>Bajar los ojos.</i>
To stop one's mouth.	<i>Cerrar (or tapar) á uno la boca.</i>
To shut one's mouth.	<i>Coserse la boca.</i>
To offer a thing for mere ceremony's sake.	<i>Ofrecer algo con la boca chica.</i>
To keep a profound silence.	<i>No decir esta boca es mía.</i>
To be the talk of the town.	<i>Andar de boca en boca.</i>
Not to dare to say no.	<i>No tener boca para decir no, (or negar.)</i>
To talk well or ill of others.	<i>Tener buena (or mala) boca.</i>
To blush deeply with shame.	<i>Caérsele á uno la cara de vergüenza.</i>

To chide or reprove one severely.	<i>Calentarle á alguno las orejas.</i>
Mum, mum, not a word.	<i>Punto en boca.</i>
To obtain one's ends by crafty silence.	<i>Mátalas callando.</i>
To act out of reason.	<i>Ir fuera de camino.</i>
In one's way, going along.	<i>De camino.</i>
To come off victorious in an engagement or dispute.	<i>Quedar el campo por uno.</i>
To be in high office: to be in an exalted station.	<i>Estar en el candelero.</i>
That is another kind of speech.	<i>Ese es otro cantar.</i>
To be stranger to fear.	<i>No conocer la cara al miedo.</i>
Not to know one's duty or business.	<i>No saber en donde se tiene la cara.</i>
Employment of much profit, and little trouble.	<i>Carne sin hueso.</i>
Not to be able to bring one to reason.	<i>No poder hacer carrera con alguno</i>
At all events.	<i>En todo caso.</i>
To be, or not to be, to the point.	<i>Ser (or no ser) del caso.</i>
There is nothing more than what you see.	<i>No hay mas cera que la que arde.</i>
Without examination.	<i>A ojos cerrados.</i>
To cure one excess with another.	<i>Sacar un clavo con otro clavo.</i>
To hit the mark.	<i>Dar en el clavo.</i>
To chatter or prattle a good deal.	<i>Hablar por los codos.</i>
To make a person blush.	<i>Sacarle los colores al rostro, (á una persona.)</i>
To fall into an error.	<i>Dar de ojos.</i>
To give cause for laughing.	<i>Dar que reir.</i>
To make one cry.	<i>Dar que llorar.</i>
To clothe one. To feed one.	<i>Dar de vestir. Dar de comer.</i>
To give trouble: to grieve.	<i>Dar que sentir.</i>
To trust.	<i>Dar al fiado, (or á crédito.)</i>
To encourage an undertaking.	<i>Dar calor (ánimo or alma) á una empresa.</i>
To publish, to print, to bring to light.	<i>Dar á la estampa. Dar á luz.</i>
To give a cause to—	<i>Dar asunto para—</i>
To furnish materials.	<i>Dar barro á la mano.</i>
To shut the door upon one.	<i>Dar con la puerta en los ojos.</i>
To give gratis or for nothing.	<i>Dar dado, (or de balde.)</i>
To put off with words and excuses.	<i>Dar con la entretenida.</i>
To stretch. To consent.	<i>Dar de sí. Dar el sí.</i>
To touch one to the quick.	<i>Dar en lo vivo.</i>
To share with: also, to inform.	<i>Dar en las mataduras.</i>
To give security: to find bail.	<i>Dar parte.</i>
	<i>Dar fianza. Dar fiador.</i>

To wage war: to torment, to vex.	<i>Dar que hacer. Dar guerra.</i>
To wish a good day.	<i>Dar los buenos dias.</i>
To congratulate on one's birthday.	<i>Darle á uno los dias.</i>
To give' earnest; that is, money in token of a bargain or contract.	<i>Dar señal.</i>
To nod, calling or informing.	<i>Dar señal, (or la señal.)</i>
To despair.	<i>Darse al diantre.</i>
To surrender. I give it up.	<i>Darse por vencido.</i>
To shake hands.	<i>Me doy por vencido.</i>
To manage one's affairs in an able manner.	<i>Darse las manos.</i>
To set sail.	<i>Darse maña.</i>
It gives me no concern.	<i>Darse á la vela.</i>
To leave a word, or orders.	<i>No se me da nada.</i>
	<i>Dejar dicho, (mandada, or sus órdenes.)</i>
To leave in writing.	<i>Dejar escrito.</i>
To excel, to surpass.	<i>Dejar atras.</i>
To frustrate, to baffle.	<i>Dejar fresco á alguno.</i>
To delay, to procrastinate.	<i>Dejar para mañana.</i>
To omit something necessary to the subject.	<i>Dejarse alguna cosa en el tintero.</i>
To get the start of any person.	<i>Cojer la delantera.</i>
To take the lead.	<i>Tomar la (or ir en la) delantera.</i>
Make yourself easy.	<i>Descuide V.</i>
I understand what you tell me.	<i>No le de á V. cuidado.</i>
To be security; to answer for N.	<i>Estoy en lo que V. me dice.</i>
To be ready to set out.	<i>Estar por Fulano.</i>
To be on the alert.	<i>Estar para (or por) salir.</i>
To be in good humor: to be in bad spirits.	<i>Estar alerta.</i>
To stand a sentry.	<i>Estar de buen humor, (or de mal humor.)</i>
To be in haste, in a hurry.	<i>Estar de faccion, (or de centinela.)</i>
To interpose, to mediate.	<i>Estar de priesa.</i>
To be merry.	<i>Estar de por medio.</i>
	<i>Estar de gorja, (alegre, or de chacota.)</i>
To have a sound understanding.	<i>Estar en su juicio.</i>
To be idle.	<i>Estar mano sobre mano.</i>
To be very stubborn.	<i>Estar en sus trece.</i>
To be in difficulties.	<i>Estar apurado.</i>
To be careful of every thing.	<i>Estar en todo.</i>
To be at hand.	<i>Estar á la mano.</i>
To be kept in constraint.	<i>Estar á raya.</i>
To be ready to fall.	<i>Estar cayendo.</i>
To be at the point of death.	<i>Estar muriendo.</i>

To be in want of money.	<i>Faltarle á uno el dinero.</i>
In behalf of his sister.	<i>A favor de su hermana.</i>
To be merry: to be in good humor.	<i>Estar de fiesta. Estar para fiestas.</i>
To caress, to wheedle.	<i>Hacer fiestas.</i>
To do, or serve an ill turn.	<i>Hacer un flaco servicio.</i>
To glory, or boast in one's wickedness.	<i>Hacer del sambenito gala.</i>
To be giddy-brained.	<i>Tener los cascos á la gineta.</i>
To indicate one's sentiments by the looks.	<i>Hablar con los ojos.</i>
To talk without reflection.	<i>Hablar de memoria.</i>
To talk on an endless subject.	<i>Hablar de la mar.</i>
To oblige to come, to cause, or ask to be sent.	<i>Hacer venir.</i>
It is cold. It was very cold.	<i>Hace frío.</i>
To act as a notary.	<i>Hacia (hizō) mucho frío.</i>
To counterfeit an idiot.	<i>Hacer de escribano.</i>
To endeavor to arrive.	<i>Hacerse el bobo, (el tonto.)</i>
To make any one lose his temper.	<i>Hacer por llegar.</i>
To pay attention to.	<i>Hacer á uno perder los estribos.</i>
To pluck up a heart.	<i>Hacer caso de.</i>
To raise soldiers.	<i>Hacer de tripas corazon.</i>
To make one's fortune.	<i>Hacer gente.</i>
To be well matched.	<i>Hacer hombre á alguno.</i>
To reckon without the host.	<i>Hacer juego.</i>
To do wonders.	<i>Hacer la cuenta sin la huésped.</i>
To act a part. To cut or make a figure.	<i>Hacer milagros.</i>
To take a family dinner with one.	<i>Hacer papel.</i>
To carve, (a dish for a person.)	<i>Hacer penitencia con alguno</i>
To affect doing some business.	<i>Hacer plato.</i>
To inure one's self to labor.	<i>Hacer que hacemos.</i>
To intend, to mean.	<i>Hacerse al trabajo.</i>
To be disposed to do every thing.	<i>Hacer intencion.</i>
To kill two birds with one stone.	<i>Hacer á pluma y á pelo.</i>
	<i>Hacer de un camino (una via) dos mandados.</i>
To keep one's bed, to be ill.	<i>Hacer cama.</i>
To play one's frolics.	<i>Hacer de las suyas.</i>
To procure to one the means of becoming rich.	<i>Hacerle á uno la olla gorda.</i>
To feign not to see.	<i>Hacer la vista corta.</i>
To affect to be deaf.	<i>Hacer orejas de mercader.</i>
To endeavor to walk after a long illness, (or when first learning to walk.)	<i>Hacer pinitos.</i>

To excel, to surpass.
 To take care of a thing.
 To feign to be ignorant, innocent.
 To be too easy and indulgent to others.
 To praise one exceedingly.
 To fall down flat, to dash to pieces.
 I lay a hundred dollars that it is so.
 To have no concern in a thing.
 To go on softly. Walk carefully.
 To go off, to go out, to evaporate, to ooze.
 To become moderate, to restrain one's self.
 Who is there?
 Go to, (frequently an expression of contempt.)
 To reprimand severely.
 Checkmate.
 To discover any one's designs.
 Very far, at a great distance.
 To get over a thing well, or ill.
 To be on good or bad terms.
 To rain hard, to rain buckets full.
 To go in enmity.
 To be one's chief support, or assistance.
 To be familiar alone, or in company.
 To wish to enjoy the fruit of another's labor, without having contributed to it.
 To be born to wretchedness.
 To be born to good luck.
 To affect business.
 To be a man of strict integrity and honor.
 To have a large family to support.
 To have an absolute power over any thing.
 To act without cause or motive, without rhyme or reason.
 To put to the sword.
 To become surety.

Hacer raya.
Hacerse cargo de alguna cosa.
Hacerse chiquito, (inocente.)
Hacerse de miel.

Hacerse lenguas de alguno.
Hacerse tortilla, (añicos.)
Van cien pesos que es cierto eso.
No ir nada en una cosa.
Ir con tiento. Vaya V. con tiento.
Irse. El gas se ha ido.

Irse á la mano.

¿ Quien va ? ¿ Quien va allá ?
Vaya V. (vete, idos) á pasear.

Dar un jabon.
Jaque y mate.
Conocer el juego.
Á legua. Á la legua.
De muchas leguas. De cien leguas
Á lo léjos. De léjos. Desde léjos.
Librarse bien, (mal.)
Salir bien Salir mal.
Llevarse bien, (mal.)
Llover á cántaros.
Andar á (de) malas.
Ser sus piés y sus manos.

Estar mano á mano.
Venir con sus manos lavadas.

Nacer de cabeza.
Nacer de piés.
Fingir negocios.
Ser hombre de obligaciones.

Estar cargado de obligaciones.
Tener el palo y el mando.

Obrar sin que ni para que.

Pasar á cuchillo.
Quedar por alguno.

To take any thing in the worst sense.
 To make futile, or silly allegations.
 To endeavor to ruin, or destroy a person or thing.
 To be rich, (colloquial.)
 To name, or cite unnecessarily any person or thing, (colloquial.)
 Not to know what one is about.
 To happen, or occur what it may.
 For ever and ever.
 He is a worthless fellow.
 To have equal numbers.
 To make essays or trials; to grope or to feel where one cannot see.
 To understand thoroughly.
 To bribe with money.

To be hand and glove.
 Better late than never.
 To boast of any thing.
 To find one in a favorable disposition.
 Et cetera, (colloquial,) used after several epithets. Mr. N. N., et cetera.
 To bear up under the frowns of fortune.
 Not to come up to or near one in any line.
 To be haughty with good fortune.

Obs. It may also be remarked, that there are in Spanish a great many proverbs, and proverbial forms of expression, of which the following are some of those most in use.

Death rather than dishonor.
 Provide in good time for a bad one.
 A thing well begun is half finished.
 Arms and literature render families illustrious.
 There is a time for every thing.

He who has faults of his own, should not reflect upon another for having the same.

Presents remove difficulties.

Tomar por donde quema.
Dar razones de pié de banco.
Tirar como á real de enemigo.

Tener cubierto el riñon.
Sacar á bailar.

No saber lo que se pesca.
Salga lo que saliere.
Por los siglos de los siglos.
El es un tal por cual.
Estar tantos á tantos.
Andar tentando.

Estar á lo último.
Untar las manos con unguento de Méjico.
Ser uña y carne.
Mas vale tarde que nunca.
Hacer vanidad.
Cojer (hallar) á alguno de vena.

Don Fulano de Tal y otras yerbas.

Estar al yunque

No llegar á los zancajos.

Subirse en zancos.

Comer arena ántes que hacer vileza.
Agosto, y vendimia, no es cada dia.
Barba bien remojada, medio rapada.
Almete y bonete hacen cosas de copete.
Cada cosa en su tiempo, y nabos en adviento.
Cállate y callemos, que sendas nos debemos.

Dádivas quebrantan peñas.

Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you who you are.	<i>Díme con quien andas, dírete quien eres.</i>
Be cautious before you pay, or receive payment.	<i>Escribe ántes que des, y recibe ántes que escribas.</i>
Trust in God, for your own merit avails but little.	<i>Fortuna te dé Dios, hijo, que el saber poco te basta.</i>
He who undertakes many things at once, seldom succeeds in any.	<i>Galgo que muchas liebres levanta, ninguna mata.</i>
A flatterer's talk is always vain and unprofitable.	<i>Habla de lisonjero siempre es vana y sin provecho.</i>
You must not advise one to go to war, or to marry.	<i>Ir á la guerra, ni casar, no se ha de aconsejar.</i>
Rude play is used only by low-bred people.	<i>Juego de manos es de villanos.</i>
He labors, although uselessly, who works without attention.	<i>Labrar, y hacer albardas todo es dar puntadas.</i>
To affect great diligence, and neglect one's duty.	<i>Las llaves en la cinta, y el gato en la cocina.</i>
God helps him who helps himself.	<i>A quien madruga Dios le ayuda.</i>
Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.	<i>Necios, y porfiados hacen ricos á los letrados.</i>
Neither look into another's letter, nor put your hand into another man's chest.	<i>Ni ojo en la carta, ni mano en el arca.</i>
A good paymaster needs no pawn.	<i>Al buen pagador no le duelen prendas.</i>
We must catch the manners of the times.	<i>Cual el tiempo, tal el tiento.</i>
Evil communication corrupts manners.	<i>Quien con lobos anda á aullar se enseña.</i>
Curse on accounts with relations.	<i>Reniega de cuentas con deudos y deudas.</i>
Make your affairs public, and every one will judge of them according to his own fancy.	<i>Saca lo tuyo al mercado, y unos dirán que es negro, y otros que es blanco.</i>
You are worth as much as you possess.	<i>Tanto vales, cuanto tienes.</i>
A wolf in a lamb's skin.	<i>Uñas de gato, y hábito de beato.</i>
Wind and good luck are seldom lasting.	<i>Viento y ventura poco dura.</i>
An old un instructed person will not learn any thing.	<i>Ya está duro el alcacer para zampoñas.</i>

APPENDIX.

THE ELEMENTS

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE:

BEING

A BRIEF, BUT COMPREHENSIVE RECAPITULATION OF THE RULES ESTABLISHED IN THIS METHOD, AND OF ALL THE VERBS, BOTH REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, SO AS TO RENDER THEIR USE EASY AND FAMILIAR TO THE MOST ORDINARY CAPACITY.

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED

FOR YOUNG SCHOLARS,

AND

PERSONS WHO ARE THEIR OWN INSTRUCTORS

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