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## That' s all you can say in spanish

Translating english auxiliary verbs might and may into Spanish cannot be done directly because Spanish has no auxiliary verbs with those meanings. Instead, expressing these concepts in Spanish requires translation by meaning, and both those auxiliary verbs, whose meanings overlap, have multiple meanings. In other words, you can't take a simple phrase like I could leave and stick a word between yo (the pronome for I) and salir (the verb to leave) to say what you want. In this case, you have to understand that the phrase means something like Maybe I will leave and then translate it. Often, perhaps and could be used more or less interchangeably to suggest that maybe something will happen. In these cases you can provide the meaning of perhaps by using words such as quizás (sometimes quizá), posiblemente, acaso or talvez (sometimes such vez); or phrases such as puede ser que, es posible que, or a lo mejor. Words and phrases are sometimes used with a verb in the subjunctive mood. Tal vez (yo) lea a book. (I could read a book. I could read a book.) Posiblemente vamos a necesitar hogares temporales. (We may need temporary homes. We may need temporary homes.) Hoy posiblemente vaya to buy me celular. (I could buy my cell phone today. Today I can buy my mobile phone.) Acaso nieve en la segunda mitad del mes. (It could rain in the second half of the month. It could rain in the second half of the month.) Tal vez la luz sea a little más intense. (The light may be a little more intense. The light might be a little more intense.) A lo mejor, resulta bien. (It might be fine. It could be fine.) Creo que es posible que Considering lo anterior podríamos concluir que la justicia es imposible. (Considering what has just happened, we may also conclude that justice is impossible.) en 10 años haya humanos en Marte. (I think in 10 years there may be humans on Mars. I think in 10 years there could be humans on Mars.) Es posible que lo leyera. (He might have read it. He could have read it.) Tal vez sea verdad. (It might be true. It could be true.) Es posible que se haya perdido. (He may have lost.) May (and, less commonly, could) is sometimes used to ask for approval or permission. Common ways to ask permission are to use poders or permitir, although other ways are possible. Can you asistir a la escuela? Puedo asistir a la escuela? (Can I attend school?) Will you allow me ver a tus padres hoy? (Can I see your parents today?) ¿Podría beber a cerveza? ¿Puedo beber a cerveza? (Can I have a beer?) If you're going to smoke aquí. (You can't smoke here.) Pidió permiso para comer. (He asked if he could eat.) You can translate it in the same way when it is used to offer a suggestion: Podrías tomar una pastilla de dormir. (You could get a sleeping pill. Podrías pensar en una mejor opción. think of a better option.) Podríamos caminar a la playa. (We could walk to the beach. Note that the English phrase only it is ambiguous. If the person uses might to suggest the possibility, a different translation will be used.) Sentences beginning with can express wishes or desires can be translated by starting a sentence with this and using the subjunctive mood. The Committee on Agricultural Protection, Fisheries and Development (God bless you!) Que todo el mundo vaya a votar. (That everyone should go and vote.) Que encuentres felicidad en todo lo que hagas. (May you find happiness in everything you do.) There is no single translation that always works for might as well or less common as well. Check the context to see which nuance of meaning might work best. I agree to estudiar. (I might as well study. Literally, It would do me good to study.) Sería mejor si vinieras conmigo. (We might as well come with me. Literally, it would be better if you came with me.) Considering the anterior podríamos concluir que la justicia es imposible. (Considering what has just happened, we might as well conclude that justice is impossible. Literally, considering the precedent, we could conclude that justice is impossible.) Spanish has no auxiliary verbs that are the equivalent of can or could. When it can or might suggest the possibility, you can translate using words or phrases that perhaps mean. Authorization verbs can be used to translate can or could when used to ask for approval. The independent and reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Colleges Approved, LLC All Rights Reserved There are various ways to express the idea of both in Spanish. Most of the time, both simply mean two and works as an adjective or pronome. In these cases, you can translate both as ambos (ambas nel feminine) or los dos (las dos nel feminine). The two terms are almost interchangeable; ambos is a little more formal. Here are some examples: Los dos se abrazaron. (They both hugged each other.) Las dos cartas escritas desde Calabria reflejan la misma bondad. (Both letters written by Calabria reflect the same kindness.) A los dos nos duele la cabeza si tenemos hambre. (We both have headaches if we're hungry.) Los dos líderes de Al Qaeda más buscados en Irak murieron durante una operación militar. (Both of Al-Qaeda's most wanted leaders in Iraq died during a military operation.) Ambos creyeron poder demostrar la existencia de Dios. (They both believed they could prove the existence of God.) Me gustaría mucho leer ambos libros. (I would love to read both books.) Ambas dijeron que no volverán nunca más al Perú tras esta amarga experiencia. (Both said they would never return to Peru after this bitter experience.) Ambas opciones son buenas, y a veces no prefiero ninguno. (Both options are good and sometimes I don't prefer either.) Yes that in each of the above examples, even ambos or los dos may have been translated as two or two. There are many cases where both is not the equivalent of two, usually when it is for emphasis. There is no pre-established way to express the concept; you need to look at the sentence to determine the context and develop a translation this way. Here are some examples; note that the translations provided are not the only possible ones: El aprendizaje es una asociación en el cual tanto el maestro como el estudiante juegan un papel dinámico. (Learning is a partnership in which both the teacher and the student play a dynamic role. Here, both add emphasis, indicating that the teacher, as well as the student, play a role.) Queremos buy a big house y además cheated. (We want to buy a big, cheap house. The use of both suggests that the two qualities normally do not go together and therefore adds emphasis. Here, además, which usually also means, performs a similar function.) Pablo y Raúl tienen sendos hematomas que están siendo tratados. (Pablo and Raúl both have bruises that are treated. Both are used here to make it clear that each of the victims, not just one of them, is bruised. Sendos is an adjective that is always plural often translated as respective or its own and is used here to provide a similar meaning. Sendos or sendas may also refer to more than two.) Hubo errores de uno y otro lado en el conflicto. (There have been mistakes on both sides of the conflict. Both are used to emphasize the existence of a contrast, which also does a y otro.) No es posible lose peso y comer lo que te gusta al mismo tiempo. (You can't lose weight and eat everything you want. Both here suggest that two actions are taken at the same time. To myism tiempo means at the same time. At least English phrases or idioms with both have Spanish equivalents. Both sides, when referring to opposite sides of a discussion or position, can be idiomatically translated with las dos campanas, which literally means both bells. Siempre oigo las dos campanas antes de hacer un juicio. (I always listen to both sides before making a judgment.) Creo que nuestros servidores públicos no escuchan las dos campanas. (I think our public servants don't listen to both sides.) The best of both worlds can be translated literally as lo mejor de dos mundos or vaguely as lo mejor de cada casa (literally, the best of every house). Este vehículo ofrece lo mejor de dos mundos, la deportividad de un coupé y la espaciosidad de un SUV. (This vehicle offers the best of both worlds, the sportsmanship of a coupe and the space of an SUV.) Brasil es in país multicultural que tiene lo mejor de cada casa. (Brazil is a multicultural

country that has the best of both worlds. This site has not been available in your country The independent and reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com: Colleges Approved, LLC All Rights Reserved ¡Aprendemos español! (Let's learn Spanish!). Terry / Getty Images Do you want to know more about the Spanish language? Here are 10 facts to start with: with 329 million native speakers, native speakers, it ranks as the #2 language in the world in terms of how many people speak it as a first language, according to Ethnologue. It is slightly ahead of English (328 million) but far behind Chinese (1.2 billion). Spanish has at least 3 million native speakers in each of the 44 countries, making it the fourth most spoken language behind English (112 countries), French (60) and Arabic (57). Antarctica and Australia are the only continents without a large Spanish-speaking population. Spanish is part of the Indo-European language family, which is spoken by more than a third of the world's population. Other Indo-European languages include English, French, German, Scandinavian languages, Slavic languages, and many of the languages of India. Spanish can be further classified as romance language, a group that includes French, Portuguese, Italian, Catalan and Romanian. Speakers of some of these, such as Portuguese and Italian, can often communicate with Spanish speakers to a limited extent. Although there is no clear boundary defining when Latin of what is now the north-central area of Spain became Spanish, it is safe to say that the language of the Castilian region became a distinct language in part due to King Alfonso's efforts in the 13th century to standardize the language for official use. By the time Columbus arrived in the Western Hemisphere in 1492, Spanish had reached the point where the spoken and written language would be easily understood today. For people who speak it, Spanish is sometimes called español and sometimes castellan (the Spanish equivalent of Castilian). The labels used vary at regional level and sometimes depending on the political point of view. Although English speakers sometimes use Castilian to refer to Spanish from Spain compared to Latin American, this is not the distinction used among Spanish speakers. Spanish is one of the most phonetic languages in the world. If you know how a word is typed, you can almost always know how it is pronounced (although the opposite is not true). The main exception is recent words of foreign origin, which usually retain their original spelling. The Spanish Royal Academy (Real Academia Española), created in the 18th century, is widely considered the arbiter of standard Spanish. It produces authoritative dictionaries and grammar guides. Although its decisions do not have the force of law, they are widely followed in both Spain and Latin America. Among the language reforms promoted by the Academy was the use of the inverted question mark and the exclamation mark (¿ and ¡). Although they have been used by people who speak some of the non-Spanish languages of Spain, they are otherwise unique to the Spanish language. Equally unique to Spanish and some local languages that copied it is ñ, which has been standardized to the 14th century. Although Spanish originated in the Iberian Peninsula as a descendant of Latin, today it has many more speakers in Latin Latin having been brought to the New World by Spanish colonialization. There are small differences in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation between Spanish from Spain and Latin American Spanish, not so great as to prevent easy communication. Differences in regional variations in Spanish are roughly comparable to differences between American and British English. After Latin, the language that had the greatest influence on Spanish is Arabic. Today, the foreign language that exerts the greatest influence is English, and Spanish has adopted hundreds of English words related to technology and culture. Spanish and English share much of their vocabulary through the like, as both languages derive many of their words from Latin and Arabic. Major differences in the grammar of the two languages include the use of gender by Spanish, wider verbal conjugation, and widespread use of subjunctive mood. Mood.

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