

→ **that** (1) /ðæt/ *pronoun*

**A** That (*plural those*) (demonstrative)

ése, ésa

(*neuter*) eso;

(*to refer to sth more distant, to the remote past*) aquél, aquella;

(*neuter*) aquello;

**what's that?**

¿qué es eso?

**B** (*in phrases*)

that is:

**we all go, all the adults, that is**

vamos todos, es decir: todos los adultos

that's it!

**that's it for today**

eso es todo por hoy

that's that

**you're not going and that's that!**

no vas y no hay más que hablar

**C** /ðæt, weak form ðə/ (relative) que;

**everywhere (that) I go (object)**

dondequiera que voy

the woman that lives next door is a doctor (subject)

the woman (that) I wanted to see was away (object)

→ **that** (2) /ðæt/ *adjective*

**That (plural those)** ese, esa; (*to refer to sth more distant, to the remote past*) aquel, aquella;

**do you know that boy/girl?**

¿conoces a ese chico/esa chica?

**do you remember those two Americans we met?**

¿te acuerdas de aquellos dos americanos que conocimos?

→ **that** (3) /ðæt/ *conjunction*

**A** *que*;

**they decided (that) it was too expensive**

decidieron que era demasiado caro

**she said (that) she understood**

dijo que entendía

**the news that our team had won**

la noticia de que nuestro equipo había ganado

Note: Factors favoring omission of *that*

Three grammatical factors are associated with the omission of *that*: *say/think* as the main clause verb, co-referential subjects in the main clause and *that*-clause, and a personal pronoun as subject of the *that*-clause. These characteristics are illustrated in 1-2:

1 *I think I'll make a shopping list today.* (CONV)

2 *You said you didn't.* (CONV)

In **1**, the controlling verb is *think*, while in **2** it is *say*. Both examples have co-referential subjects for the main clause and *that*-clause (*I-I* in **1**, *you-you* in **2**), and the *that*-clause subjects are personal pronouns.

*That*-complement clause often have these characteristic. Therefore, it is easy for hearers/readers to recognize the presence of these *that*-clauses without explicit marking with *that*.

**B**

**1** (in order that):

**they died that others might live**

murieron para que otros pudieran vivir

**be careful (that) you don't lose anything**

ten cuidado de no perder nada

**2** (with the result that) *que*;

**she talks so fast that I can't understand**

habla tan rápido que no le entiendo

**C** (*in interjection phrases*)

**1** (expressing surprise):

**that he should do such a thing!**

¡mira que hacer una cosa así!

**2** (expressing a wish) ¡ojalá! (+ *subjunctive*);

**oh, that you were here!**

¡ojalá estuvieras aquí!

→ **that** (4) /ðæt/ *adverb*

tan;

**I'm not that interested, really**

la verdad es que no me interesa tanto

#### Bibliography

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