

The Vocabcord 200 for Hospitality: Spanish

The Vocabcord 200 for Hospitality is a hand-written list of 200 Spanish phrases for front desk, floor, bar and housekeeping staff starting a season in Spain, grouped by the shape of a working day rather than by grammar. Every row carries the phrase, what it means in English, and a note wherever register, a regional variant or a false friend changes what you should say. It is language for the job, and it is not instruction in how to do the job.

Spain Spanish as spoken in hotels, bars, dining rooms and kitchens; Latin American usage noted where a worker would meet it. Register: usted with guests by default, tú with colleagues from the first shift; the switch is noted where it happens.

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ARRIVAL

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Clocking in: the uniform, the locker, who runs the shift

ARRIVAL · 14 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Buenos días, soy el nuevo camarero.	Good morning, I'm the new waiter.	Camarero covers waiter and bartender in Spain. Latin America says mesero, and Argentina says mozo.
Hoy es mi primer día.	Today is my first day.	
¿Dónde ficho?	Where do I clock in?	Fichar is to clock in and out. Fichar la entrada and fichar la salida name the two ends of a shift.
¿Dónde está el vestuario?	Where's the changing room?	
¿Me dan una taquilla?	Do I get a locker?	Taquilla is the staff locker. The same word is a ticket window, so the room you are standing in decides it.
¿Qué uniforme llevo?	What uniform do I wear?	
¿Dónde está el office?	Where's the back service room?	Said ofis. The back room holding the crockery, the coffee machine and the staff, and no dictionary lists it.
¿Quién es el encargado hoy?	Who's the supervisor today?	El encargado runs the shift on the floor. El jefe de sala runs the restaurant and la gobernanta runs housekeeping.
¿A qué hora entro mañana?	What time do I start tomorrow?	Entrar is to start a shift and salir is to finish one. ¿A qué hora sales? is the first thing a colleague asks you.
Entro a las tres.	I start at three.	
¿Dónde dejo el móvil?	Where do I leave my phone?	Móvil in Spain, celular in Latin America. Most floors keep phones out of pockets, so ask on the first morning.
¿Me enseñas dónde está todo?	Can you show me where everything is?	Tú with colleagues from the first minute. Enseñar means to show as well as to teach.
¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name?	Tú among staff whatever the age gap. Usted is for guests, and aiming it at a colleague builds a distance nobody wanted.
Todavía no me sé los nombres.	I don't know everyone's names yet.	Saberse with the reflexive means to have something off by heart. No me sé la carta is the same shape for the menu.

The phrases that stop things going wrong

ADMIN · 16 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Perdona, no te he entendido.	Sorry, I didn't catch that.	Tú with a colleague, perdona and no le he entendido with a guest. No te entiendo says you are lost in general.

The phrases that stop things going wrong

ADMIN · 16 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Me lo repites más despacio?	Could you say that again more slowly?	Despacio asks for a slow delivery. Lento describes a slow thing and sounds like a complaint about the speaker.
Un momento, por favor.	One moment, please.	
Espera, que voy.	Hold on, I'm coming.	That que is not that. It carries the reason: hold on, because I am on my way. Spoken Spanish runs on it.
¡Cuidado, quema!	Careful, that's hot!	The plate is the subject: quema means it burns. Shouted every time something hot leaves the pass.
¡Para!	Stop!	One syllable, said to a person. ¡Quieto! holds someone still and ¡cuidado! warns them.
Necesito ayuda.	I need help.	
No lo sé, pregunto y te digo.	I don't know, I'll ask and get back to you.	The present tense does future work in speech. Preguntaré y te diré is correct and sounds like a letter.
No estoy seguro, lo compruebo.	I'm not sure, I'll check.	
Eso no lo llevo yo, aviso al encargado.	That's not my table, I'll fetch the supervisor.	Llevar una mesa is to have that table. Avisar is to go and tell someone, and it never means to warn of danger.
¿Cómo se dice esto en español?	How do you say this in Spanish?	
¿Me lo escribes?	Can you write it down for me?	
Todavía estoy aprendiendo, ten paciencia.	I'm still learning, bear with me.	Ten paciencia is tú, tenga paciencia is usted. Worth saying out loud on a first shift instead of working around the gap in silence.
Perdone, ahora le atiendo.	Sorry, I'll be right with you.	Atender is to serve a customer. It never means to attend an event, which is asistir.
¿Puedes venir un momento?	Can you come here a second?	
Se me ha caído.	I dropped it.	The Spanish shape hands the fault to the object: it fell from me. Se me ha roto and se me ha olvidado work the same way.

Taking over: what the shift before you leaves behind

ARRIVAL · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Qué tal ha ido el turno?	How was the shift?	

Taking over: what the shift before you leaves behind

ARRIVAL · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Me pasas el relevo?	Can you hand over?	El relevo is the changeover. Dar el relevo and coger el relevo are its two halves.
¿Qué mesas están ocupadas?	Which tables are taken?	
La seis lleva media hora esperando.	Table six has been waiting half an hour.	Tables become people: la seis is la mesa seis. Llevar plus a time is how long something has been going on.
La ocho ya ha pedido.	Table eight has already ordered.	
Falta cobrar la cuatro.	Table four still has to pay.	Cobrar is to take payment and pagar is to hand it over. Staff cobran, guests pagan, and the pair never swaps.
¿Qué se ha acabado?	What have we run out of?	Acabarse is the house verb for running out. Se ha acabado el pulpo is the answer shape you will hear back.
Se ha acabado el pescado del día.	The fish of the day is finished.	
¿Hay algo pendiente?	Is anything still outstanding?	
¿Cuántos cubiertos tenemos hoy?	How many covers have we got today?	Un cubierto is a place setting and, by extension, one diner booked in. Tenemos ochenta cubiertos means eighty people.
Hay una reserva de doce a las nueve.	There's a booking for twelve at nine.	
¿Quién está de cierre?	Who's on closing?	Estar de cierre is the closing shift, de apertura the opening one. Those two words run the whole rota.
Está todo tranquilo.	It's quiet.	
Vamos justos de personal.	We're short-staffed.	Ir justo is to be running on barely enough. Ir justos de tiempo and ir justos de vasos work the same way.
Avísame si entra un grupo.	Give me a shout if a group comes in.	

Front desk: the check-in

THE WORK · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Bienvenido, ¿tiene una reserva?	Welcome, do you have a booking?	Usted with guests from the first word. Bienvenida to a woman, bienvenidos to a group.
¿A nombre de quién está la reserva?	What name is the booking under?	

Front desk: the check-in

THE WORK · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Me deja su documento de identidad?	May I take your ID, please?	Documento covers a passport, a DNI and a residence card, so the one word asks for all three.
Le he puesto en la habitación 214.	I've put you in room 214.	
Doscientos catorce.	Two hundred and fourteen.	Room numbers come out as one whole number: 214 is doscientos catorce. Digit by digit is an English habit and Spanish desks do not use it.
El desayuno es de siete a diez y media.	Breakfast is from seven until half past ten.	
La habitación estará lista a partir de las dos.	The room will be ready from two o'clock.	
Si quiere, le guardo las maletas.	I can keep your bags for you if you like.	
El ascensor está al fondo a la derecha.	The lift is at the far end on the right.	Al fondo is how Spaniards point indoors: all the way down there. Ascensor everywhere, elevador in parts of Latin America.
La contraseña del wifi está en la tarjeta.	The wifi password is on the card.	Wifi is said wee-fee. Contraseña in Spain, clave on many Latin American desks.
¿Le hago una copia de la llave?	Shall I make you a second key?	Hacer plus an indirect object offers a service. ¿Le hago la factura? offers the invoice, and it is the desk's busiest sentence shape.
¿Necesita ayuda con el equipaje?	Do you need a hand with your luggage?	
Todavía no tenemos la habitación preparada.	Your room isn't ready yet.	
¿Podría esperar unos minutos en el salón?	Could you wait a few minutes in the lounge?	
Cualquier cosa, estamos en recepción.	Anything at all, we're here at reception.	Cualquier cosa opening a sentence is Spain's all-purpose offer of help. It reads abrupt in English and warm in Spanish.

Front desk: the bill and the check-out

THE WORK · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Cómo va a pagar?	How would you like to pay?	
¿Con tarjeta o en efectivo?	Card or cash?	Efectivo goes on the paperwork. En metálico and, casually, en cash are both heard across a Spanish counter.

Front desk: the bill and the check-out

THE WORK · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Ahora le paso el datáfono.	I'll bring the card machine over.	El datáfono is the card terminal in Spain. Latin America says el POS or la terminal, and datáfono will not travel.
¿Quiere factura?	Do you need a VAT invoice?	Una factura carries a tax number and a business claims it back. Un ticket is the ordinary receipt. The wrong one means doing it again.
¿Me dice el NIF de la empresa?	Could you give me the company tax number?	
La salida es a las doce.	Check-out is at twelve.	
¿Quiere salida tardía?	Would you like a late check-out?	Most desks just say late check-out in English. Salida tardía is what goes on the form.
¿Ha consumido algo del minibar?	Did you have anything from the minibar?	
¿Le pido un taxi?	Shall I call you a taxi?	
Le dejo la maleta aquí hasta las seis.	I'll keep your case here until six.	
¿Todo bien durante su estancia?	Was everything all right during your stay?	Estancia is a hotel stay. In Argentina an estancia is a cattle ranch, which is the kind of word that catches you once.
Gracias por su visita, buen viaje.	Thank you for staying with us, safe trip.	

On the floor: seating people and taking the order

THE WORK · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Cuántos son?	How many of you?	Two words at the door of every restaurant in Spain. The textbook ¿cuántos son ustedes? is nobody's actual sentence.
Somos cuatro.	There are four of us.	
¿Tienen reserva?	Do you have a booking?	Ustedes for a group of strangers, in Spain as everywhere. Vosotros is for people you already call tú.
Ahora mismo les acomodo.	I'll seat you right away.	
¿Dentro o en la terraza?	Inside or out on the terrace?	La terraza is the outdoor tables on a pavement or a square. It is the first question asked in Spain and the answer shapes the meal.
Síganme, por favor.	Follow me, please.	

On the floor: seating people and taking the order

THE WORK · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Les traigo algo de beber?	Can I get you something to drink?	Algo de beber comes before the menu. Para beber comes later, alongside the food order.
Aquí tienen la carta.	Here are the menus.	La carta is the menu you order from. El menú in Spain is usually the fixed-price set lunch, so the two words are not interchangeable.
Hoy tenemos menú del día.	We have a set lunch today.	Starter, main, bread, a drink and a dessert or coffee at one weekday price. The board outside carries the day's version.
¿Ya saben lo que van a tomar?	Are you ready to order?	Tomar covers eating and drinking both. ¿Qué van a tomar? is the standard opener; pedir describes ordering rather than the food.
¿Les tomo nota?	Shall I take your order?	Tomar nota is the waiter's own name for it. La comanda is the docket the order lands on.
¿De primero y de segundo?	Starter and main course?	A Spanish set lunch runs primero, segundo, postre. Guests answer with the dish name and no preposition.
¿Van a compartir?	Are you sharing?	
Enseguida se lo traigo.	I'll bring it right over.	
¿Les retiro los platos?	May I take your plates?	Retirar is the polite verb for clearing. Quitar sounds like taking something away from someone who wanted it.

Behind the bar

THE WORK · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Qué le pongo?	What can I get you?	Poner is the bar's verb for serving. It is four syllables and it opens every order in the country.
Ponme una caña.	A small draught beer, please.	Una caña is the default small draught in Spain. Un doble is bigger, un tercio a 33cl bottle. Por favor often goes missing and the order stays polite.
¿La quiere con hielo?	Would you like ice with that?	
¿Un café solo o con leche?	Black coffee or with milk?	Solo, cortado, con leche, americano. Un cortado is an espresso with a splash of hot milk and has no clean English name.
Ahora mismo se lo saco.	I'll get that out to you now.	Sacar is what a bar does with drinks and tapas: it brings them out. Te saco unas aceitunas offers you olives on the house.
¿Le pongo algo de picar?	Something to nibble with that?	

Behind the bar

THE WORK · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Todo junto o por separado?	One bill or separate ones?	Asked at the bar and at the table. Por separado means each person settles their own.
Son ocho con cincuenta.	That's eight fifty.	Prices take con at the decimal: ocho con cincuenta. Ocho cincuenta is also said. Ocho punto cinco is not.
¿Le cobro ya o abro cuenta?	Shall I charge you now or start a tab?	
Invita la casa.	It's on the house.	Invitar is to pay for someone. Te invito a una caña offers to buy the beer and invites you nowhere.
Ya cerramos la barra.	The bar's closing now.	
La última, por favor.	Last orders, please.	Literally the last one. Called down a bar at closing and understood before anyone looks up.

What a Spanish kitchen sounds like when it is busy

THE WORK · 13 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¡Marchando dos de merluza!	Two hake, away!	Marchando launches a dish. It is shouted, and it is the first word a new hand learns at the pass.
¡Oído!	Heard!	One word: I have heard you and it is in hand. The kitchen answers everything with it, which is why it goes near the front of this list.
¿Cómo va la tres?	How's table three coming?	
¡Va saliendo!	It's coming out now!	
¡Detrás!	Behind you!	Called out before you move, in a kitchen too narrow for two people to guess at each other's next step. A paso does the same job.
¡Vale, voy!	Got it, on my way!	Vale is Spain's yes, fine, understood, said perhaps fifty times an hour. Latin America reaches for dale, listo or ya.
Falta una guarnición.	One side is missing.	La guarnición is whatever shares the plate with the main thing. English has no everyday word that covers it.
Esto sale sin cebolla.	This one goes out without onion.	
La mesa cinco va con prisa.	Table five is in a hurry.	
¡Manos!	Hands, please!	A call for bodies at the pass to carry plates out together. It asks for people rather than for a thing, and the reply is to put your hands out.

What a Spanish kitchen sounds like when it is busy

THE WORK · 13 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Esto para quién es?	Who's this one for?	Asked at the pass with a plate already in your hand. The answer is a table number and it arrives fast.
Repito la comanda.	I'll read the order back.	Repetir and repasar both work here. La comanda is the docket, and cantar la comanda is to call it out to the kitchen.
¿Me das un trapo limpio?	Can you pass me a clean cloth?	Un trapo lives in your apron string and is the thing you will ask for most. Una bayeta is the one for wiping down.

Housekeeping: the room, the trolley, the linen

THE WORK · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Limpieza, ¿puedo pasar?	Housekeeping, may I come in?	Knock and say limpieza. Servicio de habitaciones is the food that arrives on a tray, so the two never swap.
Perdone, vuelvo más tarde.	Sorry, I'll come back later.	
¿Le hago la habitación ahora?	Shall I do your room now?	Hacer una habitación is to service it. The trade's own verb, and habitaciones hechas is the count on your sheet.
¿Necesita toallas limpias?	Do you need clean towels?	
Le cambio las sábanas.	I'll change the sheets.	
¿Le repongo el minibar?	Shall I restock the minibar?	Reponer is to put stock back. A bar repone, a floor repone, and the word sits on every checklist you sign.
La habitación 305 está lista.	Room 305 is ready.	
Esta habitación es de salida.	This one's a check-out.	De salida means the guest has gone and the room gets the full clean. De cliente is still occupied and gets the short one.
Me falta papel higiénico en el carro.	I'm out of toilet roll on my trolley.	El carro is the housekeeping trolley in Spain. In Mexico un carro is a car, and the trolley is el carrito.
Hay una mancha en la moqueta.	There's a stain on the carpet.	La moqueta is fitted carpet, wall to wall. Una alfombra is a rug you could roll up and carry out.
Se ha dejado algo en la habitación.	A guest has left something behind.	Dejarse with the reflexive is to leave something by accident. Objetos perdidos is the drawer it goes into.
¿A qué hora entra el siguiente cliente?	What time does the next guest arrive?	

What the guest asks for, and what comes back at you

PEOPLE · 15 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Me trae la carta, por favor?	Could I have the menu, please?	
¿Qué me recomienda?	What do you recommend?	
¿Esto lleva carne?	Does this have meat in it?	Llevar is the verb for what a dish contains. ¿Qué lleva? is the most common question you will hear about food.
¿Nos trae otra ronda?	Another round, please.	
La cuenta, cuando pueda.	The bill whenever you get a chance.	Cuando pueda softens the request and turns up far more often than por favor at this particular moment.
¿Se puede pagar con tarjeta?	Can we pay by card?	
¿Hay wifi?	Is there wifi?	
¿Dónde está el baño?	Where's the toilet?	El baño in speech, los aseos and el servicio on the signs. All three point at the same door.
Perdone, ¿nos puede atender?	Excuse me, could you serve us?	
Está buenísimo.	This is delicious.	Buenísimo about food. Plain bueno reads as merely fine and lands flatter than the guest intended.
Ahora se lo pregunto al cocinero.	I'll go and ask the chef.	
Voy a ver si queda.	I'll go and see if we have any left.	
Lo siento, eso ya no queda.	I'm sorry, we're out of that.	Quedar is what is left. No queda paella closes the subject politely; ya no hay is the blunter version of the same news.
¿Le va bien así?	Is that all right for you?	
¿Algo más?	Anything else?	

Complaints, and the sentence that stops one escalating

PEOPLE · 14 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Lo siento mucho, ahora mismo lo soluciono.	I'm very sorry, I'll sort it out right now.	Solucionar fixes a situation and arreglar fixes an object. A complaint gets solucionado; a wobbly table gets arreglada.
Tiene razón, ha tardado demasiado.	You're right, that took too long.	Tener razón is to be right. Tiene razón hands the point over before you explain anything, and the explanation goes after it.
Esto está frío.	This is cold.	

Complaints, and the sentence that stops one escalating

PEOPLE · 14 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Esto no es lo que he pedido.	This isn't what I ordered.	
Llevamos media hora esperando.	We've been waiting half an hour.	
Quiero hablar con el responsable.	I want to speak to whoever is in charge.	El responsable is the person in charge at that moment. It arrives at the same speed as the feeling behind it.
Se lo cambio ahora mismo.	I'll change it for you right now.	
Se lo quito de la cuenta.	I'll take it off the bill.	
¿Quiere hablar con el encargado?	Would you like to speak to the supervisor?	
Le pido disculpas en nombre del restaurante.	I apologise on behalf of the restaurant.	Pedir disculpas is the formal apology and lo siento the personal one. En nombre del restaurante moves it from you to the house.
¿Quiere las hojas de reclamaciones?	Would you like the complaints form?	Las hojas de reclamaciones are a real numbered form kept at the desk. A guest may ask for them by name.
No se preocupe, no pasa nada.	Don't worry about it, it's fine.	Said to the guest who has just knocked a glass over. No pasa nada is Spain's all-purpose it does not matter.
Lo hablo con cocina y le digo algo.	I'll speak to the kitchen and come back to you.	Cocina without an article is the department, the way English says I'll check with kitchen.
Le invito al postre.	The dessert is on us.	

Allergies, diets and what people cannot eat

PEOPLE · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Alguna alergia o intolerancia?	Any allergies or intolerances?	Asked before the order in most Spanish restaurants. Alergia and intolerancia are separate words here and the answer will pick one of them.
Soy alérgico a los frutos secos.	I'm allergic to nuts.	Frutos secos covers nuts. Un cacahuete is a peanut and guests often name it separately.
Soy celíaco.	I have coeliac disease.	Spanish says soy where English says I have. Sin gluten is what goes on the docket.
No puedo tomar lactosa.	I can't have lactose.	
Soy vegetariano, ¿qué me puede ofrecer?	I'm vegetarian, what can you offer me?	

Allergies, diets and what people cannot eat

PEOPLE · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Es vegano?	Is it vegan?	
¿Esto lleva gluten?	Does this have gluten in it?	
¿Tienen carta de alérgenos?	Do you have an allergen list?	La carta de alérgenos is a separate printed list kept behind the desk. Guests ask for it by that exact name.
Prefiero no arriesgarme.	I'd rather not risk it.	
Se lo pregunto a cocina y le confirmo.	I'll ask the kitchen and confirm.	Confirmar says the answer will come from someone who knows. That is the whole promise this phrase makes.
Lo anoto en la comanda.	I'll write it on the order.	Anotar is to note something down. It goes on the docket in writing, and the writing is the visible half of the answer.
Le traigo pan sin gluten.	I'll bring you gluten-free bread.	

Small talk between tables

PEOPLE · 11 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿De dónde son?	Where are you from?	
¿Qué tal el día?	How's your day going?	
¿Es la primera vez que vienen?	Is this your first time here?	
Soy de fuera, llevo dos meses aquí.	I'm not from here, I've been here two months.	Llevar plus a time says how long you have been somewhere. Estoy aquí desde hace dos meses is correct and sounds translated.
Todavía estoy con el español.	I'm still working on my Spanish.	Estar con algo is to be in the middle of it. Lighter than estoy aprendiendo, and it invites people to help.
Hablas muy bien español.	You speak really good Spanish.	A compliment offered early and often, usually after about three words. Qué va is the modest reply and gracias is fine too.
¿Cuánto tiempo llevas aquí?	How long have you been here?	
Hoy hay mucho lío.	It's chaos today.	Un lío is a mess or a fuss. Vaya lío after a bad service is sympathy from a colleague, aimed at the shift rather than at you.
¿Nos tomamos algo al salir?	Shall we get a drink after work?	Tomar algo is the standard invitation. Al salir means once the shift ends and needs no further words.

Small talk between tables

PEOPLE · 11 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
Que aproveche.	Enjoy your meal.	Said as you set a plate down, and also to strangers already eating as you pass their table. Buen provecho is the Latin American form.
Hasta mañana, descansa.	See you tomorrow, get some rest.	

The rota, the hours and the payslip

ADMIN · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
¿Dónde está el cuadrante?	Where's the rota?	El cuadrante is the printed shift grid on the wall. Mi horario is your own hours inside it, and the two get asked for differently.
¿Cuándo libro esta semana?	When's my day off this week?	Librar is to have a day off. No course teaches the verb and every rota in Spain runs on it.
¿Puedo cambiar el turno del sábado?	Can I swap Saturday's shift?	
¿Me cubres el turno?	Can you cover my shift?	
Trabajo turno partido.	I'm on a split shift.	Turno partido is a morning, a long gap, then an evening. Common in Spanish hospitality and worth understanding before you sign.
¿Cuánto dura el descanso?	How long is the break?	
Me voy a comer, vuelvo en media hora.	I'm off for lunch, back in half an hour.	
¿A qué hora come el personal?	What time do staff eat?	La comida de personal is the staff meal, usually eaten before service opens. It has a fixed hour and the hour is worth asking for.
¿Cuándo cobramos?	When do we get paid?	Cobrar again, now meaning to be paid. La nómina is the payslip and the payroll both.
¿Las horas extra se pagan o se compensan?	Is overtime paid, or given back as time off?	Compensar is the contract's word for paying overtime back in time rather than money. The day itself is un día libre.
Necesito el contrato firmado.	I need my signed contract.	
¿Cuándo me dan el finiquito?	When do I get my final settlement?	El finiquito is the paperwork closing a contract. Seasonal staff hear the word in September and it is worth knowing in June.

Breakages, mistakes and fetching the manager

ADMIN · 12 PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	NOTE
He roto un plato.	I've broken a plate.	The blunt form takes the blame. Se me ha roto un plato hands it to the plate, and that is what most people say.
Me he equivocado de mesa.	I took it to the wrong table.	Equivocarse de plus a bare noun is the shape for the wrong anything: de mesa, de plato, de día.
Perdón, ha sido culpa mía.	Sorry, that one was my fault.	
¿Cómo lo anulo?	How do I void it?	Anular is what you do to a wrong line on the till. El TPV is the till itself, and a supervisor code usually has to sign it off.
Necesito que alguien me autorice esto.	I need someone to authorise this.	
Se ha caído el sistema.	The system's down.	Caerse is what a till, a network or a booking site does when it stops. Nothing has physically fallen over.
El datáfono no lee la tarjeta.	The card machine won't read the card.	
¿Con quién hablo si tengo un problema?	Who do I talk to if there's a problem?	
Prefiero preguntar antes de hacerlo mal.	I'd rather ask than get it wrong.	Preferir plus an infinitive proposes something without asking permission. Said in front of the encargado, it frames every question after it.
No me encuentro bien, ¿puedo sentarme un momento?	I don't feel well, can I sit down a moment?	Encontrarse bien is about how you feel right now. A long shift on a hard floor makes this one worth having before you need it.
Me he cortado, ¿dónde está el botiquín?	I've cut myself, where's the first aid kit?	El botiquín is the first aid box. Learning the word before you need it is the entire reason it is on this list.
Hoy no puedo ir, estoy enfermo.	I can't come in today, I'm ill.	Use estar for today's illness; ser would make it permanent. La baja is the signed sick leave your employer will ask about.