

ur, *f. fear, afraid.*
iel, *what, which.*
ison, *f. reason,*
right.

en, *nothing.*
t, m. *wrong.*
m. *salt.*
meil, m. *sleep,*
cepy.

s il n'a pas som-
ison, je n'ai pas

6. Je n'ai pas
o n'ai pas froid,

pain? 10. Je
12. Je n'ai ni

'ai ni honte ni
Vous n'avez ni

J'ai le livre de
ou le marteau

ni le marteau
21. Avez-vous

le gros livre
re, ni le petit

sleepy, but I
have neither

er thirsty or
agry. 7. Is

who is right.
afraid, but

ave neither
e fine cloth

th nor the
my good

good Sir.
ood bread,

r sleepy?
hungry.

have not
? 24. I

th coat?
ailor the

ttly gold
0. Some

placed

when an

before the verb.* These pronouns assume the gender of the nouns which they represent.

Voyez-vous le couteau?

Je le vois.

Voyons-nous la fourchette?

Nous la voyons.

2. The vowel of the pronouns **le** and **la** is elided before a verb commencing with a vowel or an *h* mute [§ 143].

Avez-vous le bâton?

Je l'ai.

Avous-nous la canne?

Nous l'avons.

3. The possessive adjectives **mon**, m. **ma**, f. **my**; **ton**, m. **ta**, f. **thy**; **son**, m. **sa**, f. **his**, **her**, agree in gender with the object possessed, that is with the noun following them [§ 22 (1) (2)].

Mon pupitre, m.

Avez-vous ma lettre? f.

Il a son fusil, m.

Il a sa cravate, f.

4. Before a feminine noun in the singular, commencing with a vowel or an *h* mute, the masculine form, **mon**, **ton**, **son** is used [§ 22 (3)].

J'ai mon épée, f.

C'est son habitude, f.

A-t-il ton amitié?

5. The adjectives **notre**, **our**; **votre**, **your**; **leur**, **their**, are used without variation before a noun of either gender, in the singular [§ 22 (1)].

Notre argent, m.

Votre canne, f.

Leur terre, f.

I have my sword.

It is his or her habit.

Has he thy friendship?

Our money.

Your cane.

Their land.

6. The possessive pronouns **le mien**, m. **la mienne**, f. **mine**; **le tien**, m. **la tienne**, f. **thine**; **le sien**, m. **la sienne**, f. **his** or **hers**, can never be prefixed to nouns. The article preceding these pronouns, and forming an inseparable part of them, takes the gender of the object possessed; **mien**, **tien**, **sien**, vary for the feminine; **notre** and **votre** used as pronouns have the circumflex accent. **Leur** preceded by **le** or **la** is also used as possessive pronoun.

J'ai votre livre et le mien.

Elle a sa robe et la mienne.

Vous avez votre plume et la nôtre.

I have your book and mine.

She has her dress and mine.

You have your pen and ours.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Votre ami a-t-il le mouton?

Il l'a, elle l'a.

Il ne l'a pas.

N'avez-vous pas l'encrier d'ar-
gent?

Nous ne l'avons pas.

*Has your friend the sheep (or
mutton)?*

He has it, she has it.

He has it not.

Have you not the silver inkstand?

We have it not.

* Except in the second person singular, and in the first and second persons plural of the imperative, when used affirmatively.