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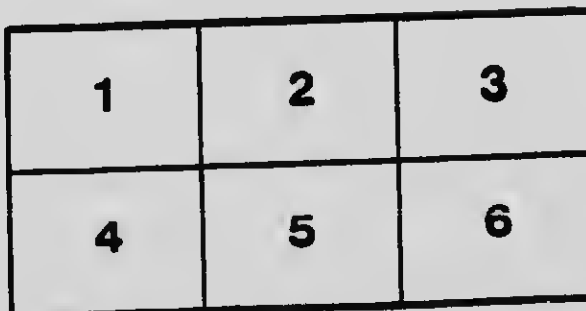
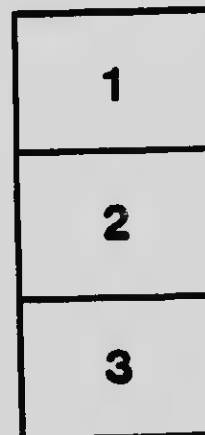
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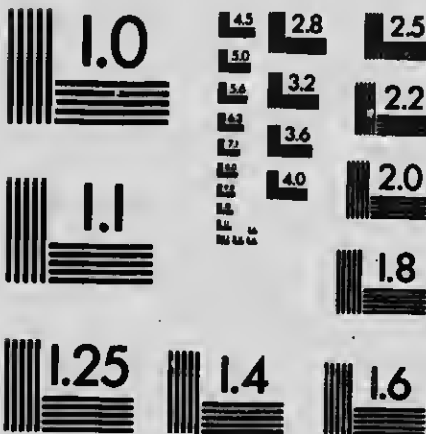
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SYNOPTICAL
FRENCH GRAMMAR

WITH MATERIAL FOR FREE COMPOSITION, BEING PART II OF
FRENCH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR,

BY A TOPICAL SYSTEM,

BY

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A. & W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

1901.

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Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year 1901.

By A. & W. MACKINLAY,

In the Office of the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

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PREFACE.

THIS book is intended as a guide to a quick knowledge of Rules, Conjugations and Syntax relieved of the useless complications of French Grammar, according to an Act of the "Minister of Public Instruction, Worship and Fine Arts," of France, dated March 11th, 1901.

The time saved by the elimination of absurd rules may be given to the study of standard authors, and the valuable hours once wasted over unimportant peculiarities in spelling may be devoted to *memory training* and *free composition*. There is a general agreement among reformers that the place of exercises and translations into a foreign language should be taken by free composition in the language on subjects drawn from the texts already studied, so that the compositions are reproductions of what is already known.

Great use can also be made of a system of questions and answers carried on in the foreign language by the teacher and pupils, the former asking the questions and the latter answering them. The subjects of the questions are, of course, drawn from the texts which the pupils have just been reading or *memorising*.

This exercise is quite effective if directed by a person capable of conversing in French or sufficiently familiar with the grammar to correct the mistakes of the student.

The purely oral exercises should precede any attempts at written reproductions of what has been learned.

The questions and answers may be exact literal reproductions of the lesson memorized or free paraphrases, with new words explained, either beforehand or afterwards.

In order that this "imitative" method, which has the great advantage of being progressive, might be tried, I have selected a number of easy and varied poems by standard authors.

I have preferred poetry to prose because the former affords better opportunities for conversation and is less difficult to memorize, and also because French poetry is merely the purest prose set in rhyme.

EXAMPLE

Free Composition.

*La petite Laura s'admirait dans la glace;
La mère dit:—Remets ce miroir à sa place*

This sentence can be turned into a number of other sentences which will train the pupils in composition, grammar and conversation. An exercise of this kind develops in the learner quickness, presence of mind, observation, accuracy and ease:

- Laura remet le miroir à sa place—*
- La petite Laura admirait sa mère.*
- La glace est à sa place.*
- Ce miroir et cette glace sont à Laura.*
- Etc., etc.

Question and Answer.

The same sentence can also be made the subject of many questions.

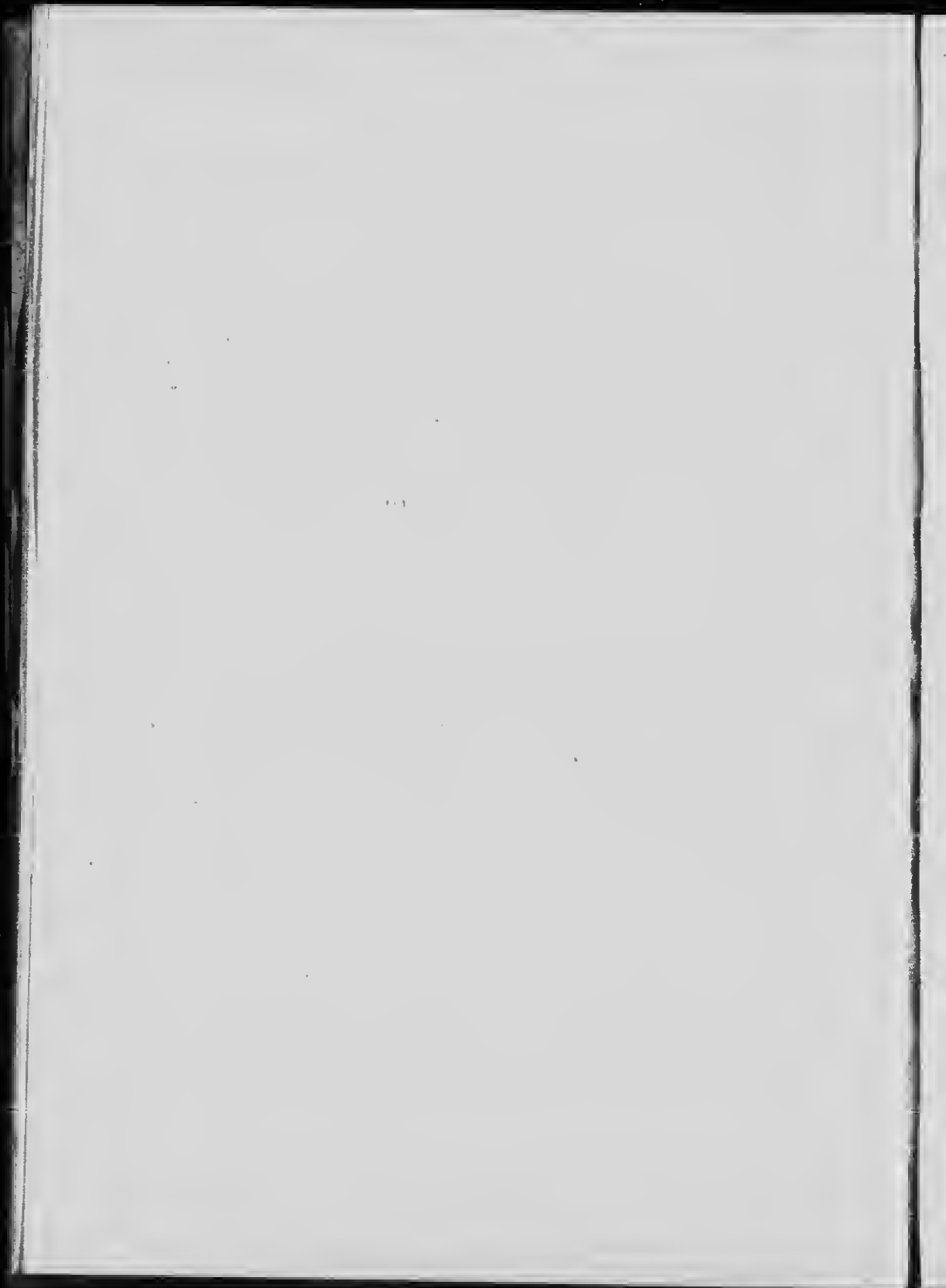
- Q.—*Qui est Laura ?*
- A.—*Une petite fille.*
- Q.—*Que faisait elle ?*
- A.—*Elle s' admirait.*
- Q.—*Dans quoi s' admirait elle ?*
- A.—*Dans le miroir, dans la glace.*
- Q.—*Où se trouvait la glace ?*
- A.—*A sa place.*
- Q.—*Laura était elle seule ?*
- A.—*Elle était avec sa mère.*
- Q.—*Que lui dit sa mère ?*
- A.—*Elle lui dit—Remets ce miroir à sa place—etc.*

In conclusion, I may say that while I agree with modern reformers in condemning the practice of exercise writing and the use of *à priori* methods, such as Ollendorf's, Ahn's Fasquelle's, Fasnacht's, etc., I cannot join with them in their condemnation of translations and the use of grammars, providing they do not drown the general principles in a sea of details.

Now, in conclusion, thanks to all who, by correction, suggestion, or otherwise, have helped in the composition of this synoptical grammar, and more especially to Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, for having encouraged me to undertake this work, and to Principal R. MacLellan, of the Pictou Academy, for his kindly suggestions as to the arrangement of the work.

J. M. LANOS.

HALIFAX, Sept the 1st, 1901.



FRENCH VOWEL-SOUNDS.

- 1° { *a*, long = âme, pâte, rare, Pâques—like *a* in : arm.
a, short = la, ma, cravate, bras—like *a* in : fat.
e, followed by *mn* or *nn* = femme, solennel—like *a* in fat.
- 2° { *ê*, long = bête, fête, être, grêle—like *e* in : were.
è, “ = mère, père, succès “ “
ei, in body of a word = reine, peine.
ai, “ “ “ = haine, Maine, saine.
ai, followed by consonants other than *m* or *n* = frais, aimaient, laisser.
ay or *ey* = dey, Jersey, essayer, payer.
e, in the body of a word followed by double consonants, or in monosyllables = messe, pelle, serre, cette mer, fer, sec, bec.
- 3° { *é*, short and sharp = bébé, vérité, café—like *é* in : café.
er, in terminations = berger, chercher “ “ “
es, in monosyllables = les, mes, tes, ses, ces—like *é* in : café.
ez, = nez, allez, chez “ “ “
ai, not followed by any consonant = mai, plaie “ “ “
æ or *œ*, = œcuménique, Oedipe “ “ “
- 4° { *e*, mute or unaccented = homme, venir, je, le, se—like *e* in : celery.
es, in plural endings of nouns, etc., or verbs = pères, avarès, donnes, manges—like *e* in : celery.
ent, in the 3rd pers. plural of verbs = laissent, passent, aimaient, levèrent—like *e* in celery.
- 5° { *i*, long = gîte, île—like *i* in : machine
i or *y*, short = myrte, lys, myosotis, midi—like *i* in : machine
- 6° { *ô* long, = côte, rôti, apôtre, géôle—like *o* in : note.
au “ = au, pause, gaule “ “ “
eau “ = eau, beau, tableau “ “ “
o short = sonore, col, folle, sot, pot—like *o* in : note.
- 7° { *û*, long = flûte, rue, mûre, sûr.
u, short = azur, brut, pu, nul.
- 8° { *eu* or *œu*, long = heure, cœur, fleurir—like *u* in : us.
eu or *œu*, short = Dieu, feu, peu, œuf, seul—like *u* in : us.
- 9° { *ou*, *oue*, long = Août, goûter, roue—like *oo*.
ou, short = mouler, toute, loup, sou, doux.

N. B.—Consonants = *b, d, g, p, s, t, x*, in endings, do not affect the sound of the preceding vowels.

c, f, l and *r* are, however, generally sounded : Roc, chef, sel, cher.

DIPHTHONGS.

N. B.—The respective value of the vowels must be preserved in diphthongs, sounding the second clearly, whilst merely touching the first. *Oi*, especially is deserving of attention.

<i>ia</i> = diacre, liasse.	<i>oe</i> = moelle, pcôte,
<i>ie</i> = miette, pied.	<i>oi</i> = toile, poids, roi.
<i>io</i> = pioche, Antioche.	<i>eo</i> or <i>oie</i> = joie, bourgeois.
<i>iai</i> = niais, biaiser.	<i>oin</i> or <i>ouin</i> = joindre, poing.
<i>iau</i> = miauler, piauler,	<i>ua</i> = ruade, tua.
<i>ieu</i> = lieu, mieux.	<i>ui</i> = lui, bruit.

NASAL VOWELS.

- 10° { *am* or *an* = camp, lampe, sans, sang.
em, *en* or *ean* = employer, en, Jean.
- 11° { *im*, *ym*, or *in* = impossible, thym, fin.
aim or *ain* = faim, sain, essaim, bain.
ein or *en* final, preceded by *i*, *i* or *y* = sein, eeint, seing, bien, examen, citoyen, Européen.
- 12° *om*, *on*, *eon* = nom, compter, donjon, pigeon.
- 13° *um*, *un* = parfum, humble, aueun, à jeun.

LIQUID VOWELS.

They are made of *l* or *ll* preceded by *ai*, *ei*, *eui*, *oui* or *i* alone ; but in many words beginning by *ill*, one *l* is sounded = mille, ville.

- 14° *aïl* = bataille, travail, poulailler—Sound *a* and let *ye* be heard after.
- 15° *eïl* = soleil, abeille, sommeiller— Sound *e*
- 16° *ille* = fille, famille, piller, billard “ *i* } and let *ye* be
- 17° *euil*, *ueïl*, *ouïl* = écueil, orgueil, ouïlet— “ *eu* } heard after.
- 18° *ouïl* = grenouille, barbouiller, souïler— “ *ou*

CONSONANTS.

c, *k*, *qu*, express the same sound = carte, képi, quai, qui.
s, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *ç* sound alike = sort, ciel, garçon.
j and *ç* before *e* and *i* “ “ j'ai, geai.—soft like *sh* (?)
ch is sounded like *sh* generally = chapeau, méchant.
gn sounds like *n* in *onion* or the Spanish word *dona* = camagnard, poigné, vigneron.

THE NOUN.

1. **Genders.** There are only two genders in French, the *masculine* and the *feminine*; therefore any English neuter noun must either be *masculine* or *feminine* in French.

2. **Formation of feminine.** Feminine nouns are generally formed by adding *e mute* to the masculine.

3. Those already in *e mute* in the masculine remain unchanged in the feminine.

Le *fleuriste* (m) La *fleuriste* (f) (= florist).

4. When the masculine noun ends in *en* or *on* the *n* is doubled in the feminine before the *e mute*.

Le *baron* (= baron) La *baronne* (= baroness).

Le *chien* (m) = dog) La *chienne* (f) (= dog).

Also: Le *paysan* (m) La *paysanne* (f) (= peasant).

5. Masculine nouns in *er* form their feminine by affixing *e mute* also, but then the first *e* is accented grave (*è*).

Le *berger* (= shepherd) La *bergère* (= shepherdess).

6. Masculine nouns in *eur* form their feminine in *euse* when derived from a participle present, otherwise they take *trice*.

Un *acheteur* (m) Une *acheteuse* (f) (= buyer) : *achetant*.

Un *directeur* (m) Une *directrice* (= director) : *no verb*.

7. Some nouns form their feminine in *esse* : l' *hôte* (m) l' *hôtesse* (f) (= host and hostess).

Le *Suisse* (m) La *Suisseuse* (f) (= Swiss and Swiss woman).

☞ Others have a feminine totally different from the masculine :
âne (m) ânesse, (f) (= donkey), fils (= son), fille (= daughter), bélier (= ram), brebis (= ewe), frère (= brother), sœur (= sister), bœuf (= ox) vache (= cow), garçon (= boy), fille = girl, canard (= duck), cane (f) duck), gendre (= son-in-law), bru (= daughter-in-law), cheval (= horse), jument (= mare), héros (= hero), héroïne (= heroine), compagnon (m) compagne (f) companion), jars (= gander), oie (= goose), comte (= count), comtesse (= countess), loup (m) louve (f) (= wolf), coq (= rooster), poule (= hen), mari (= husband), femme (= wife), dieu (= God), déesse (= Goddess), neveu (= nephew), nièce (= niece), dindon (= turkey-cock), dinde (= turkey-hen), oncle (= uncle), tante (= aunt), roi (= king), reine (= queen).

8. **New syntax of *Aigle*** (= eagle) may be considered **the nouns of two genders.** Un *aigle* monstrueux enleva un mouton. (= A monstrous eagle carried off a sheep).

Les *aigles* romaines furent partout victorieux.

The Roman standards (eagles) were everywhere victorious.

9. **Amour**, (=love.) **Orgue** (=organ) may be considered masculine in the singular and common in the plural.

Les grands ou les grandes orgues. (=The big organs)
Des amours tardifs or tardives (=late love).

10. **Délices**. (=a delight) may be used in the plural only, and be considered feminine.

Les innocentes délices de l'enfance (=The innocent delight of youth).

11. **Automne**. (=autumn) and **enfant** (=child) are common gender. *Un automne pluvieux or une automne pluvieuse.*

12. **Gens** (=people) and **Orge** (=barley) may in all cases be used in the feminine and have their adjectives to agree with them.

Instruits or instruites par l'expérience, les vieilles gens sont prudents or prudentes. (=Taught by experience, old people are prudent.) *Cet épicier a de l'orge mondée ou perlée à vendre.* (=This grocer has hulled and pearl barley for sale).

13. **Hymne** (=a hymn or a song) may be considered common: *Le Te Deum est un bel or une belle hymne*: (=The Te Deum is a beautiful hymn).

La Marseillaise est l'hymne national français or nationale française.

14. **Paques** (Easter) may be used in the feminine to denote either a date or the religious festival. *A Pâques prochain or à Pâques prochaines nous aurons un grand dîner de famille.* (=Next Easter we shall have a big family dinner).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What is meant by the gender of a noun? How many are there?
2. What is the general rule for the formation of the feminine in French nouns?
3. Give the feminine of the following nouns and explain the special rules: *Citoyen, Breton, portier, lecteur, chanteur, prophète.*
4. Give a list of nouns whose feminine is totally different from the masculine.
5. What have you to say on the gender of: *aigle, amour, délices, automne, gens, hymne, Pâques?*

RECITATION.

Bonne nuit¹ bonne nuit !
 Loin² de nous³ le jour⁴ s'enfuit⁵ ;
 Mais⁶ eomme⁷ un flambeau⁸ céleste,
 La bonté⁹ de Dieu¹⁰ nous reste¹¹ ;
 Elle nous garde et nous suit¹².
 Bonne nuit ! Bonne nuit ?

A demain¹³ ! à demain !
 Mais demain est incertain.
 Nos paupières¹⁴ vont¹⁵ se clore ;
 Pourrons¹⁶ nous revoir¹⁷ l'aurore¹⁸ ?
 Nous disons¹⁹ peut être²⁰ en vain :
 A demain ! A demain !

—Victor Hugo.

1. night. 2. far. 3. us. 4. day. 5. disappears. 6. but. 7. as. 8. torch.
 9. goodness. 10. god. 11. remains. 12. follows. 13. to-morrow. 14. eye-lids.
 15. are going. 16. shall be able. 17. see again. 18. dawn. 19. say. 20. Perhaps.

NUMBER IN NOUNS.

15. **Number.** There are two numbers, the singular and the plural. The plural is generally formed from the singular by the addition of *s*. *Le livre* (= the book) *Les livres* (the books). *Le clou* (= the nail. *Les clous* (= the nails). *L'ami* (= the friend). *Les amis* (= the friends).

16. Nouns ending in *s*, *x* or *z* remain the same in the plural: *Le bras* (= the arm) *Les bras* (= the arms): *La croix* (= the cross) *Les croix* (= the crosses).

17. Nouns ending in *au*, or *eu* take *x* in the plural, except *landau*, *sarrau* (= smock, frock.) *Un chapeau* (= a hat). *Des chapeaux*. *Un feu* (= a fire), *Des feux* (= fires.)

18. Nouns ending in *ou* form the plural regularly by adding *s*, except the following seven which take *x*:

Le bijou (= the jewel)	Le genou (= the knee)
Le caillou (= the pebble)	Le hibou (= the owl)
Le chou (= the cabbage)	Le joujou (= the toy)
	Le pou (= the louse).

19. Nouns ending in *al* change this termination into *aux*. *Un mal de dents* (= tooth-ache.) *Des maux de dents* (= tooth-aches.) *Un général*. *Des généraux*.

20. But the following *twelve* nouns form the plural regularly in *s* :

Le bal	(= ball)	L' épouvantail	(= scarecrow)
Le bercail	(= sheepfold)	L' éventail	(= fan)
Le cal	(= callosity)	Le gouvernail	(= rudder)
Le carnaval	(= carnival)	Le pal	(= stake)
Le chacal	(= jackal)	Le portail	(= gate)
Le détail	(= detail)	Le régal	(= treat).

21. The following *eight* nouns have two plural forms, one regular, the other irregular with a different meaning :

L' aïeul	(= the grandfather)	Les aïeux	(= the ancestors)
Le ciel	(= the sky)	Les cieux	(= the heavens)
L' œil	(= the eye)	Les yeux	(= the eyes)
Bétail	(= cattle)	Bestiaux	(= cattle).

22. **Use of the plural or the singular.** In all constructions, in which the sense allows of the complimentary noun being considered as either singular or plural, either number may be employed.

Des habits de femme or de femmes (= Women's clothes).
Des confitures de groseille or groseilles (= Gooseberry preserves).

Ils ont ôté leur chapeau or leurs chapeaux (= They took off their hats).

23. **Plural of proper names.** Proper names preceded by the plural article may always take the sign of the plural : C'est la gloire de la France d'avoir donné le jour à des Corneilles, des Racines, des Lamartines et des Hugos, (= It is France's glory to have given birth to men like Corneille, Racine, Lamartine and Hugo). Les Millets sont aussi recherchés que les Meissonniers et les Detailles (= Millet's pictures are as much sought after as Meissonnier's and Detaille's).

24. **Plural of foreign nouns** When nouns derived from other languages have become thoroughly nationalized, they may take the sign of the plural :

Des exeats (= permission to leave)

Des paters et des avés.

25. **Compound nouns.** They may be written without a hyphen : Des chefs d'oeuvre (= master-pieces).
Des arcs en ciel (= rainbows).

26. **Plural of compound nouns.** When compound nouns are written in *one* word, they follow the general rules for the formation of the plural in simple

nouns :

Un contrevent (s.) Des contrevents (p.) (= shutters)
 Le chèvrefeuille (s) Des chèvrefeuilles (p) (= honeysucker).

27. When a compound noun is made of two distinct variable words, they both take the plural form :

Le chat tigre (= tiger-cat) Les chats tigrés = two nouns.
 Le coffre fort (= safe) Les coffres forts = noun and adj.

28. If a compound noun is made up of a verb and a noun, a preposition or an adverb and a noun, the noun alone changes.

Un tire bouchon (= a corkscrew) Des tire bouchons (= verb and noun).

Un sous lieutenant (= a sub-lieutenant) Des sous lieutenants (= preposition and noun).

29. A compound noun made up of a noun, a preposition expressed or understood, and a noun, pluralizes the *first* noun only :

Une machine à vapeur (= a steam engine)
 Des machines à vapeur (= steam engines).

30. Some compound nouns, considering their meaning, or on account of their elliptic form, remain always singular or plural :

Un abat jour (= shade) Des abat jour = things which bring down the light).

Un porte clefs or Des porte clefs (= one who carries the keys = a turnkey.)

N. B.—However, there is a tendency to adopt a separate form for the singular and for the plural, as we may see by the following nouns, whose first components are to be found in many other words :

Un cure dent (= a tooth-pick)
 Un tire ligne (= a drawing-pen)
 Un couvre pied (= a blanket).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

1. How many numbers are there? How do you form the plural of nouns?
2. When are nouns invariable?

3. How do you form the plural of nouns in *au, eu, a'* ?
4. Name some nouns in *ou, ail, a'*, which depart from the respective rules of nouns in *a', ail, ou*.
5. Give nouns with a double plural.
6. What kinds of nouns can take either the singular or the plural ?
7. How do you form the plural of proper names ?
8. How do you form the plural of compound nouns ?

RECITATION.

Ma Normandie

Quand¹ tout² renaît³ à l'espérance⁴,
 Et que⁵ l'hiver⁶ fuit⁷ loin⁸ de nous ;
 Sous⁹ le beau¹⁰ ciel¹¹ de notre¹² France,
 Quand le soleil¹³ revient¹⁴ plus¹⁵ doux¹⁶ ;
 Quand la nature est reverdie¹⁷ ;
 Quand l'hirondelle¹⁸ est de retour,¹⁹
 J'aime²⁰ à revoir²¹ ma Normandie—
 C'est le pays²² qui²³ m'a donné²⁴ le jour²⁵.

J' ai vu²⁶ les champs²⁷ de l'Helvétie,
 Et ses chalets²⁸ et ses glaciers ;
 J' ai vu le ciel²⁹ de l' Italie,
 Et Venise et ses gondoliers.
 En saluant³⁰ chaque³¹ patrie³² ;
 Je me disais³³ : Aucun³⁴ séjour³⁵
 N' est plus beau que ma Normandie—
 C' est le pays qui m' a donné le jour.

—*Frédéric Bérat.*

1. when. 2. everything. 3. i. horn again. 4. hope. 5. when.
 6. winter. 7. disappears. 8. far. 9. under. 10. beautiful.
 11. sky. 12. our. 13. sun. 14. returns. 15. more. 16. sweet (mild).
 17. become green again. 18. swallow. 19. return trip.
 20. love. 21. see again. 22. country. 23. which. 24. has given.
 25. day-birth. 26. seen. 27. fields. 28. cottages. 29. sky.
 30. greeting. 31. each. 32. motherland-country. 33. used to say.
 34. no. 35. sojourn.

THE ARTICLE.

The article agrees with the noun in gender and number.

31. **Definite Article.** *Le* père (= the father)
La mère (= the mother.)
Les pères et mères (= the fathers and mothers.)

Du père (= of the father.) *Au père* (= to the father.)
De la mère (= of the mother.) *A la mère* (to the mother.)
Des pères et mères (= of the fathers and mothers.) *Aux pères et mères* (= to the fathers and mothers.)

32. **Elision.** When *le* or *la* comes before a vowel or *h* mute, the vowel *e* or *a* is elided.

L'amour (= love.) *L'homme* (= the man.)
De l'amour (= of love.) *De l'homme* (= of the man.)
A l'amour (= to love.) *A l'homme* (= to the man.)

33. No elision takes place in *le onze*, *le un*, *la ouate*, *le oui*.

34°. **Indefinite Article.** *un* (= a or an, before masc. nouns.)

une (= a or an, before fem. nouns.)

Un livre (= a book.) *une plume* (= a pen.)

35°. **Partitive Article.** It denotes a portion or part of a whole and must always be expressed in French.

It is translated by some, any.

It is: *Du* masc. before consonants. *Du pain* (= some bread.)
De la fem. " " *De la pâte* (= some paste.)
Des plural, both genders. *Des lys* (= some lilies.)
De l' before a vowel or *h* mute. *De l'eau* (= some water.)

36°. **Partitive** *de* is used instead of the preceding *du*, *de la* etc., after a negative verb:

La femme n' a pas de pain (= the woman has no bread.)

37°. **Partitive** *de* is generally used if an adjective precedes the noun, but *du*, *de la*, etc., are allowed.

De bon pain or *Du bon pain* (= some good bread.)

De beaux lys or *Des beaux lys* (= some beautiful lilies.)

38°. **Possessive Case.** Possession is expressed by *de* (= of):

My father's house or The house of my father: = *La maison de mon père.*

Likewise, the compound words: A gold watch or a watch of gold = *Une montre d' or.*

39. **Special rules.** The definite article is used in French where the indefinite is in English, before nouns of measure, weight and number: *Du beurre à un franc la livre*: (Butter at one franc a pound.)

40°. Before names of countries, abstract nouns, adjectives used substantively, titles followed by the name.

La France est un pays chaud (= France is a warm country.)

La charité est une vertu (= Charity is a virtue.)

Le noir est une couleur de deuil (= Black is a color of mourning.)

Le Roi Edouard est fils de la Reine Victoria (= King Edward is son of Queen Victoria.)

41°. **Repetition of Article.** The article is repeated before every noun: *Le frère et la sœur* (The brother and the sister.)

It may be suppressed when two adjectives connected by *et* refer to the same noun, but in such a way as really to denote two different things.

L'histoire ancienne et moderne or *L'histoire ancienne et la moderne* (= Ancient and Modern History.)

42°. **Articles omitted.** The definite and indefinite articles are omitted before ordinal numbers in enumerations, or to indicate the order of popes, kings, etc., adjectives used as nouns or *vice versa*, nouns in apposition, titles of a book, after *quel*, etc., in exclamations, after adverbs of quantity, measure, weight; and in proverbs.

Livre deux, page dix (= Book the Second, page ten.)

Charles premier (= Charles the First.)

Son père est comte et pair d'Angleterre (= His father is an earl and peer of England.)

Mon père était officier (= My father was an officer.)

Le général fut reçu en triomphe, honneur qu'il méritait bien (= The general was received in triumph, an honour he well deserved.)

Géographie du Canada (= A Geography of Canada.)

Quel beau tableau! (= What a fine picture!)

Beaucoup de pain et peu de beurre (= Much bread and little butter.)

Pauvreté n'est pas vice (= poverty is no crime.)

43°. **Article in Comparisons.** Before adverbs *plus*, *mieux*, *moins*, articles *le*, *la*, *les* are employed and declined to agree with noun.

Le cheval est le plus noble des animaux: (= The horse is the noblest of animals.)

La rose est la plus belle des fleurs (= The rose is the finest of flowers.)

Les hirons les plus rapides des oiseaux (= The swallows are the swiftest of birds.)

44. **Adverbial form of the Superlative.** It is permitted to use *le plus*, *le moins*, etc., or *les plus*, *les moins*, in sentences such as: On a abattu les arbres *le plus* or *les plus* exposés à la tempête (= They have felled the trees most exposed to the storm.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What is the article?
2. How many kinds of articles are there?
3. What is the definite article?
4. Define the word *Elision*?
5. When are words elided?
6. What is the partitive article?
7. When is partitive *de* used?
8. When can you use either *de* or *du*, *de la*, etc.?
9. How is the possessive case expressed in French?
10. When is the definite article used in French?
11. Enumerate cases when no article is used.
12. When is definite article repeated?
13. What about *le* before *plus*, *mieux*, *moins*?
14. When is the neuter form *le plus*, allowed for *les plus*?

RECITATION.

Le lierre et le rosier.

Le lierre¹, en² serpentant³ le long⁴ d'une muraille⁵,
 Vit⁶ un petit⁷ rosier⁸ et se rit⁹ de sa taille¹⁰.
 L'arbuste¹¹ lui¹² répond¹³—“ Apprends¹⁴ que¹⁵, sans¹⁶ appui¹⁷,
 J'ai pu¹⁸ m'élever¹⁹ par²⁰ moi même²¹;
 Mais²² toi²³, dont²⁴ l'orgueil²⁵ est²⁶ extrême;
 Tu²⁷ ramperais²⁸ encor²⁹, sans le secours d'autrui³⁰.

—Le Bailly.

1. Ivy. 2. whilst. 3. windluz. 4. along. 5. wall. 6. saw. 7. small
 8. rose-bush 9. sneered. 10. size. 11. shrub. 12. to him (it). 13. replies.
 14. learn 15. that (conj.) 16. without. 17. help. 18. I have been able.
 19. raise or rise. 20. by. 21. my-self. 22. but. 23. thou. 24. whose.
 25. pride. 26. is. 27. thou. 28. wouldst be crawling. 29. still. 30. others.

THE ADJECTIVE.

Formation of the feminine.

45. Adjectives are of three sorts :

Qualifying : *L'homme est mortel* (= Man is mortal).

Determinative : *Ce rosier est petit* (= This rosebush is small).

Indefinite : *Chaque peuple a ses défauts* (= Every nation has its faults).


46. **Agreement.** Adjectives agree with the nouns to which they belong both in gender and number : *Le petit rosier—Les petits rosiers : La petite muraille—Les petites murailles.*

47. **The Feminine.** It is formed by adding *e* mute to the masculine unless the masculine already ends in *e* mute.

48. Adjectives in : **ell, el, en, et, ou,** double the final *l, n* or *t* and add *e* mute.

pareil (m)	pareille (f.)	(= alike).
mortel (m)	mortelle (f)	(= mortal).
ancien (m)	ancienne (f)	(= ancient).
muet (m)	muette (f)	(= dumb).
bon (m)	bonne (f)	(= good).


49. Adjectives in **ier, er** and *complet, concret, discret, inquiet, replet, secret*, instead of doubling the final consonant, take a grave accent on the *e* preceding the *r* or the *t*.

 This rule stands good with almost any *e* followed by a single consonant and *e* mute.

altier (m)	altièrè (f)	(= haughty).
berger (m)	bergèrè (f)	(= shepherd and shepherdess).
complet (m)	complètè (f)	(= complete).

50. **Adjectives with a double masc. form.**

Beau,	bel	(m)	belle	(f)	(= beautiful).
jumeau,	jumel	(m)	jumelle	(f)	(= twin).
nouveau,	nouvel	(m)	nouvelle	(f)	(= new).
fou,	fol	(m)	folle	(f)	(= foolish).
mou,	mol	(m)	molle	(f)	(= soft).
vieux,	vieil	(m)	vieille	(f)	(= old).

 The second masc. form is used only before nouns beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

Un *beau* garçon (= A fine boy)

Un *bel* enfant (= A fine child).

51. **Adjectives ending in x.** Change *x* into *s* and add *e* mute :
jaloux (m) jalouse (f) (= jealous)
heureux (m) heureuse (f) (= happy).

The three adjectives : faux (= false) roux (= sandy [of colour]) doux (= sweet, mild), form their feminine : fausse, rousse and douce.

52. **Adjectives in: f.** Change *f* into *v* and add *e* mute :
neuf (m) neuve (f) (= new).
craintif (m) craintive (f) (= fearful).

53. **Adjectives in: c.** Change *c* into *qu* and add *e* mute.
public (m) publique (f) (= public).
turc (m) turque (f) (= turkish).

54. **Blanc** (= white) *franc* (= frank) *sec* (= dry) *frais*, (= fresh) form their feminine respectively : *Blanche*, *franche*, *sèche*, *fraîche*.

N. B.—*Grec* (m) *Grecque* (f) (= Greek), keeps the *c* and adds *que*.

55. **Adjectives in: ong** take in the feminine *ue*. Long (m) *longue* (f) (= long).

56. **Adjectives in: gn** place a diæresis (¨) over the final *e* mute: *aigu* (m) *aiguë* (f) (= sharp or acute.)

57. **Adjectives in: eur** form their feminine in *euse* if derived from a verbal stem :

trompeur (m) *trompeuse* (f) (= deceptive). from *tromper*.

Those in **teur** have *trice* in the feminine :

accusateur (m) *accusatrice* (f) (= accusing).

58. *Pêcheur* (= sinful) *enchanteur* (= charming) *vengeur* (= avenging) make respectively : *pêcheresse*, *enchanteresse*, *vengeresse*.

59. *Meilleur* (= better) *majeur* (= greater) *mineur* (= minor) *supérieur* (= superior) etc., add *e* mute to the masculine.

60. The following adjectives double the final consonant before taking *e* mute :

bellot (= pretty)

pâlot (= palish)

sot (= foolish)

vieillot (= oldish)

bas (= low)

gras (= fat).

las (= tired)

épais (= thick)

exprès (= positive)

gros (= big).

nul (= no)

gentil (= amiable).

61. Some adjectives do not follow any general rule.

hénin	(m)	bénigne	(f)	(= good-natured).
malin	(m)	maligne	(f)	(= malicious.)
favori	(m)	favorite	(f)	(= favourite.)
coi	(m)	coite	(f)	(= quiet.)
dissous	(m)	dissoute	(f)	(= dissolved.)
hébreu	(m)	hébraïque	(f)	(= Hebrew.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

- How many kinds of adjectives are there?
- Are adjectives variable words?
- How do you form the feminine of adjectives?
- How is the feminine of adj. in *eil, el, en, et, on*, formed?
- How is the feminine of adjectives in *ier, er*, and some in *et* formed?
- Give a list of adjectives having a double masculine form.
- How do you know the feminine of adjectives?
- How many adjectives in *x* do not have their feminine in *se*?
- What is the feminine of adjectives ending *f*?
- What is the feminine of adj. in *c* generally? and name exceptions.
- How is the feminine of adj. in *ong* and *gu* formed?
- How many ways do you know of forming the feminine of adj. in *eur*?
- Give a list of adj. doubling the last consonant, though not ending in *eil, el, en*, etc.
- Give the feminine of *coi, traître, hébreu, malin*, etc.

RECITATION.

Après¹ la pluie²

La pluie a versé³ ses ondées⁴ ;
 Le ciel⁵ reprend⁶ son bleu changeant ;
 Les terres⁷ luisent⁸ fécondées⁹
 Comme¹⁰ sous¹¹ un réseau¹² d'argent.¹³
 Le petit ruisseau¹⁴ de la plaine,
 Pour¹⁵ une heure¹⁶ enfle¹⁷, roule¹⁸ et traîne¹⁹
 Brins²⁰ d'herbes²¹, lézards endormis,²²
 Court²³ et, précipitant²⁴ son onde,²⁵
 Du haut²⁶ d'un caillou²⁷ qu'il inonde,
 Fait²⁸ des Niagaras aux²⁹ fourmis.

—Victor Hugo.

1. after. 2. rain. 3. has poured. 4. showers. 5. sky. 6. resumes.
 7. lands. 8. shine. 9. fertilized. 10. as. 11. under. 12. net.
 13. silver. 14. brook. 15. for. 16. hour. 17. swells. 18. rolls.
 19. drags. 20. blade. 21. grass. 22. sleeping. 23. runs. 24. dashing.
 25. water. 26. top. 27. pebble, rock. 28. makes. 29. for the. 30. ant.

THE ADJECTIVE.

FORMATION OF THEIR PLURAL AND SYNTAX.

62. **General rule.** The plural of adjectives is formed by adding *s* to the singular, unless the singular is already in *s* or *x*.

Un homme *grand* et *maigre* (= A tall and thin man.)

Des hommes *grands* et *maigres* (= Tall and thin men.)

Un *gros* lézard,—De *gros* lézards.

Un *glorieux* combat—Des combats *glorieux*.

63. **Adjectives (like nouns in *al*)** change *al* into *aux* in the masculine plural.

égal (m. s.) *égaux* (m. pl.) (= equal.)

loyal (m. s.) *loyaux* (m. pl.) (= faithful.)

amiral (m. s.) *amiraux* (m. pl.) (= admirals.)

64. Adjectives *fatal*, *glacial* (= icy) *final*, *naval*, etc., take *s*.

65. Adjectives in *eau* or *eu* like nouns with the same endings form their plural by *x*.

Un beau ruisseau—De *beaux* ruisseaux.

Le peuple *hébreu* (= Hebrew people.) Le livres *hébreux*.

66. Two adjectives in *eu* : *bleu* (= blue), *feu* (= late, deceased) take *s*.

67. **Tout** (= all) becomes *tous*. The feminine is regular.

68. **Position of Adjectives.** Adjectives are placed after the noun in French, but the following generally precede it:

<i>ancien</i> (= ancient)	<i>joli</i> (= pretty)
<i>beau</i> (= beautiful)	<i>mauvais</i> (= bad)
<i>bon</i> (= good)	<i>meilleur</i> (= better)
<i>cher</i> (= dear)	<i>nouveau</i> (= new)
<i>grand</i> (= great)	<i>petit</i> (= little)
<i>gros</i> (= big)	<i>vieux</i> (= old)
<i>jeune</i> (= young)	<i>vilain</i> (= ugly)

69. **Concord of the Adjective.** In the expression *se faire fort de* (= to guarantee) *fort* may always agree with the subject: Elle se fait *fort* or *forte* d'en venir à bout (= She guarantees to succeed.)

70. **Adjectives used with several nouns.** If one adjective qualifies several nouns of different genders, it may always be made plural and masculine, whatever the gender of the last noun may be.

Appartements et chambres *meublés*

(= Furnished apartments and rooms.)

(= De la chair et du poisson *crus* (= raw flesh and fish.)

71. If all the nouns are of one gender, the adjective must be of the same gender: Des lézards et des serpents *endormis* (= Sleeping lizards and serpents.)

72. **Nu** (= bare) **demi** (= half) **feu** (= late) may agree with the nouns they precede, without hyphen.

Il va *nu* pieds or *nus* pieds et *nu* tête or *nu* tête (= he walks bare-footed and bare-headed.)

Une *demi* heure or *demie* heure d'arrêt (= half an hour stop.)

Feu or *feue* la Reine était *charitable* (= the late Queen was charitable.)

73. **Past participles once invariable** may agree with their nouns in whatever position they stand. These are:

approuvé	(= approved)	non compris	(= not including)
attendu	(= whereas)	y compris	(= including)
ci inclus	(= herein enclosed).	ôté	(= except)
ci joint	(= hereunto annexed).	passé	(= gone in, etc.)
excepté	(= except)	supposé	(= supposed)
		vu	(= examined)

Ci joint or *jointes*, les lettres demandées.

(= hereunto annexed the required letters).

Je vous envoie *ci inclus* or *incluse* copie du bail (= herein enclosed I send you a copy of the lease).

74. **Franc de port** (= post paid, carriage paid) may similarly agree or remain unchanged: Je vous envoie, *franc de port* or *franches de port*, les marchandises détaillées ci dessous. (= I am sending you, carriage paid, the goods detailed below).

75. **Avoir l'air.** The adjective may agree with the subject or with *air* (= look, expression) Elle a l'*air doux* or *douce* (= She has a mild expression).

Vous avez l'*air fâché* or *fâchée*, mademoiselle (= You look angry, miss).

76. **Compound adjectives.** They may be written in one word (without hyphen) and follow the usual rule of agreement of the last component alone.

- Un fils *nouveau* (= a new-born son).
 Une fille *nouveau* (= a new-horn daughter).
 Une laitière *courtrétue* (= a short-skirted milk-maid).
 Des laitières *courtrétues* (= short-skirted milk-maids).
 Des fruits *aigredoux* (= half-sweet, half-sour fruit).
 Des poires *aigredouces* (= " " " " pears).

77. **Adjectives employed adverbially** never agree, neither do those denoting colours.

Cette femme chante *faux* (= This woman sings out of tune.)
 La villageoise porte une robe *bleu clair* (= The village girl wears a pale-blue dress.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How do you form the plural of adj?
2. How do you write adj. in *al* in the plur?
3. How do you form the plur. of adj. in *eau* and *eu*?
4. What is the plur. of *bleu, feu, tout*?
5. Where are adjectives placed in French?
6. Name adjectives generally placed before the noun they qualify.
7. How does *fort* agree in the expression *se faire fort de*?
8. How does an adj. agree when qualifying several nouns?
9. What is to be said about *nu, demi, feu*?
10. What are the rules of agreement of *approuvé, vu, ci joint, etc*?
11. How does the adj. agree which goes with the expression *avoir l'air*?
12. What is to be said about the agreement and the formation of compound adjectives?
13. Do adjectives used adverbially vary? Examples.
14. Why are not the adjectives feminine in: *une robe bleu clair*?

RECITATION.

Le miroir.

La petite Laura s' admirait dans la glace.
 Sa mère dit : " Remets¹ ce miroir à sa place."
 " Je veux² me voir³ !" répond l' enfant
 En pleurant,⁴ criant, trépignant.⁵
 " Tu le veux ? Oh ! alors,⁶ regarde⁷ ta grimace."
 Et Laura vit,⁸ dans le miroir,
 Un enfant en colère⁹ épouvantable¹⁰ à voir.

—*Ratisbonne.*

1. Put back. 2. want. 3. see. 4. weeping. 5. crying (foot) 6 then.
 7. look at. 8. saw. 9. anger. 10. frightful.

OF THE POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES IN ADJECTIVES.

78. The *positive* is the adjective itself : Un enfant épouvantable à voir :

79. Tho adjective is in the *comparative* degree when the quality bears an idea of comparison either of *superiority*, *inferiority* or *equality* :

Laura est *plus grande que* vous = superiority.
 Laura est *moins grande que* moi = inferiority.
 Laura n'est pas si grande que moi = "
 Laura est *aussi grande que* sa sœur = equality.

80. The *superlative* expresses the quality in the highest degree. It may be relative or absolute. It is always preceded by *le, la, les* inflected, or by *mon, ma, mes*.

Le pays *le plus beau* or *Le plus beau* pays du monde est notre patrie = relative.

Mon plus jeune ami est ici = relative.

La Normandie est très riche = absolute.

Ce pain est *fort bon* et *extrêmement bon* marché
 == This bread is very good and extremely cheap) = absolute.

81. The only irregular adjectives in French are the following :

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Bon	Meilleur	Le meilleur
Mauvais	Pire or plus mauvais	Le pire or le plus mauvais.
Petit	Moindre or plus petit	Le moindre " " petit.

82. When a numeral comes after the comparative, *que* is replaced by *de*. Avez vous plus *de* vingt ans? (= Are you more than twenty years old?)

83. When the comparative is repeated omit the article :
Plus on écoute cette chanson, *plus* on l'aime (= The more one listens to that song, the more one likes it.)

84. The verb following a superlative is generally in the subjunctive mood : Ces couteaux sont *les meilleurs* et *les plus solides* que je *connaisse*. (= These knives are the best and most solid I know.)

85. There are two kinds of numeral adjectives, those denoting the quantity = *cardinal*, and those denoting rank = *ordinal*.

Un	Onze	Trente
Deux	Douze	Quarante
Trois	Treize	Cinquante
Quatre	Quatorze	Soixante
Cinq	Quinze	Soixante dix
Six	Seize	Quatre vingts
Sept	Dix sept	Quatre vingt dix
huit	Dix huit	Cent
neuf	Dix neuf	Mille, etc.,
dix	Vingt,	

Are cardinal numbers.

86. The *ordinal* are formed by adding *ième* to the cardinal numbers, with the following euphonic changes: *cinquième*, *neuvième* and *premier* for the very first.

☞ Use the cardinal numbers in speaking of dates and order of succession.

87. **Vingt** and **Cent** may take an *s* when multiplied by another number, even though no number follows: *Quatre vingts dix hommes*. *Cinq cents quatre vingts chevaux*:

☞ No hyphen is necessary between numbers: *Dix sept*. *Vingt trois*.

88. In dates, *mille* or *mil* may be used indifferently. *L'an mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-dix* or *L'an mille neuf cents quatre vingts dix*:

89. **Demonstrative adjectives are:**

ce (masc. sing. bef. consonants.)	} this or that.
Cet (masc. sing. bef. vowels.)	
Cette (fem. sing.)	
Ces (plural, common to all.) . . .	} these or those.

☞ When it is necessary to show whether the person or object spoken of is *near* or *far*, add *ci* or *là* to nouns, with or without a hyphen.

Ce miroir ci or *miroir-ci* et *cette glace là* or *glace-là*.

90. **Possessive adjectives** agree in gender and number with the noun which follows them.

Singular.		Plural.
MASC.	FEM	BOTH GENDERS.
Mon	Ma	Mes (= my
Ton	Ta	Tes (= Thy
Son	Sa	Ses (= His, Her, its.)

Collective viz., when an object belongs to several persons the same time.

Singular.

BOTH GENDERS.

Notre

Votre

Leur

Plural.

BOTH GENDERS.

Nos (= our)

Vos (= your)

Leurs (= their)

☞ *Mon, ton, son*, take the place of *ma, ta sa* when the following feminine singular nouns begins with a vowel or silent *h*.

Son humeur triste (= His sad mood.)

N. B.—Speaking of parts of the body we do not generally use the possessive pronouns, but definite articles.

Il leva la tête (= He raised his head.)

Indefinite adjectives *aucun* and *nul* (= no) are accompanied by *ne*: *Nul ne le sait* (= no one knows it)—*Je ne vois aucun de vos amis à la fête* (= I see none of your friends at the festival.)

91. **Tout** may always agree with the name of a town which it qualifies, without distinction of meaning between the people and the town itself.

Tout Rome or *Toute Rome* acelama le vainqueur (= all Rome applauded the conqueror.)

☞ When a woman is represented as speaking, one may also say, indifferently: *Cette mère est toute or tout heureuse des succès de son fils* (= This mother is quite happy in the success of her son.)

92. When *tout* is used in the sense of *chaque* (each), *tout* and the accompanying noun may be of either number: *Des marchandises de toutes sortes or toute sorte* (= Goods of all kinds.)

93. *Aucun*, used with *ne*, may be employed in the plural as well as in the singular: *Ne faites aucuns projets or aucun projet* (= Make no plans.)

94. *Même* may always agree with the noun or pronoun in the plural which it follows: No hyphen need be used.

Nous mêmes (= ourselves.) *Les dieux mêmes* (= The Gods themselves.)

The following adjectives require preposition *à* after them whenever they are followed by an infinitive :

difficile (= difficult)	lent (= slow)
disposé (= disposed)	prêt (= ready)
facile (= easy)	prompt (= quick)
habile (= skilful)	propre (= fit)

: Laura est prompte à pleurer

: Elle est facile à mettre en colère.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What are the degrees of comparison in adjectives ?
2. How many comparatives are there ?
3. Give the comparative and superlative of *bon, mauvais, petit*.
4. How do you form the superlative degree ?
5. In what cases do you use *de* instead of *que* in comparisons ?
6. What word is used after the superlative degree ?
7. How many kinds of numerals are there ? Discuss them.
8. What have you to say about *vingt, cent, mille* ?
9. Discuss the demonstrative adjectives.
10. Say all that you know about the possessive adjectives.
11. What peculiarities do you note about *aucun, nul, tout, même* ?
12. What adjectives take *à* before an infinitive.

RECITATION.

L'écureuil ¹-*blessé*²

Un écureuil blessé, sur le bord³ du chemin⁴
 Appelait⁵ au secours⁶ et soupirait⁷ en vain.
 Un de ses frères passe et le regards à peinc.⁸
 Le malheureux⁹ allait¹⁰ périr de faim¹¹,
 Quand¹² un loir¹³, sautillant¹⁴ sur les branches d'un chêne¹⁵,
 Entend¹⁶ sa plainte ; vite¹⁷, il lui porte¹⁸ des glands¹⁹,
 S'assied²⁰ à ses côtés²¹ et lui lèche²² sa plaie.²³

La pauvre bête consolée

Sent²⁴ renaître²⁵ sa force en ses membres tremblants,
 Se relève bientôt²⁷ et rejoint sa famille,
 Qui pleurait²⁸ son absence au fond²⁹ d'une charmille³⁰.
 Le cœur³¹, et non le sang³², fait la fraternité ;
 C'est en lui qu'est ta source, ô sainte charité.

—*F. Bataille.*

1. Squirrel. 2. wounded. 3. side. 4. road. 5. called. 6. help. 7. slighted.
 8. hardly. 9. wretch. 10. was going. 11. hunger. 12. when. 13. dormouse.
 14. skipping. 15. oak. 16. hears. 17. quickly. 18. carries. 19. acorns.
 20. sits. 21. side. 22. licks. 23. wound. 24. feels. 25. renewed. 26. stands
 again. 27. soon. 28. wept. 29. end, remotest part. 30. arbor. 31. heart.
 32. blood.

THE PRONOUN.

95. **Personal pronouns** are conjunctive, disjunctive or reflexive. **The conjunctive** are :

		SINGULAR.		
Subj.	Je (= I).	Tu (= thou)	Il, elle (= he, she, it.)	
Dir. obj.	Me (= Me).	Te (= thee)	le, la (= him, her, it)	
Ind. obj.	Me (= To me)	Te (to thee)	lui (= to him, her, it)	

		PLURAL.		
Subj.	Nous (= we)	Vous (= you)	ils, elles (= they.)	
Der. obj.	Nous (= us)	Vous (= you)	les (= them.)	
Ind. obj.	Nous (= to us.)	Vous (= to you)	leur (= to them.)	
Genitive Case:		En (= of it, of him, of her, of them.)		
Dative of places, things, etc,		y (= to it, to him, to her, to them)		

96. The conjunctive pronouns used as direct or indirect objects precede the governing verb or the auxiliary in order of person.

If two pronouns are of the same person, the direct object precedes the indirect.

En : follows every pronoun and *en* follows : *y* :

With a verb in the imperative affirmative they follow and *me, te* are changed into *moi, toi*.

Regardez moi (Look at me.)

Ne me regardez pas (= Do not look at me.)

Le la, les may, together with verb *être* and some other verbs, represent a word describing a person or a state. In the first instance *le* changes to *la* for the feminine, *les* for the plural ; in the second, it remains invariable.

Etes vous la mère de mon ami ? Je *la* suis (= person.)

Etes vous malade, madame ? Je *le* suis (= state.)

97. **Disjunctive pronouns.** These are used to establish a distinction between persons, in enumerations, as an attribute of *être*, after prepositions or conjunctions and with *même* (= self.) They are :

		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st person	Moi	(= I)	Nous (= We.)
2nd person	Toi	(= Thou)	Vous (= You.)
3rd person	Lui or elle	(= He or she.)	Eux or elles (= They.)

Soi (= one self, themselves, himself.)

Chacun pour soi (Everyone for himself.)

C'est lui qui est blessé (= It is he who is wounded.)

Il est plus charitable que toi.

98. **Reflexive pronouns** are used in conjugating verbs in which the subject and the object are the same person.

They are :

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1st	" Je me		Nous nous
2nd	" Tu te		Vous vous
3rd person	{ Il se	{	{ Ils se
	{ Elle se		{ Elles se
	{ On se		{ Les gens se

(=I sit down).

Je m'assieds

Nous nous asseyons

Tu t'assieds

Vous vous asseyez

Il s'assied

Ils s'asseyent

Elle s'assied

Elles s'asseyent

On s'assied

Les gens s'asseyent

99. **Demonstrative pronouns.** They take the place of persons and things in connection with a verb or a preposition, etc.

They are :

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Neut.	ce (= this, that, it)		
Masc.	celui (= he, the one)	Ceux	(= these, the one)
Fem.	celle (= she, the one)	Celles	(= these, the ones).

Ce doit être un écureuil (= It must be a squirrel).

Ce qui le rend grand, c'est sa charité.

Celui qui aide son prochain seul comprend la fraternité.

Vos ênes et ceux de notre pare.

100. **Ci** and **là** are added to the pronouns to express distance, with or without a hyphen.

Cette famille ci est plus heureuse que celle là

101. **Ce** is a pronoun when used with a verb.

Ce ci, ce là may each be written in one word, without distinction between: Qu'est ce ci; qu'est ce là as: Qu'est ceci; qu'est cela?

Ce is used for *il, elle, eux, elles*, with verb *être* when it has a noun for its attribute.

C'est un Français (= He is a Frenchman).

C'est sa sœur (= She is his sister).

102. Possessive pronouns are :

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st person	{ masc. Le mien fem. La mienne	{ Les miens (= mine) Les miennes.
2nd "	{ masc. Le tien fem. La tienne	{ Les tiens (= thine) Les tiennes
3rd "	{ masc. Le sien fem. La sienne	{ Les siens (= his, hers, its) Les siennes.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1st person	{ masc. Le nôtre fem. La nôtre	{ Les nôtres (= ours)
2nd "	{ masc. Le vôtre fem. La vôtre	{ Les vôtres (= yours)
3rd "	{ masc. Le leur fem. La leur	{ Les leurs (= theirs).

Un de vos frères passe avec *le mien*.

Les branches de leurs chênes et celles *des nôtres*.

103. Possessive pronouns are often replaced by disjunctive personal pronouns with prep. *à*.

Ce moulin est *à lui* (= This mill is his).

J' ai aussi une maison *à moi* (= I also have a house of my own)

104. Relative and interrogative pronouns are :

Qui (= who, which, that, persons and things).

Que (= whom, which, that " ").

De qui (= whose, of whom, persons only)

A qui (= to whom, " ").

Quoi (= what, after prepositions, things only).

Dont (= of whom, from whom, or which, persons and things).

105. The variable relative pronouns, used in case of ambiguity and to express which of two or more, are :

MASC. SING.

Lequel

Duquel

Auquel

FEM. SING.

Laquelle (= who, which)

De laquelle (= of, or, from whom, which).

A laquelle (= to whom, to which).

MASC. PLUR.	FEM. PLUR.
Lesquels	Les quelles (= who, which)
Desquels	Desquelles (= of, from, whom, what)
Auxquels	Auxquelles (= to whom, to which).

Lequel des deux appelait au secours ?

Qu' entendez-vous donc ? (= What do you hear) ?

Qui attendez-vous ? (= Whom do you expect) ?

106. The adjectives *quel*, *quelle*, etc., may be used as pronouns sometimes :

Quelles étaient ses vues ? (= What were his views)

Quel âge avez-vous ? (= How old are you ?)

Où may be considered as a relative pronoun of place and time in the dative case.

Les temps *où* nous vivons (= The time in which we live).

107. **Indefinite pronouns** are :

autrui	(= others)	rien	(= something)
chacun	(= every one)	rien . . ne	(= nothing)
on or l'on	(= one, people, they)	l'un l'autre,	(= one another)
personne	(= somebody)	L'un et l'autre	(= both)
personne . . ne	(= nobody)	L'un ou l'autre	(= either)
quiconque	(= whoever)	ni l'un ni l'autre	(= neither)
quelqu'un	(= somebody).	nul	(= no one), etc.

108. **Chacun** placed after the verb and referring to a plural subject or complement, may be referred to by either *son* or *leur* :

Les écureuils jouaient chacun de *son* or *leur* côté

(=The squirrels played each on his(?) or their side).

109. In answers, without the verb : *Personne*, *rien*, are used absolutely, without *ne* :

Que cherchez-vous ? *Rien*, (= What are you looking for ?
Nothing.

110. **Qui que ce soit qui**, subj. **Qui que ce soit que**, obj. (—whatever the person may be) requires the following verb in the subjunctive.

Qui que ce soit que nous aidions, faisons le délicatement.
(=whatever the person may be whom we help, let us do it delicately).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How many kinds of pronouns are there?
2. What are the conj. personal pronouns?
3. How are they used when objects of verbs?
4. What do you know about *Le, la, les* used as attributes of verb *être*?
5. What are the disjunctive pronouns?
7. How and when are they used?
8. Conjugate a verb reflexively.
9. What is to be said about *en* and *y*? Their translation, position, etc.
10. Give a list of demonstrative pronouns.
11. When are *ci* and *là* used? and how?
12. Explain the use of pronoun *ce*.
13. What are the possessive pronouns and how are they used?
14. Say what you know about relative and interrogative pronouns.
15. Explain the difference between invariable and variable relative pronouns.
16. What kind of words are *quel* and *où*?
17. Give a list of indefinite pronouns and the special rule of *chacun*.
18. What do you know about *qui que ce soit qui* or *que, personne, rien*, etc.

RECITATION.

La lanterne et la chandelle.

Une chandelle un jour disait à la lanterne :
 "Pourquoi de ton foyer¹ me faire une prison ?
 Ton vilain œil de bœuf² rend ma lumière terne.
 Ouvre³ toi, qu' à mon gré⁴ j' éclaire⁵ l' horison.)
 La lanterne obéit, l'autre qu' y gagna-t-elle ?
 Bonsoir ! un coup de vent⁶ a soufflé⁷ la chandelle.

—*Le Bailly.*

1. fire place. 2. bull's eye. 3 open. 4. will 5. may light. 6. gush of wind. 7. blew out.

THE VERB.

111. **Stem and termination.** The verb is formed of two parts, one invariable, or the stem, the other variable, called termination.

112. **Numbers and persons.** There are two numbers, singular and plural, as in English, and three persons which require different endings in the verb.

113. **Moods.** There are five moods in French.

- 1st. The indicative (= *Je marche* (= I walk.))
- 2nd " imperative (= *Marchons* (= let us walk.))
- 3rd " conditional (= *Je marcherais volontiers* (= I would willingly walk.))
- 4th " subjunctive (= *Il faut que vous marchiez* (= You must walk))
- 5th " infinitive (= *Marcher* (= to walk.))

114. **Tenses.** There are five primary tenses from which all others are formed by a change of termination :

1. **Infinitive.**

- a. Future.
- b. Conditional present.

2. **Present participle.**

- a. Present indicative, in the plural.
- b. Imperfect.
- c. Present subjunctive.

3. **Past participle.**

- a. Present perfect.
- b. Past " "
- c. Past " " 2d form.
- d. Future " "
- e. Conditional.
- f. Present perf. subj.
- g. Past " " "
- h. Infinitive "

4. **Present indicative.**

- a. Imperative.

5. **Past definite or preterite.**

- a. Past subjunctive.

115. **Auxiliary verbs** are *avoir* and *être* :

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS AVOIR AND ÊTRE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.			
<i>avoir</i>	<i>to have</i>	<i>être</i>	<i>to be</i>
PARTICIPLES PRESENT.			
<i>ayant</i>	<i>having</i>	<i>étant</i>	<i>being</i>

PARTICIPLES PAST.			
eu	had	été	been
INDICATIVE MOOD.			
PRESENT.			
j'ai	<i>I have</i>	je suis	<i>I am</i>
tu as	<i>thou hast</i>	tu es	<i>thou art</i>
il a	<i>he has</i>	il est	<i>he is</i>
nous avons	<i>we have</i>	nous sommes	<i>we are</i>
vous avez	<i>you have</i>	vous êtes	<i>you are</i>
ils ont	<i>they have</i>	ils sont	<i>they are</i>
IMPERFECT.			
j'avais	<i>I had</i>	j'étais	<i>I was</i>
tu avais	<i>thou hadst</i>	tu étais	<i>thou wast</i>
il avait	<i>he had</i>	il était	<i>he was</i>
nous avions	<i>we had</i>	nous étions	<i>we were</i>
vous aviez	<i>you had</i>	vous étiez	<i>you were</i>
ils avaient	<i>they had</i>	ils étaient	<i>they were</i>
PAST.			
j'eus	<i>I had</i>	je fus	<i>I was</i>
tu eus	<i>thou hadst</i>	tu fus	<i>thou wast</i>
il eut	<i>he had</i>	il fut	<i>he was</i>
nous eûmes	<i>we had</i>	nous fûmes	<i>we were</i>
vous eûtes	<i>you had</i>	vous fûtes	<i>you were</i>
ils eurent	<i>they had</i>	ils furent	<i>they were</i>
FUTURE.			
j'aurai	<i>I shall have</i>	je serai	<i>I shall be</i>
tu auras	<i>thou wilt have</i>	tu seras	<i>thou wilt be</i>
il aura	<i>he will have</i>	il sera	<i>he will be</i>
nous aurons	<i>we shall have</i>	nous serons	<i>we shall be</i>
vous aurez	<i>you will have</i>	vous serez	<i>you will be</i>
ils auront	<i>they will have</i>	ils seront	<i>they will be</i>
CONDITIONAL PRESENT.			
j'aurais	<i>I should have</i>	je serais	<i>I should be</i>
tu aurais	<i>thou wouldst have</i>	tu serais	<i>thou wouldst be</i>
il aurait	<i>he would have</i>	il serait	<i>he would be</i>
nous aurions	<i>we should have</i>	nous serions	<i>we should be</i>
vous auriez	<i>you would have</i>	vous seriez	<i>you would be</i>
ils auraient	<i>they would have</i>	ils seraient	<i>they would be</i>
IMPERATIVE.			
aie	<i>have (thou)</i>	sois	<i>be (thou)</i>
qu'il ait	<i>let him have</i>	qu'il soit	<i>let him be</i>
ayons	<i>let us have</i>	soyons	<i>let us be</i>
ayez	<i>have (ye)</i>	soyez	<i>be (ye)</i>
qu'ils aient	<i>let them have</i>	qu'ils soient	<i>let them be</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

que j'aie	that I may have	que je sois	that I may be
que tu aies	that thou mayst have	que tu sois	that thou mayst be
qu'il ait	that he may have	qu'il soit	that he may be
que nous ayons	that we may have	que nous soyons	that we may be
que vous ayez	that you may have	que vous soyez	that you may be
qu'ils aient	that they may have	qu'ils soient	that they may be

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT OR PAST.

que j'eusse	that I might have	que je fusse	that I might be
que tu eusses	that thou mightst have	que tu fusses	that thou mightst be
qu'il eût	that he might have	qu'il fût	that he might be
que nous eussions	that we might have	que nous fussions	that we might be
que vous eussiez	that you might have	que vous fussiez	that you might be
qu'ils eussent	that they might have	qu'ils fussent	that they might be

N. B.—To conjugate any verb in compound tenses, use *avoir* or *être* in all their simple tenses, together with the past participle of another verb.

J' ai eu (=I have had) *J' avais été* (=I had been).
J'eus ouvert (=I had open.) *J' serai loué* (=I shall be praised).

116. The regular conjugations are four in number.

The 1st has its infinitive present ending in **er**.

The 2nd " " " **ir**.

The 3rd " " " **oir**.

The 4th " " " **re**.

THE REGULAR CONJUGATIONS.

1st Conjugation 2nd Conjugation 3rd Conjugation 4th Conjugation

INFINITIVE.

porter to carry finir to finish recevoir to receive vendre to sell.

PARTICIPLES.

port-ant	finiss-ant	recev-ant	vend-ant
porté	fini	reçu	vendu
carrying	finishing	receiving	selling
carried	finished	received	sold

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>I carry</i>	<i>I finish</i>	<i>I receive</i>	<i>I sell</i>
je porte	je finis	je reçois	je vends
tu portes	tu finis	tu reçois	tu vends
il porte	il finit	il reçoit	il vend
nous portons	nous finissons	nous recevons	nous vendons
vous portez	vous finissez	vous recevez	vous vendez
ils portent	ils finissent	ils reçoivent	ils vendent.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>I was carrying</i>	<i>I was finishing</i>	<i>I was receiving</i>	<i>I was selling</i>
je portais	je finissais	je recevais	je vendais
tu portais	tu finissais	tu recevais	tu vendais
il portait	il finissait	il recevait	il vendait
nous portions	nous finissions	nous recevions	nous vendions
vous portiez	vous finissiez	vous receviez	vous vendiez
ils portaient	ils finissaient	ils recevaient	ils vendaient

PAST TENSE.

<i>I carried</i>	<i>I finished</i>	<i>I received</i>	<i>I sold</i>
je portai	je finis	je reçus	je vendis
tu portas	tu finis	tu reçus	tu vendis
il porta	il finit	il reçut	il vendit
nous portâmes	nous finîmes	nous reçûmes	nous vendîmes
vous portâtes	vous finîtes	vous reçûtes	vous vendîtes
ils portèrent	ils finirent	ils reçurent	ils vendirent

FUTURE TENSE.

<i>I shall carry</i>	<i>I shall finish</i>	<i>I shall receive</i>	<i>I shall sell</i>
je porterai	je finirai	je recevrai	je vendrai
tu porteras	tu finiras	tu recevras	tu vendras
il portera	il finira	il recevra	il vendra
nous porterons	nous finirons	nous recevrons	nous vendrons
vous porterez	vous finirez	vous recevrez	vous vendrez
ils porteront	ils finiront	ils recevront	ils vendront

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

<i>I should carry</i>	<i>I should finish</i>	<i>I should receive</i>	<i>I should sell</i>
je porterais	je finirais	je recevrais	je vendrais
tu porterais	tu finirais	tu recevrais	tu vendrais
il porterait	il finirait	il recevrait	il vendrait
nous porterions	nous finirions	nous recevriions	nous vendrions
vous porteriez	vous finiriez	vous recevriez	vous vendriez
ils porteraient	ils finiraient	ils recevraient	ils vendraient

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

porte	finis	reçois	vends
qu'il porte	qu'il finisse	qu'il reçoive	qu'il vende
portons	finissons	recevons	vendons
portez	finissez	recevez	vendez
qu'ils portent	qu'ils finissent	qu'ils reçoivent	qu'ils vendent

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.

<i>that I may carry</i>	<i>that I may finish</i>	<i>that I may receive</i>	<i>that I may sell</i>
que je porte	que je finisse	que je reçoive	que je vende
que tu portes	qu tu finisses	que tu reçoives	que tu vendes
qu'il porte	qu'il finisse	qu'il reçoive	qu'il vende
que nous portions	que nous finissions	que nous recevions	que nous vendions
que vous portiez	que vous finissiez	que vous receviez	que vous vendiez
qu'ils portent	qu'ils finissent	qu'ils reçoivent	qu'ils vendent

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, IMPERFECT TENSE, OR PAST.

<i>that I might carry</i>	<i>that I might finish</i>	<i>that I might receive</i>	<i>that I might sell</i>
que je portasse	que je finisse	que je reçusse	que je vendisse
que tu portasses	que tu finisses	que tu reçusses	que tu vendisses
qu'il portât	qu'il finît	qu'il reçût	qu'il vendît
que nous portassions	que nous finissions	que nous reçussions	que nous vendissions
que vous portassiez	que vous finissiez	que vous reçussiez	que vous vendissiez
qu'ils portassent	qu'ils finissent	qu'ils reçussent	qu'ils vendissent

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How many parts are there in a verb?
2. How many numbers and persons do you know?
3. Give the moods in French verbs.
4. What do we call primary tenses? what are they?
5. Give the secondary tenses formed from the different principal parts.
6. What are the French auxiliary verbs? Conjugate them in full.
7. How do you conjugate verbs in their compound tenses?
8. How many regular conjugations are there in French? Name them, with their distinctive features.
9. Conjugate a model verb in any of the four regular conjugations.

RECITATION.

*La Chanson du Cordier*¹.

A reculons,² à petits pas,
 Le cordier va³ chantant⁴ tout bas :
 Blonde filasse⁵ que je tire,
 Dis nous à quoi tu serviras ?
 Feras tu⁶ virer un navire⁷,
 Boulinette⁸, drisse⁹ ou grand¹⁰ bras ?

A reculons, à petits pas,
 Le cordier va chantant tout bas :
 Pendue¹¹ au clocher¹² du village,
 Feras tu sonner le bourdon¹³ ?
 Enterrement¹⁴ et mariage,
 Messe et tocsin¹⁵, guerre¹⁶ et pardon¹⁷ ?

—*De Belloy.*

1. Rope maker. 2. backwards. 3. goes. 4. humming 5. hemp.
 6. heave about. 7. ship. 8. bowline. 9. halliards. 10. brace.
 11. banging. 12. belfry. 13. great bell, tom bell. 14 burial.
 15. alarm, bell. 16. war. 17. angelus.

PECULIARITIES OF CERTAIN VERBS.

117. Verbs ending in *. . ger* insert *e* after the *g* whenever the next letter is *a* or *o*.

: Le temps changea subitement :

: Mangeons lentement :

118. Verbs in *. . cer* take a cedilla (*ç*) under the *c* whenever the next letter is *a* or *o*.

: Il força son camarade à se lever.

: Commençons notre leçon.

119. Verbs in *. . eler* and *. . eter* double *t* and *l* before *e* mute or *ent*, in the body of a word as well as in the termination.

: Un écureuil blessé appelle au secours.

: Les écoliers jettent des pierres :

: Nous appellerons au secours.

A few verbs, such as : acheter, (=to buy) celer, (=to hide) geler, (= to freeze) modeler, (=to model), peler, (= to peel) becqueter, (=to pick) do not double the *t* or *l*, but take a grave accent over the *e* preceding these letters when the termination is *e* mute :

: Il gèle fort ce soir.

: Les enfants pèlent leurs oranges.

120. Verbs having *e* mute in the last syllable but one, for euphonic reasons take a grave accent over that *e* whenever the next syllable has *e* mute also.

: Nous nous promenons en même temps qu'il se promène (= se promener).

121. Verbs having an acute accent over the *é* of the last syllable but one, change this into a grave accent when the next syllable has a mute (except in the future and conditional)

: Le loir lèche la plaie du blessé, (lêcher)

On espère souvent contre toute espérance (espérer).

122. Verbs in . . . **yer** change *y* into *i* before *e*, etc.

: Payez bien, vous aurez des amis. (payer).

: Il paie sa pension toutes les semaines.

: J'emploie moins de temps que vous à mon travail.

(employer).

123. **Hair** (= to hate) is sounded as one syllable in the 1st and 2nd persons sing. of the Present indicative, and 2nd person imperative: Je hais, tu hais: hais: otherwise it retains the dieresis: nous haïssons.

124. **Compound verbs** may be written without apostrophe or hyphen: *Entraidons* nous! (= Let us help each other). Likewise: *Entrouvrir*, *entrecroiser*, etc.

☛ No hyphen need be used between the verb (interrogative) and the pronoun subject.

Oùt-il promptement? (= Does he obey promptly?)

125. **Interrogative verbs.** If a verb ends in a vowel and the subject begins with one, a *t* is inserted between the two verbs: *Que gagna-t-il?* (= What did he win?)

126. In the first person sing. *e* mute is accented *é*. *Porté je?* (= Do I carry?)

☛ But a coined sentence is frequently used in the present and other tenses, which leaves the verb affirmative: *Est ce que?*

Est ce qu'il vend de la chandelle? (= Does he sell candles?)

Pourquoi est ce qu'il n'ouvre pas? (= Why does he not open?)

127. *N'est ce pas* is a form of speech equivalent to such English forms as: *Do you? have you? etc.*

: *Vous le ferez, n'est ce pas?* (= You shall do it, will you?)

Nous ouvrirons la boîte, n'est ce pas? (= We shall open the box, shall we?)

☛ A noun subject of a verb cannot be placed after the verb as in English, the following constructions must be adopted:

Votre serviteur a-t-il la lanterne? { (= Has your servant
Est ce que votre serviteur a la lanterne? { the lantern?)

128. Verbs are **transitive, intransitive, reflexive, impersonal or passive.**

129. Some intransitive verbs of *motion* and *manner of being* and all reflexive verbs are conjugated with *être* in their compound tenses :

Here are the most important ones :

aller	(= to go)	monter	(= to ascend, go up).
arriver	(= to arrive)	mourir	(= to die)
décéder	(= to die)	naître	(= to be born)
descendre	(= to descend)	partir	(= to go away)
échoir	(= to fall due)	sortir	(= to go out)
éclore	(= to be hatched)	tomber	(= to fall)
entrer	(= to enter)	venir	(= to come) and compounds of all sorts.

130. **Agreement of the verb with its subject.** The verb and the subject must be of the same number and person. If a verb has two subjects in the singular, it is put in the plural.

La lanterne et la chandelle de notre fable se *parlaient*.

☞ If the subjects are of different persons, the verb is in the plural, first person, when there is a first person, in the second, if there is a second and no first.

Ma mère, vous et *moi* *partirons* demain.

Lui, mon frère et *vous*, *irez* à l' école ensemble.

131. **Collectives.** When the subject of the verb is a collective accompanied by a plural complement, the verb may agree with either.

Une nuée de sauterelles *obscurcit* or *obscurcissent* les airs
(= A swarn of locusts obscured the air).

Un peu de connaissances ne *suffit* or *suffisent* pas. (= A little amount of knowledge does not suffice.

132. **Plus d'un.** (= more than one) may also be constructed with the singular, but the plural is required when it calls forth an idea of plurality :

Plus d'un de ces hommes *est* or *sont* à plaindre (= more than one of these men is to be pitied).

133. **C'est : Ce sont.** (= It is : they are). Before a plural noun or a plural third personal pronoun *c'est* is always be used : *C'est* or *Ce sont* des montagnes.

134. **Verb preceded by several subjects.** If the subjects are not summed up by any indefinite word such as *tout*, *rien*, *chacun*, etc., the verb may always be put in the plural :
Sa bonté, sa charité, sa douceur le *font* admirer.

135. **Singular subjects connected by ni, comme, ainsi que.** . . . always have their verb in the plural :

Ni la richesse ni la grandeur ne nous *rendent* vertueux or ne nous *rend* vertueux.

Le chat ainsi que le tigre *est* un carnivore or *sont* des carnivores.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What peculiarities do you note about verbs in *ger*, *cer*, *der*, *eter*?
2. Mention verbs in *der* and *eter* which do not double the *l* or the *t*.
3. When is *e* mute accented or *è* acute accented rendered mute in French verbs?
4. What have you to say about verbs in *ger* and *hair*?
5. When can the apostrophe and hyphen be suppressed?
6. How do you conjugate verbs interrogatively?
7. What do you understand by the expression : *n'est ce pas?*
8. How do you construe an interrogative sentence with a noun subject?
9. How many kinds of verbs are there in French and with what auxiliaries are they respectively conjugated in their compound tenses?
10. Give the most important intransitive verbs in French which take *être* as auxiliary.
11. Give rules of agreement of verbs with its subject or subjects.
12. What do you know of the agreement of a verb with a collective subject, *plus d'un*, etc.

RECITATION.

L'orange.

Un jeune enfant mordait¹ dans une orange :

“ Oh ! s'écria-t-il en courroux²,

Le maudit³ fruit ! Se peut⁴ il qu'on le mange !

Qu'il est amer⁵ ! On le disait si doux ! ”

“ Faux⁶ jugement, lui répondit le père :

Otez⁷ cette écorce⁸ légère,

Vous reviendrez⁹ de votre erreur.”

Ne jugeons pas toujours¹⁰ sur un dehors¹¹ trompeur¹².


1. was biting. 2. anger. 3. horrible. 4. is possible. 5. bitter. 6. false.
7. take off. 8. skin. 9. shall get over (alter). 10. always. 11. outward appearance. 12. deceiving.

THE INFINITIVE.

136. When an infinitive depends upon a verb, a noun, an adjective or an adverb, it is usually preceded by a preposition.
: Il aime à manger des oranges


137. The following verbs take the infinitive without a preposition :

devoir	(= must, owe)	oser	(= dare)
entendre	(= hear)	pouvoir	(= can, be able)
faire	(= make, do)	savoir	(= know how to)
fallor	(= be necessary)	sentir	(= feel)
laisser	(= let, allow)	voir	(= hear)
		vouloir	(= wish).

 Verbs of motion follow the same rule.

Nous allons ôter l'écorce de nos oranges.

Venez cueillir des oranges avec moi.

 Verbs of wishing and thinking usually take the infinitive without any preposition.

The principal are :

affirmer	(= affirm)	croire	(= believe)
aimer mieux	(= prefer)	désirer	(= desire)
compter	(= expect)	préférer	(= prefer)

138. When the English preposition *to* can be changed into: in order to or for the purpose of: it is translated in French by *pour*.

: Je le fais *pour* plaire à mes amis.

(= I do it *to* please my friends).

On le dit *pour* vous tromper.

(= They say it *to* deceive you).

139. Preposition *à* is used after the following verbs, if these verbs have an infinitive for their complement :

accoutumer	(= accustom)	enseigner	(= teach)
aider	(= assist)	exhorter	(= exhort)
aimer	(= like)	gagner	(= earn, gain)
apprendre	(= learn)	hésiter	(= hesitate)
aspirer	(= aspire)	inviter	(= invite)
(s) attendre	(= expect)	(se) mettre	(= begin, set to)
avoir	(= have)	montrer	(= show how to)
chercher	(= seek)	parvenir	(= succeed)
consentir	(= consent)	pencher	(= incline)
conspirer	(= conspire)	penser	(= think)
déterminer	(= determine)	(se) plaire	(= delight)
employer	(= use)	(se) résoudre	(= decide)
encourager	(= encourage)	tenir	(= be anxious)
(s) engager	(= bend one self)	travailler	(= work).

: Mes élèves apprennent *à* parler, *à* lire et *à* écrire le français.
: Accoutumez vous *à* juger sainement de toutes choses.

140. Most transitive and impersonal verbs, also nouns and adjectives, and *que* (= *than*) after an adjective in the comparative degree take *de* before an infinitive.

avertir	(= warn)	(s') étonner	(= wonder)
brûler	(= burn, long)	finir	(= finish, end)
cesser	(= cease)	menacer	(= threaten)
conseiller	(= advise)	mériter	(= deserve)
(se) contenter	(= be satisfied)	offrir	(= offer)
craindre	(= fear)	ordonner	(= order)
défendre	(= forbid)	permettre	(= permit, allow)
dire	(= tell, say, bid)	persuader	(= persuade)
douter	(= hesitate)	prier	(= beg, beseech)
(s) efforcer	(= endeavour)	promettre	(= promise)
(s') empresser	(= hasten)	proposer	(= intend)
entreprendre	(= undertake)	refuser	(= refuse)
essayer	(= try)	(se) soucier	(= care)

: Je brûle *de* voir mes amis.

: Il refusa *de* répondre.

: Il importe *de* dire la vérité.

: Il s' agit *de* bien choisir ses compagnons.

: Ayez la bonté *de* me passer les fruits.

: Vous avez raison *de* ne pas juger sur un dehors trompeur.

An adjective attribute of: *il est*: is generally followed by *de*, but, if it is attribute of: *c'est* by *à*:

: Il est bon *de* savoir cela.

C' est bon *à* savoir.

141. Verb *être* is often used with *à* before an infinitive to express an English passive infinitive.

Cela est *à* voir (= That is to be seen).

142. Verb **avoir** is used in French in the following expressions contrary to the English which takes *be*.

avoir âge	(= to be old)	avoir raison	(= be right)
avoir chaud	(= be warm)	avoir soif	(= be thirsty)
avoir faim	(= be hungry)	avoir sommeil	(= be sleepy)
avoir froid	(= be cold)	avoir tort	(= be wrong)

Elle *a* tort *de* se mettre en colère.

Quel âge *avez* vous? *J'* ai quinze ans.

Avez vous froid?—Non, *j'* ai bien chaud.

J' ai bien sommeil.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. When are infinitives preceded by a preposition ?
2. Give a list of verbs which do not require any preposition ?
3. When is *to* translated by *pour* ?
4. Give a list of verbs which require *à* after them before an infinitive.
5. In what cases is *de* needed after a verb before an infinitive.
6. Give a list of verbs taking *de*.
7. What have you to remark on *il est* and *c'est* ?
8. How do you express in French the English passive infinitive ?
9. Give a list of expressions in which *avoir* is used in French instead of *be* in English.

RECITATION.

La Mort de L'Hiver

Ce matin ses yeux se sont clos.
 Il est¹ mort d'une mort très douce.
 On n'entendra² point de sanglots³.
 On l'enterrera⁴ sous la mousse.
 Oui, ce matin l'Hiver est mort.
 On va le clouer⁵ sous la planche.
 Il est là, le bon vieux, qui dort,
 Avec sa grande barbe blanche.
 Et sur sa poitrine⁶ ses mains
 Suivant⁷ l'usage sont croisées⁸.
 Ouvrez, aux parfums des jasmins
 Et des jacinthes, les croisées⁹ !
 Le lis fleurit et le glaïeul¹⁰,
 Le genêt¹¹ d'or et la pervenche¹².
 L'Hiver est mort, ce triste aïeul ;
 Le jeune Avril prend sa revanche¹³ !

—Edmond Rostand.

1. has died. 2. shall hear. 3. sighs, sobs. 4. shall bury. 5. nail.
 6. chest. 7. accordlog to. 8. crossed. 9. windows. 10. iris.
 11. golden broom. 12. periwinkle. 13. retaliates.

THE PARTICIPLE.

143. There are two kinds of participles, the **present** and the **past** participle: Aimant (= present part.) Aimé (= past part.) Finissant—Fini. Mordant—Mordu.

144. When the present participle expresses an action, i. e. has a complement, it remains invariable.

Les enfants sont là bas *mangeant* des oranges.

But when used attributively it must agree as:

Que ces enfants sont *aimants*! (= How affectionate these children are!)

145. The past participle used without an auxiliary agrees as an adjective: Des fruits *mordus* des guêpes (= Fruit bitten by wasps.)

146. The past participle conjugated with auxiliary verb *être* agrees with the **subject** in gender and number.

L'écorce de l'orange *est ôtée*.

Les oranges *firent mangées* au dessert.

147. The past participle conjugated with *avoir* agrees with the direct **object**, when it precedes and remains unchanged if it follows, or if there is none: Les fruits *que nous avons mangés*.

but: Nous avons mangé les fruits.

148. The past participle preceded by a collective and its complement may be made to agree with either:

La foule d'hommes *que j'ai vue* or *vus* (= The throng of men I have seen).

149. When conjugated with *avoir* and followed by an infinitive, a present or past participle may remain unchanged: Les oranges *que je me suis laissé* or *laissées* prendre (= The oranges I allowed to be taken from me).

Les sauvages *qu'on a trouvé* or *trouvés* errants dans les bois (= The savages whom they have found wandering in the woods).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How many kinds of participles are there?
2. When is the present participle invariable? When variable?
3. State the rules of agreement of the past participle.
4. State the rule of the past participle preceded by a collective word.
5. State the rule of agreement of the past participle followed by an infinitive, etc.

RECITATION.

*Le foin*¹

Prends² ta faux³, ton bidon⁴ pour boire⁵,
Prends ton marteau⁶, ta pierre noire⁷,
Faucheur⁸! Car c'est en juin
Que l'on fauche le foin.

L' étoile⁹ du berger¹⁰ dispute
Un coin¹¹ du ciel au matin¹² blanc.
Le faucheur a quitté sa hutte,
Il arrive au pré¹³ d'un pas¹⁴ lent¹⁵.

Il monte¹⁶ sa faux amincie¹⁷
Par les coups¹⁸ du marteau carré¹⁹ ;
Il l' aiguisse²⁰ afin²¹ qu' elle scie²²
Ras terre²³ les herbes du pré.

La faux s'en va de droite²⁴ à gauche²⁵,
Avec un rythme cadencé ;
L'herbe, à mesure²⁶ qu' on la fauche,
Tombe²⁷ et s' aligne²⁸ en rang pressé²⁹.

De mulots³⁰ une troupe folle
Est interrompue en ses jeux³¹ ;
Oiseaux, abeilles, tout s' envole³² ;
La couleuvre³³ est coupée³⁴ en deux.

Courbé³⁵, le faucheur se démène³⁶,
Inondé³⁷ de larges sucurs³⁸ ;
Sur ses pas, la mort³⁹ se promène⁴⁰,
Elle tranche⁴¹ le fil⁴² des fleurs.

L'herbe⁴³ est coupée et les fanèuses⁴⁴
Viennent⁴⁵ avec leurs longs râteaux⁴⁶,
En chantant des chansons joyeuses.
Faucheur, laisse⁴⁷ dormir⁴⁸ ta faux.

—P. Dupont.

1. Hay. 2. tako. 3. scytho. 4. can. 5. drink. 6. hamnor.
7. hooe. 8. mower. 9. star. 10. shepherd. 11. croer.
12. mornlog. 13. meadow. 14. eteps. 15. slow. 16. puts up.
17. edged off. 18. blowa. 19. square. 20. whets (sharpens).
21. in order that. 22. cuts down. 23. close to ground. 24. right.
25. left. 26. in proportioo as. 27. falls. 28. leye. 29. close.
30. field mlee. 31. eports, games. 32. fly away. 33. snake.
34. cut. 35. bent. 36. strives hard. 37. bathed in. 38. ewoat.
39. death. 40. wanders, advances. 41. cuts asuoder. 42. thread-
etem. 43. grass. 44. hay-makere (f.) 45. come. 46. rake.
47. allow, let. 48. eleep, rest.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

150. **The subjunctive mood** is used after verbs or adjectives together with verb *être*, expressing feelings or operations of the mind, and impersonal verbs, other than those of certainty.

Il faut que vous *veniez* faner.
 Vous *voulez* que je *parte* !
 Elle est *fâchée* que je me *sois* attardé.

151. The present subjunctive may always be used in a subordinate clause depending on a principal clause in which the verb is in the present conditional :

Il faudrait qu' il *vienn*e ou *vint*.

152. In sentences dependent on a conjunction requiring the subjunctive mood, the general rule may be followed :

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
Present	requires	Present
Future	"	Present
Imperfect	"	Imperfect or Past
Conditional present	"	Imperfect or Present
Past tense	"	Perfect
Past indefinite	"	Perfect
Future anterior or past	"	Present Perfect
Past perfect	"	Past Perfect
Conditional past	"	Past Perfect.

Il faut que vous *lisiez*.
*Il faudr*ai que vous *lisiez*.
*Il fall*ait que vous *lussiez*.
*Il faudr*ait que vous *lussiez* or *lisiez*.
*Il fall*ut que vous *ayez lu*.
*Il a fall*u que vous *ayez lu*.
*Il aura fall*u que vous *ayez lu*.
*Il av*ait *fall*u que vous *eussiez lu*.
*Il aur*ait *fall*u que vous *eussiez lu*.

153. The subjunctive and sometimes the indicative is required after the following conjunctions.

de manière que	(= so that)
En or de sorte que	(= in such a manner that)
si ce n' est que	(= were it not that)
sinon que	(= except that)
tellement que	(= so much that).

154. The subjunctive is always required after :

afin que	(= in order that)
à moins que	(= unless)
avant que	(= before)
bien que	(= although)
{ de peur que de crainte que	} (= for fear lest)
en cas que	(= in case)
encore que	(= although)
jusqn' à ce que	(= until)
loin que	(= far from)
non que	(= not but that)
pour que	(= in order that)
pour peu que	(= for ever so little that)
pourvu que	(= provided that)
sans que	(= without)
soit que	(= whether)
supposé que	(= supposing that)

155. The following pronouns and adverbial forms also take the subjunctive :

quelque	(= however)
quel que	(= whoever, etc).
quoique	(= although)
quoi que	(= whatever)
qui que	(= whoever).

156. A dependent verb is put in the subjunctive when the attribute of the verb in the principal clause is a *superlative* or *seul* (= only one) *premier*, *dernier*, etc.

Vous êtes le *seul* qui vous vous *effrayez* :

(= You are the only one, who are becoming frightened).

La rose est la *plus jolie* fleur que je *connaisse* :

(= The rose is the prettiest flower that I know).

147. **Ne** may be omitted in subordinate clauses depending on :

empêcher que	(= hinder)
défendre "	(= forbid)
éviter " etc.	(= prevent)
craindre "	(= fear lest)
désespérer "	(= despair)
avoir peur "	(= to be afraid)
de peur "	(= for fear lest)
douter "	(= doubt)
contester "	(= contest)
nier "	(= deny)
il tient à peu "	(= there is no difficulty in)
il ne tient pas à moi or toi, etc. que	(= it is not my or your fault that)
il s'en faut que	(= far from, is wanting, is nearly, etc)
à moins "	(= unless)
avant "	(= before)

Le mauvais temps empêche quelquefois *qu' on fauche*, or *qu' on ne fauche en juin*.

Les fermiers défendent *qu' on passe* or *qu' on ne passe dans leurs prés*

Le faneur craint *qu' il pleuve* or *qu' il ne pleuve*.

De peur que *vous vous coupiez* or que *vous ne vous coupiez*.

Je ne doute pas que *vous faniez* or *ne faniez bien*.

Il tient à peu que *je m' en aille* or *ne m' en aille*.

Il ne tient pas à vous que *nous soyons* or *ne soyons riches*.

Il s'en faut de peu que ce bidon *soit* or *ne soit plein*.

A moins *qu' il fasse* or *qu' il ne fasse chaud*.

157. **Ne** may again be omitted in clauses depending on comparatives and words indicating comparison ; such as :

autre (= other)
autrement que (= otherwise than)

Les foins ont été plus abondants *qu' on l'espérait* or *qu' on ne l'espérait*.


La moisson a été *autre qu' on le croyait* or *qu' on ne le croyait*.

158. **Order of words.** As a general rule French prose admits of few inversions.

However, the verb of a dependent clause introduced by a relative pronoun or relative conjunction is generally followed by its subject, either a noun or a pronoun :

: La feuille que promenait le *zéphyr*.

: Le vallon où paissent les *moutons*.

 Inversion of the pronoun subject also takes place in sentences beginning with the following adverbs or adverbial phrases :

à peine (= hardly, scarcely)
aussi (= thus, likewise)
encore (= moreover, further)
en vain (= in vain)
peut-être (= perhaps, it may be)
etc.

: Peut être savez *vous* cela ?

A peine ai je fini un travail qu' il m' en faut commencer un autre.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. When is the subjunctive used?
2. When is it optional to use either the present or past subjunctive?
3. Give the concordance of tenses in clauses depending on a conjunction requiring the subjunctive.
4. Name conjunctions requiring the indicative and sometimes the subjunctive.
5. Give a list of conjunctions requiring the subjunctive always.
6. What other forms of speech require the subjunctive in dependent clauses besides conjunctions.
7. When can *ne* be used or omitted in the subjunctive?
8. What is the order of words in French? Mention frequent inversions of the subject.

RECITATION.

La Feuille.

De ta tige détachée,
 Pauvre feuille desséchée,
 Où vas tu?—Je n'en sais rien :
 L'orage a brisé le chêne
 Qui seul était mon soutien.
 De son inconstante haleine,
 Le zéphyr ou l'aquilon,
 Depuis ce jour me promène,
 De la forêt à la plaine,
 De la montagne au vallon.
 Je vais où le vent me mène,
 Sans me plaindre ou m'effrayer ;
 Je vais où va toute chose,
 Où va la feuille de rose
 Et la feuille de laurier.

—A. V. Arnault.

THE ADVERB, THE PREPOSITION AND THE CONJUNCTION.

159. **Adverbs** modify the sense of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They stand by the verb or auxiliary, generally after :

- : Il fauche *lentement* : La faux est *très tranchante*.
: Elle coupe *fort bien*.

160. **Adverbs of place.** The principal are :

ailleurs (= elsewhere)	en haut (= up above, up stairs)
alentour (= around)	ici (= here)
auprès (= near)	là (= there)
ça est là (= here and there)	loin (= far)
deçà, delà (= on this or that side)	nulle part (= nowhere)
dedans (= inside)	où (= where)
dehors (= outside)	par ici (= this way)
dessous (= below)	par là (= that way)
dessus (= above)	partout (= everywhere)
devant (= before)	etc.
en bas (= down below)	

161. **Adverbs of time** are :

à jamais (= forever)	encore (= still, yet, again)
alors (= then)	enfin (= at last)
à présent (= now)	ensuite (= afterwards)
après-demain (= the day after to-morrow)	hier (= yesterday)
aujourd'hui (= to-day)	jadis (= once upon a time)
aussitôt (= immediately)	jamais (= ever)
autrefois (= formerly)	longtemps (= for a long time)
avant hier (= the day before yesterday)	maintenant (= now)
bientôt (= soon)	naguère (= formerly)
combien de temps (= how long)	plus tôt (= sooner)
d'abord (= at first)	puis (= then, next)
déjà (= already)	quand (= when)
demain (= to-morrow)	quelquefois (= sometimes)
dès lors (= from that time)	souvent (= often)
désormais (= henceforth)	tantôt (= soon)
	tarde (= late)
	tôt (= early, soon)
	toujours (= always)

162. **Adverbs of manner** are formed by adding *ment* to the feminine form of the adjective, unless the masculine ends in a vowel.

Lent = *Lentement*. Long = *Longuement*. Vif = *vivement*.
Fou = *Follement*.

163. For euphonic reasons the mute *e* may be accented:
Aveugle = *Aveuglément* (= blindly).

Profond = *Profondément* (deeply).

N. B.—There are other irregularities which practice will teach.

164. Most adjectives ending in *ant* and *ent* form their adverbs in *amment* and *emment*:

Constant = *Constamment*. Prudent = *Prudemment*.

165. Some adjectives may be used adverbially without modifying their spelling:

Le foin nouvellement coupé sent bon.

Les oiseaux chantent toujours juste (= in tune).

166. There are two adverbs of manner with irregular comparatives:

Bien (= well)	mieux (= better)	le mieux (= the best)
Mal (= badly)	pis (= worse)	le pis (= the worst)
	or	or
	plus mal	le plus mal.

167. **Adverbs of quantity** generally take after them preposition *de*.

They are:

combien (= how much or many)	assez (= enough)
beaucoup (= much, many)	peu (= little, few)
trop (= too much or many)	plus (= more)
tant (= so much or many)	moins (= less)
autant (= as much or many)	

Bien (= much), **la plupart** (= most) take *du, de la, des*, while **davantage** is used without a complement.

Le zéphyr emporte des feuilles mais l'aiglon en emporte *davantage*.

Peu: has an irregular comparative:

Peu (= little) moins (= less) le moins (= the least)

168. **Adverbs of interrogation** are:

comment (= how)	que...ne (= why not)
pourquoi (= why)	d'où (= whence)
quand (= when)	etc.
où (= where)	

169. **Adverbs of affirmation and negation** are:

oui (= yes)	assurément (= assuredly)
si (= yes, answering a negative question)	peut être (= perhaps)
certes (= indeed)	non (= no)
vraiment (= truly)	pas du tout (= not at all)

Adverbs formed with *ne* before the verb or its auxiliary, whilst they stand after are :

ne...pas	(= not)	ne...jamais	(= never)
ne...point	(= not at all)	ne...plus	(= no more)
ne...personne	(= nobody)	ne...guère	(= hardly, scarcely)
ne...rien	(= nothing)	ne...que	(= only)
ne...goutte	(= not a bit)	ne	(= sometimes alone)
Ne or ni...non plus (= neither)			

170. The following adverbial locutions are of frequent occurrence :

à bon marché	(= cheap)	par an	(= yearly, a year)
à droite	(= on the right)	par hasard	(= by chance)
à fond	(= thoroughly)	par jour	(= daily, a day)
à gauche	(= on the left)	par mois	(= monthly)
à la fois	(= at once)	peu à peu	(= by degrees)
à peine	(= scarcely)	tout à coup	(= suddenly)
de bonne heure	(= early)	tout à fait	(= quite)
de temps en temps	(= from time to time)	tout à l'heure	(= just now)
en même temps	(= at the same time)	tout de suite	(= immediately)
		tout d'un coup	(= all at once)

171. Prepositions are of five kinds :

1. Time.

avant	(= before)
après	(= after)
depuis	(= since)
durant	(= whilst)
pendant	(= ") etc.

2. Place.

à	(= to, at, in) before names of towns
vers	(= towards)
dans	(= into, in)
chez	(= at, at the house of)
devant	(= before)
derrière	(= behind)
en	(= in) before names of countries and abstract words
entre	(= between)
vis à vis de	(= opposite)
à travers	(= through)
à travers du, de la, etc.	(= through)
parmi	(= among), etc.

3. Manner or means.

avec	(= with)	selon	(= according to)
par *	(= by)	malgré	{ = notwithstanding
de **	(= by)	nonobstant	
sans	(= without)		


* After a passive verb of action.
 ** After a passive verb of feeling and sentiment.

4. **Origin, Cause.**

de	(= of, from)
pour	(= for), etc.
dès	(= from)

5. **Tendency.**

envers	(= towards)
pour	(= for)
contre	(= against)
sus à	(= to), etc.

 All prepositions (except *en* which takes the present participle) call for the infinitive after them.

172. **Conjunctions** may be simple as :

et	(= and)	quand	(= when)
ou	(= or)	que	(= that)
si	(= if)	ni ni	(= neither, nor)
mais	(= but)	quoique	(= though)
or	(= now)	plutôt	(= rather)
puis	(= then)	puisque	(= since)
donc	(= therefore)	néanmoins	(= nevertheless)
car	(= for)	cependant	(= meanwhile)
comme	(= as)	lorsque	(= when)


173. The **conjunctive locutions** are made of two or more words, of which *que* is the last generally : The following must always have the indicative after them :


ainsi que	(= even as)	aussi bien que	(= as well as)
à mesure que	(= in proportion as)	aussitôt que	(= as soon as)
après que	(= after)	autant que	(= as much as)
attendu que	(= whereas)	de même que	(= the same as)
au lieu que	(= whilst)	depuis que	(= since)
dès que	(= since)	pendant que	(= whilst)
	(= as soon as)	peut être que	(= may be that)
durant que	(= whilst)	tandis que	(= whilst)
non plus que	(= no more than)	tant que	(= as long as)
outre que	(= besides)	vu que	(= considering that)
parce que	(= because)		

: *Aussitôt que* le faucheur *arrive* dans le pré, il commence à couper le foin.

: *Dès qu'* il *eut* aiguisé sa faux, il se mit à faucher.

: *Après que* nous *aurons* fauché le foin, nous le fanerons.

 Future actions are always expressed in French by future verbs.

 Conjunctions requiring the subjunctive mood are given in the chapter of the subjunctive.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. Give a definition of the adverb.
2. Give a list of adverbs of (a) place ; (b) time.
3. How you form adverbs of manner ?
4. Mention adverbs formed irregularly.
5. Give a list of adverbs of (a) quantity, (b) interrogation, (c) affirmation and negation.
6. Mention adverbs of quantity which require *du, de la, des*.
7. Point out adverbial locutions of frequent use.
8. Give a list of prepositions of (a) time, (b) place, (c) manner and means, (d) origin, (e) tendency.
9. Give a list of simple conjunctions.
10. Name conjunctive locutions, pointing out some which require after them the indicative mood.

RECITATION.

L'araignée¹ et le ver à² soie—

L'araignée en ces mots raillait³ le ver à soie
 "Vraiment, que de lenteur dans tout ce que tu fais !
 Vois combien peu de temps j'emploie
 A tisser⁴ au mur⁵ d'innombrables filets."
 "Soit, répondit le ver ; mais ta toile⁶ est fragile ;
 Et puis, à quoi sert-elle ? à rien.
 Pour moi, mon travail est utile ;
 Si je fais peu ; je le fais bien."

—*Le Bailly.*

1. spider. 2. silk-worm. 3. jeer. 4. weave. 5. nettings. 6. web, cloth.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>Present of the Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle Present.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>	<i>Present of the Indicative.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>
Aller, <i>to go.</i>	Allant.	Allé.	Je vais.	J'allai.
Envoyer, <i>to send.</i>	Envoyant.	Envoyé.	J'envoie.	J'envoyai.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Acquérir, <i>to acquire.</i>	Acquérant.	Acquis.	J'acquiers.	J'acquis.
Bouillir, <i>to boil.</i>	Bouillant.	Bouilli.	Je bous.	Je bouillis.
Courir, <i>to run.</i>	Courant.	Conru.	Je cours.	Je courus.
Cueillir, <i>to gather.</i>	Cueillant.	Cueilli.	Je cueille.	Je cueillis.
Dormir, <i>to sleep.</i>	Dormant.	Dormi.	Je dors.	Je dormis.
Faillir, <i>to fail.</i>	Faillant.	Failli.	Je faux.	Je faillis.
Fuir, <i>to flee.</i>	Fuyant.	Fui.	Je fuis.	Je fuis.
Mentir, <i>to lie.</i>	Mentant.	Menti.	Je mens.	Je mentis.
Mourir, <i>to die.</i>	Monrant.	Mort.	Je meurs.	Jemourus.
Offrir, <i>to offer.</i>	Offrant.	Offert.	J'offre.	J'offris.
Ouvrir, <i>to open.</i>	Ouvrant.	Ouvert.	J'ouvre.	J'ouvris.
Partir, <i>to set out.</i>	Partant.	Parti.	Je pars.	Je partis.
Sentir, <i>to feel,</i>	Sentant.	Senti.	Je sens.	Je sentis.
Sortir, <i>to go out.</i>	Sortant.	Sorti.	Je sors.	Je sortis.
Tenir, <i>to hold.</i>	Tenant.	Tenu.	Je tiens.	Je tins.
Tressaillir, <i>to start.</i>	Tressaillant.	Tressailli.	Je tressaille.	Je tressaillis.
Venir, <i>to come.</i>	Venant.	Venu.	Je viens.	Je vins.
Vêtir, <i>to clothe.</i>	Vêtant.	Vêtu.	Je vêts.	Je vêtis.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Falloir, <i>to be necessary.</i>		Fallu.	Il faut.	Il fallut.
Mouvoir, <i>to move.</i>	Mouvant.	Mû.	Je meus.	Je nus.
Pleuvoir, <i>to rain.</i>	Plenvant.	Plu.	Il pleut.	Il plut.
Pouvoir, <i>to provide.</i>	Pourvoyant.	Ponrvu.	Je pourvois.	Jepourvus.
Pouvoir, <i>to be able.</i>	Pouvant.	Pu.	Je peux or je puis.	Je pus.
Prévaloir, <i>to prevail.</i>	Prévalant.	Prévalu.	Je prévaux.	Je prévalus.
S'asseoir, <i>to sit down.</i>	S'asseyant.	Assis.	Je m'assieds.	Je m'assis.

Savoir, <i>to know.</i>	Sachant.	Su.	Je sais.	Je sus.
Valoir, <i>to be worth.</i>	Valant.	Valu.	Je vauz.	Je valus.
Voir, <i>to see.</i>	Voyant.	Vu.	Je vois.	Je vis.
Vouloir, <i>to be willing.</i>	Voulant.	Voulu.	Je veux.	Je voulus.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Absoudre, <i>to absolve.</i>	Absolvant.	Absous.	J'absous.	
Battre, <i>to strike.</i>	Battant.	Battu.	Je bats.	Je battis.
Boire, <i>to drink.</i>	Buvant.	Bu.	Je bois.	Je bus.
Braire, <i>to Bray.</i>			Il braie.	
Circoncire, <i>to circumcise.</i>	Circoncisant	Circoncis.	Je circoncia.	Je circonciais.
Clore, <i>to shut.</i>		Clos.	Je clos.	
Conclure, <i>to conclude.</i>	Concluant.	Conclu.	Je conclus.	Je conclus.
Coudre, <i>to sew.</i>	Cousant.	Cousu.	Je couds.	Je cousis.
Croire, <i>to believe.</i>	Croyant.	Cru.	Je crois.	Je crus.
Croître, <i>to grow up.</i>	Croissant.	Crû.	Je crois.	Je crus.
Dire, <i>to say.</i>	Disant.	Dit.	Je dis.	Je dis.
Éclorre, <i>to hatch.</i>		Éclos.	Il écloit.	
Écrire, <i>to write.</i>	Écrivant.	Écrit.	J'écriis.	J'écrivis.
Exclure, <i>to exclude.</i>	Excluant.	Exclu.	J'exclus.	J'exclus.
Faire, <i>to make, to do.</i>	Faisant.	Fait.	Je fais.	Je fis.
Joindre, <i>to join.</i>	Joignant.	Joint.	Je joins.	Je joignis.
Lire, <i>to read.</i>	Lisant.	Lu.	Je lis.	Je lus.
Luire, <i>to shine.</i>	Luisant.	Lui.	Je luis.	
Mettre, <i>to put.</i>	Mettant.	Mis.	Je mets.	Je mis.
Moudre, <i>to grind.</i>	Moulant.	Moulu.	Je mouds.	Je moulus.
Naitre, <i>to be born.</i>	Naissant.	Né.	Je nais.	Je naquis.
Nuire, <i>to harm.</i>	Nuisant.	Nui.	Je nuis.	Je nuisis.
Prendre, <i>to take.</i>	Prenant.	Pris.	Je prends.	Je pris.
Répondre, <i>to answer.</i>	Répondant.	Répondu.	Je réponds.	Je répondis.
Résoudre, <i>to resolve.</i>	Résolvant.	Résous, résolu.	Je résous.	Je résolus.
Rire, <i>to laugh.</i>	Riant	Ri.	Je ris.	Je ris.
Rompre, <i>to break.</i>	Rompant.	Rompu.	Je romps.	Je rompis.
Suffire, <i>to suffice.</i>	Suffisant.	Suffi.	Je suffis.	Je suffis.
Suivre, <i>to follow.</i>	Suivant.	Suivi.	Je suis.	Je suivis.
Se taire, <i>to be silent.</i>	Se taisant.	Tu.	Je me tais.	Je me tus.
Traire, <i>to milk.</i>	Trayant.	Trait.	Je traie.	
Vaincre, <i>to vanquish.</i>	Vainquant.	Vaincu.	Je vaincs.	Je vainquis.
Vivre, <i>to live.</i>	Vivant.	Vécu.	Je vis.	Je vécus.

PARSING.

175. Parsing treats of the nature of words, their form, the part they perform in the sentence.

Example.

Les Gaulois habitaient autrefois l'Asie avant de venir dans notre pays ; ils étaient grands, forts ; leur courage égalait leur force.

- Les*.....article, masculine, plural, limits *Gaulois* with which it agrees in gender and number.
- Gaulois*.....noun, proper, masculine, plural, subject of *habitaient*.
- habitaient*...verb, transitive, 1st conjugation, indicative mood, imperfect tense, 3rd person plural, agrees with *Gaulois*.
- autrefois*...adverb of time, modifies *habitaient*.
- l'*.....article, elided, standing for *la*, feminine, singular, limits *Asie*.
- Asie*.....noun, proper, feminine, singular, direct object of *habitaient*.
- avant de*....prepositional locution.
- venir*.....verb, intransitive, 2nd conjugation, infinitive mood, present, depends on *avant de*.
- dans*.....preposition.
- notre*.....adjective, possessive, masculine, singular, determines *pays*.
- Ils*.....pronoun, personal, 3rd person, masculine, plural, subject of *étaient*.
- étaient*.....verb; substantive, (*être*) 4th conjugation, indicative mood, imperfect tense, 3rd person plural.
- grands*.....adjective, qualificative, masculine, plural, qualifies *ils* standing for *Gaulois*.
- forts*.....adjective, qualificative, masculine, plural, qualifies *ils* standing for *Gaulois*.
- leur*.....adjective, possessive, masculine, singular, determines *courage*.
- courage*....noun, common, masculine, singular, subject of *égalait*.
- égalait*....verb, transitive, (*égaler*) 1st conjugation, indicative mood, imperfect tense, 3rd person singular.
- leur*.....adjective, possessive, feminine, singular, determines *force*.
- force*.....noun, common, feminine, singular, direct object of *égalait*.

LOGICAL ANALYSIS.

176. Logical analysis shows the relation in which propositions, and also words belonging to the same proposition, stand to one another.

Example.

Deux vrais amis vivaient au Monomotapa ;
L'un ne possédait rien qui n'appartint à l'autre.
Les amis de ce pays là
Valent bien, dit on, ceux du nôtre.

In the above sentence, there are *five* propositions, because there are *five* verbs in a personal tense: *vivaient*: *possédait*: *appartint*: *valent*: *dit*.

1st proposition: *Deux vrais amis vivaient au Monomotapa*:

(principal)

amis: subject, simple, having for a determinative complement *deux vrais*.

étaient: verb. (*être* is always the verb)

vivant: attribute, simple, having as a complement of place: *au Monomotapa*.

2nd proposition: *L'un ne possédait rien*:

(principal)

L'un: subject, simple.

était: verb.

possédant: attribute, simple, having as a complement and direct object *ne...rien*.

3rd proposition: *Qui n'appartint à l'autre*:
(attributive relative)

Qui: subject, simple.

ne fait: verb.

appartenant: attribute, simple, having as an indirect object *à l'autre*.

4th proposition: *Les amis de ce pays là valent bien ceux du nôtre*.
(principal)

Les amis: subject, simple, having as a complement: *de ce pays là*.

sont: verb.

valant: attribute, simple, having as complements *ceux du nôtre* and *bien*.

5th proposition: *Dit on*.

(expletive or par-
enthetica')

On: subject, simple.

est: verb.

disant: attribute, simple.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. Give the primitive tenses of any irregular verb.
2. Define parsing.
3. Parse any sentence.
4. Define: Logical analysis.
5. Analyse any sentence.
6. What verb must be found in any proposition which you analyse in French?
7. How can you tell the number of propositions in a French sentence.

RECITATION.

La mort.

O mort, viens terminer ma misère cruelle!
 S'écriait un jour, dans un sombre transport,
 Le pauvre Charle, accablé par le sort.
 S'empessant à la voix qui l'appelle,
 La faux en main, accourt la mort.
 Me voilà prête, dit elle,
 Or ça, de par Pluton,
 Que demande-t-on?—
 Je veux, dit Charle.
 -Tu veux! Parle!
 -Eh bien!
 Rien.

FIN.

