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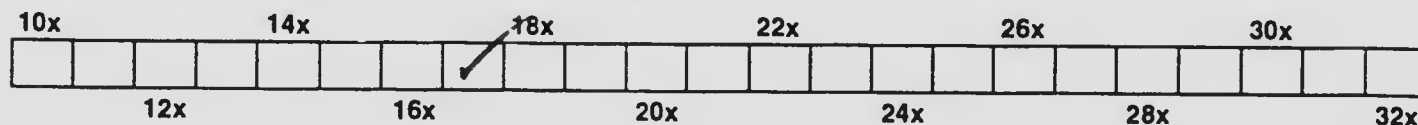
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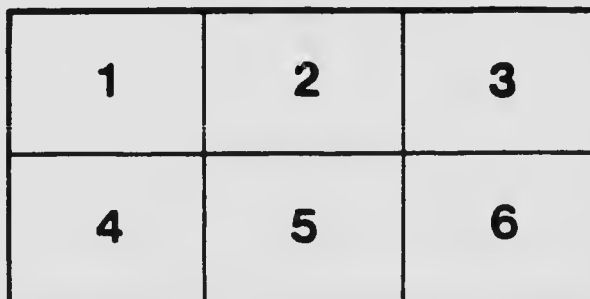
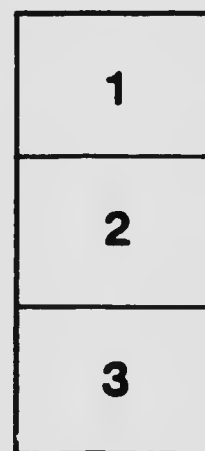
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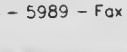
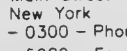
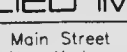
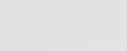
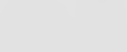
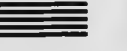
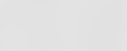
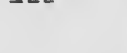
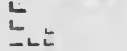
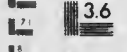
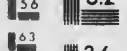
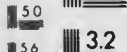
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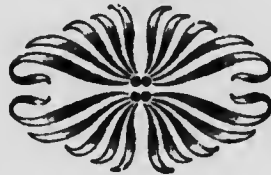
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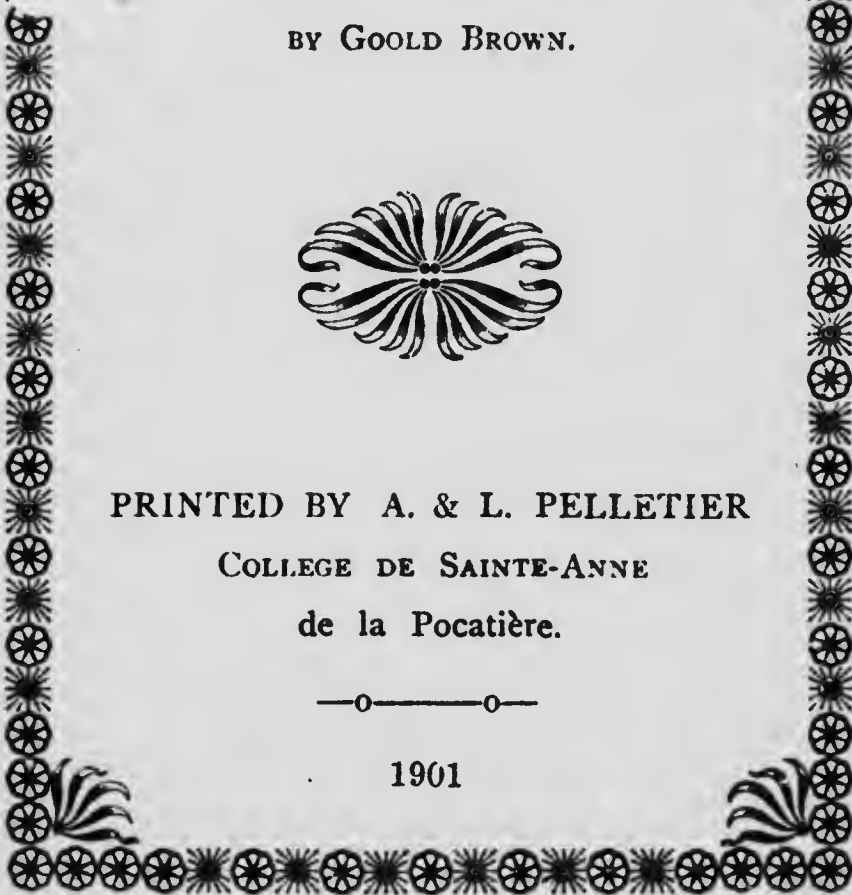
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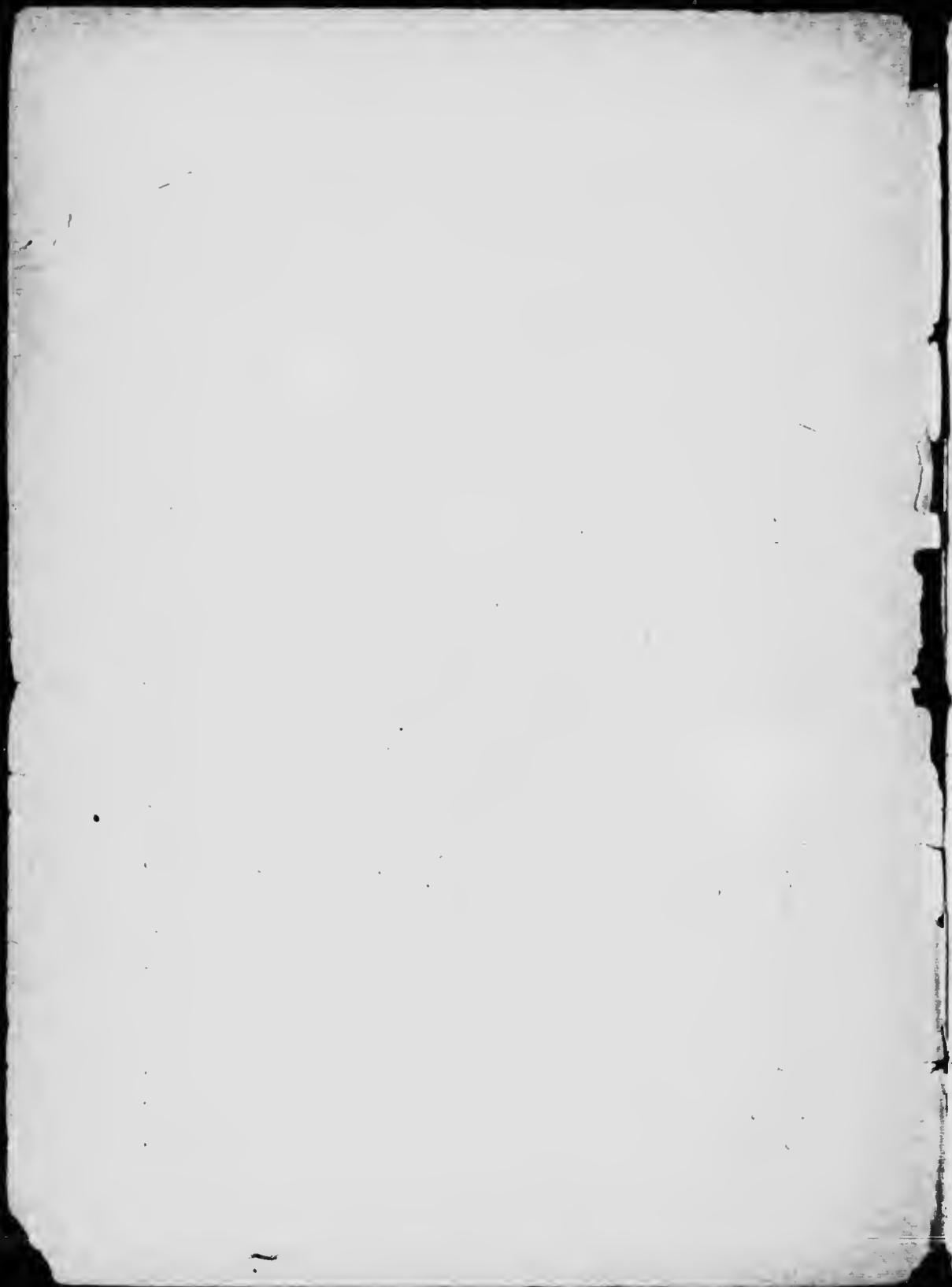


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ERRATA

| page. | line. | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 10 | <i>instead of</i> | faregoing, | <i>read</i> | foregoing. | |
| 1 | | N. B. lo. add: | when it is subject to a verb | | | |
| | | | expressed or understood. | | | |
| 6 | 4 | <i>instead of</i> | preteret | <i>read</i> | preterit. | |
| 10 | 27 | " " | fauda | " | faudra. | |
| 11 | 2 | " " | replace | " | replaced. | |
| 11 | 14 | " " | noun | " | name. | |
| 12 | 9 | " " | expressing | " | expressing a. | |
| 13 | 3 | " " | pronoun | " | pronoun. | |
| 13 | 21 | " " | remotness | " | remoteness. | |
| 13 | 25 | " " | Saxon | " | Saxons. | |
| 20 | 29 | " " | sentense | " | sentence. | |
| 21 | 3 | " " | sentance | " | sentence. | |
| 26 | 1 | " " | not | " | not go. | |
| 27 | 20 | " " | takeen | " | taken. | |
| 27 | 23 | " " | preacious | " | precious. | |
| 29 | 14 | " " | mab | " | mob. | |
| 30 | 16 | " " | Laurencee | " | Lawrence. | |
| 30 | 34 | " " | noun | " | name. | |
| 32 | 21 | " " | prophet | " | a prophet. | |
| 35 | 9 | " " | learnedly | " | learnedly. | |
| 35 | 23 | " " | ennemies | " | enemies. | |



AN APPENDIX TO THE INSTITUTES
OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR
by Gould Brown

[No. 1 p. 66]

FRENCH COMPARISON OF EQUALITY

The French comparative of equality is expressed by *as . . . as* or *so . . . as*—

1o. *As . . . as*: is used in affirmative sentences. Ex: My brother is as good as I.

2o. *So . . . as*, in negative sentences. Ex: My sister is not so tall as my brother.

3o. *As . . . as*, in sentences which are negative and interrogative at the same time. Ex: Is not your sister as tall as your brother ?

N. B. As will be seen by the foregoing examples, the French conjunction *que* which follows the adjective is always translated by *as*. Ex: Il est aussi habile *que* son frère. He is as clever *as* his brother.

COMPARISON WITH PARTICIPLES

With participles, instead of *as* or *so*, we use *as much* or *so much*. Ex: He is as much admired as his father. He is not so much esteemed as you.

N. B. 1o. After the conjunctions *than* or *as* the personal pronoun must always be in the nominative case. Ex: He is more learned than I. I am older than she.

N. B. 2o. After a comparison of superiority or inferiority, *de* is sometimes used instead of *que*; it must be translated by *than*. Ex: Il avait plus de dix hommes avec lui. He had more than ten men with himself.



[No. 2 p. 68]

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Particular construction of "*whose*" and "*of which*" denoting possession.

1o. *Whose* always denotes possession, it must be followed by the noun of the thing possessed without any article, and preceded by the noun of the possessor. Ex: The boy whose hat you have.

N. B. We sometimes see *whose* used for things. Ex: The tree whose branches you broke. However, with things, it is always better to use *of which*.

2o. *Of which* denoting possession is always preceded by the possessor and the noun of the thing possessed with the definite article. Ex: The tree, the branches of which you broke.

RULE (*special to the French*)

Which and *what* are both used to translate the French pronouns *ce qui* and *ce que*; but, there is a difference between the two.

No. 1. Beginning a sentence, *ce qui*, *ce que* must always be translated by *what*. Ex: What is good is lovely. *Ce qui est bon est aimable*.

No. 2. *Ce qui*, *ce que*, representing what has been said before, are translated by *which*. Ex: He is sick,

which makes me sad.

No. 3. *Ce qui, ce que* being objects to a preceding verb or preposition, are translated by what. Ex: I know what you said. I am satisfied with what you have done. I speak of what I know.

—o—

[No. 3 p. 68]

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Who, which and what become interrogative pronouns when they are used to ask a question.

10. Who? *qui?* (masc. or fem.) subject. Ex: Who speaks so?

Whose? *à qui, de qui* (masc. or fem.) denotes possession and is always followed by the noun of the thing possessed. Ex: Whose book is this? *A qui est ce livre?*

Whom? *qui?* (masc. or fem.) is object to a verb. Ex: Whom do you see? *Qui voyez-vous?*
or to a preposition. Ex: To whom do you speak? *A qui parlez-vous?*

20. What? *quel? quelle? que? qu'est-ce que? quoi?* (masc. fem. and neuter). Ex: What do you see? *Que voyez-vous?*

30. Which? *quel? quelle? lequel? laquelle?* (masc., fem. and neuter). Ex: Which book will you have? Which of these two men is your brother?

Observation on who, what, which applied to persons.

10. *Who* is used when one wishes to know the name of a person, consequently we ought to answer to *who* by a noun representing a person, Ex: Who made this table? Peter. Who are you? John.

What? is used to ask the nature, the quality of a person. Ex: What is-he? A joiner.

Which? is used when two or several persons are to be distinguished. Ex: Which of these men is your brother? Which of these books will you have?

What! (exclamatory) must always be followed by *a* or *an* before a singular noun. Ex: What a fine book! With plural nouns, and with abstract nouns having no plural, *what*, ought to be used alone. Ex: What fine books! What eloquence!

—o—o—

[No. 4 p.]

ADJECTIVES TAKEN AS NOUNS

When an adjective with the definite article before it, is used without a noun, it is taken as a noun. Ex: Providence rewards *the good* and punishes *the bad*.

An adjective used as a noun must represent a whole collection of individuals. Ex: *The blind* are unhappy.

The adjective is also used alone, when it represents an abstract idea, Ex: The just, the sublime.

When an adjective represents only one person, or a certain number of persons, it must always be followed by-a noun. Ex: A blind man, a blind boy. One thousand blind men.

NOUNS TAKEN AS ADJECTIVES

Nouns are sometimes used as adjectives to qualify another noun; then like adjectives, they are not varied and are always placed before the noun which they qualify. Ex: A silver-watch. A five-dollar bill. Gold-knives.

NOTE ON PROPER ADJECTIVES

English grammarians call *proper* those adjectives which are formed from proper nouns. They ought to be written with a capital letter. Ex: English, Roman, French, Canadian.



[No. 5 p. 79]

OBSERVATIONS ON REGULAR VERBS

Some regular verbs are subject to modifications already spoken of in nouns and adjectives.

10. In all the verbs of one syllable and in those of two syllables having the stress on the second, when the final consonant is preceded by a single vowel, this consonant ought to be doubled before *e* and *i*. Ex: To rig, I rigged, rigging. To omit', I omitted.

N. B. *To worship*, and the verbs ending in *el* follow the same rule. Ex: I worshipped, worshipping. I marvelled, marvelling.

20. When the infinitive ends in mute *e*, this *e* must be taken off before *ed* and *ing*. Ex: To grave, I graved, graving. To exhale, exhaled, exhaling.

N. B. This *e* must be retained before *ing*, when it is preceded by a vowel except *i*. Ex: To shoe, shoeing. To dye, dyeing.

The mute *e*, will sometimes be retained in some cases, to maintain the pronunciation of the infinitive, or to distinguish two verbs.

Ex: To singe, flamber. Imp. participle: singeing.

Singeing is used to retain the soft sound of *g*, and

to distinguish this verb from the verb to sing whose imperfect participle is *singing*.

30. Verbs ending in *ee* add only *d* to the infinitive for the preteret and the perfect participle, Ex: To agree, I agreed, agreed.

40. Verb ending in *y* preceded by a consonant change *y* into *i* before *est*, *es*, and *ed*. Ex: To cry, he cries, thou criest, cried.

N. B. When the final *y* is preceded by a vowel, the general rule ought to be followed. Ex: To dismay, I dismayed.

50. Verbs ending in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *x*, *z*, *o*, *oo*, take *e* before *s* or *st*. Ex: To catch, thou catchest, he catches. To go, he goes.

60. When the infinitive ends in *e* preceded by *i*, these vowels *ie* must be changed into *y* before *ing* of the imperfect participle. Ex: To die, dying, to lie, lying.

—o—o—

[No. 6 p. 95]

PROGRESSIVE FORM

The auxiliary verb *to be*, joined to the imperfect participle of another verb forms a particular conjugation, called *compound* or *progressive*.

This form is used: 10. When the action is presently going on (for the present). Ex: I am walking (just now). Je marche.

20. When the action is presented as simultaneous to another action (this is the real French imperfect tense.) Ex: I was reading when you came.

30. For the other tenses, the progressive form denotes a continuance of the action. Ex: I have been working.

N. B. This form must not be used, especially for the present, with those verbs which express an action that has no duration, that is, an action which is in some manner instantaneous.

Ex: I am I was
 Thou art } working Thou wast } working.
 He is } He was }

And so on, by adding to all the tenses of the verb *to be*, the imperfect participle of the verb which is to be conjugated.

N. B. I am going, I was going followed by an infinitive, form an immediate future, that is, an action which will take place right away. Ex: I am going to study. I was going to visit you.

According to Leclair, this special form is the perfect translation of the French vulgar expression, *être en train de*. Ex: I am going to write. Je suis en train d'écrire.

40. With the past participle of active-intransitive verbs, *to be*, expresses a state. Ex: He is gone away. Il est parti.

50. To be, followed by the perfect participle is used to form all the tenses of the passive conjugation. Ex: I am loved, I was loved.

60. Followed by an infinitive, to be has sometimes the meaning of *devoir*, expressing necessity or futurity. Ex: I am to tell you. Je dois vous dire.

70. In English, to be is considered as the *true neuter verb*, expressing neither *action* nor *passion*, but only existence. Ex: I am. Je suis (j'existe).



[No 7 p. 107]

OBSERVATIONS ON DEFECTIVE VERBS

Defective verbs are those which have no participles, and are used in but few of the moods and tenses.

There are eleven defective verbs in English, six of which are considered as principal.

They have at most two tenses, some of them have only one.

I shall and *I will*, which are generally used as auxiliaries may sometimes be taken as independent verbs.

10. Thou shouldst, we should, you should, they should, may sometimes translate the French verb *devoir*, they are then equivalent to *I ought*. Ex: A man should love his neighbour. On doit aimer son prochain. You should have spoken. Vous auriez du parler.

20. I will, I would etc., have sometimes the sense of *vouloir*. Ex: Hear me for I will speak. Ecoutez-moi, car je veux parler. He would not go when he could. Il n'a pas voulu y aller, quand il a pu.

30. I may, I can, are used to translate the verb *pouvoir*. *I may* means, I have the power, the liberty, it is possible. Ex: I may go there. Je puis y aller, (il est possible que j'y aille). *I can* means, I am able, I have the capacity, the strength, the *science* (then equivalent to I know). Ex: I can swim, je sais nager. I can go there, je puis aller là. I can slide, je puis glisser.

N. B. 10. To translate *from the French*, the tenses which the verb *I can* has not, we use the verb *to be able*.
Ex: I have been able to go there. J'ai pu aller là.
I shall be able to do that. Je pourrai faire cela.

N. B. 20. With a negation *I can*, *I could* are generally used instead of *I may*, *I might*. The negation *not*, must be joined to the present *I can* so as to form only one word. Ex: I cannot come to day. Je ne puis venir aujourd'hui. I could not do it.

40. *I must*, *I ought* have only one form. They translate the French verb, *devoir*, with this difference: *I must*, means absolute necessity. Ex: We must die. You must work.

50. *I ought* expresses a moral obligation, a duty.
Ex: You ought to love your parents.

N. B. 10. Those defective verbs followed by an infinitive do not admit the use of *to* before the infinitive. *I ought*, alone, is excepted. Ex: I should go there. I may come. I ought to work.

N. B. 20. To translate the French verb, *falloir*, we use the defective verb *I must* or *I ought* for the present and the verb *to be obliged* for the other tenses:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Ex: I must work | Il faut que je travaille |
| 'Thou must work | Il faut que tu travailles |
| He must work | Il faut qu'il travaille |
| We must work | Il faut que nous travaillions |
| You must work | Il faut que vous travailliez |
| They must work | Il faut qu'ils travaillent. |

I was obliged to work Il fallait que je trav.

I have been obliged to work Il a fallu que je trav.

I had been obliged to work Il avait fallu que je trav.

I shall be obliged to work Il faudra que je trav.

N. B. 30. These defective verbs having no participles, have no compound tenses, we may translate them by using the *past* infinitive instead of the present we have in French. Ex: You ought to have worked. Vous auriez du travailler. I_e might have sung. Il aurait pu chanter.

The other defective verbs are: 10. Methinks, two forms; methinks, il me semble; methought, il me semblaît.

20. Quoth, two forms; quoth I, dis-je; quoth he, dit-il.

30. Beware, has only the imperative form; beware of flatterers.

40. Need (avoir besoin de) does not vary in the present of the indicative mood. He need not go there. Il n'a pas besoin d'aller là.

—o—o—

[No. 8 p. 108]

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Impersonal or unipersonal verbs (one person) are those which are conjugated only in the third person of all their tenses. Their nominative pronoun is *it* used *absolutely*, that is representing no noun previously expressed, but only a state of things. Ex: It rains. It rained. It has rained. It will rain. Does it rain? Will it rain? It does not rain. It would not rain.

N. B. Several verbs which are impersonal in French are not so in English: thus we have the verb *falloir*, il faut, il fauda, faut-il, which cannot be translated into English. Ex: Il faut que, je, vous, ils travaillent. I, you, they must work.

As will be seen by the preceding example, *falloir* is replaced by *devoir* and the subject of the verb coming after *falloir*, becomes in English, subject to the verb *devoir*. Ex: Il faut que vous partiez, that is, vous devez partir. You ought to start.

The verb *to happen* which is sometimes impersonal in French is not so in English. Ex: I happened to see him. Il arriva que je le vis.

The verb *permettre*, is sometimes used as impersonal in French, this construction is not used in English. Ex: Il vous est permis de parler. You are allowed to speak.

—o—o—

THERE IS

The French impersonal verb *il y a* followed by the noun of a *person* or a *thing*, is translated into English by the adverb *there* and the verb *to be* which agrees in number with the following noun. Ex: There is a man. Il y a un homme. There are men. Il y a des hommes. There were. There had been. There will be. There will have been. There would be. There would have been. There may be, il peut y avoir. There might be, il pouvait y avoir.

N. B. 1o. This construction with the adverb *there*, may sometimes be used with some French active-intransitive verbs, used as impersonal. Ex: Il sortit un homme du bois. There came a man out of the wood. Il existe une musique universelle. There exists a universal music.

2o In the interrogation, *there* follows the auxiliary verb, or the verb *to be*, when it is alone. Ex: Is

there, y a-t-il? |Are there, y a-t-il (plural)? Has there been, y a-t-il eu? Will there be, y aura-t-il?

30. When the verb *to become* has for its subject the interrogative pronoun *what*, it must be construed as an impersonal verb, and the subject of the verb in French, becomes the indirect object in English. Ex: Que deviendra-t-il? What will become of him? (word for word) qu'advient-il de lui?

40. *Il y a* expressing time fully past, may be translated by *it is*. Ex: Il y a dix ans qu'il est parti. It is ten years, since he went off.

50. *Il y a* expressing distance must be translated by *it is*. Ex: Il y a 180 milles de Québec à Montréal. It is 180 miles from Quebec to Montreal.

—o—o—

[No. 9 p. 114]

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

The conjunctive adverbs are used, says BROWN, to connect sentences. And when connecting sentences, they are equivalent to a conjunction and an adverb. Ex: *Where* equivalent to *and there*.

When equivalent to *and then*,
etc. etc.

Ex: The seed grew up where it fell. As equivalent to, *and there*, the adverb *where* connects the two sentences "the seed grew up" and "it fell". That is: The seed grew up and there it fell. Ex: I will wait for you till ten, when I will start ("when" instead of "and then"). I will go to Quebec where I will visit you ("where" instead of "and there").

N.B. As it is question of words used to connect sen-

tences, let us say that the imperfect participle is often used in English to translate the French relative pronoun followed by a verb. Ex: Je vous donne les preuves qui démontrent la vérité de ce que je vous ai dit. I give you the proofs (that show) showing the truth of what I told you.



[No. 10 p. 117]

OBSERVATIONS ON PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word used to express the relations existing between words.

Prepositions in English govern the objective case, and are always followed by their object. Ex: I speak to him. The man of whom I speak.

Except, sometimes, in conversation. Ex: 'The man whom I speak of.

Difference between *of* and *from*

Of expresses: 1o. Possession. Ex: The book of Peter.
2o. Affinity. Ex: The cousin of James.
3o. Quality. Ex: A man of virtue.
4o. Substance. Ex: A knife of silver.

From expresses: 1o. Remotness or separation. Ex: I come from Montreal. The letter comes from my mother.

2o. Origin or cause. Ex: The English are descended from the Saxon. She died from a hurt.

In and *Into*

In, denotes rest or motion in the same place. Ex: I am in my room. I walk in my garden.

In, is also used before nouns denoting countries or capital-towns. Ex: He lives in Spain. He resides in London.

Into expresses a change: 1o. Place. Ex: I am in my room, I leave it to go *into* the garden.

2o. Form. Ex: Cold changes water *into* ice. To translate French *into* English. A whole divided into four parts.

At with the noun of a place, ought to be used before towns or villages. Ex: He is at Quebec. We are at Laprairie.

To and *At*

To denotes: 1o. Motion towards a place. Ex: I am going to Montreal.

2o. The person in whose consideration an action is made. Ex: I give a fruit to a child.

3o. The aim of a person. Ex: I come to see you. I went there to see him.

At denotes the end of an action, the person against whom an action is directed. Ex: I laugh at my neighbour. Je ris de mon voisin. To throw a stone at somebody (to hurt him).

On and *Over*

On denotes the state of a person or a thing, lying on something. Ex: The patient is on his bed. The book is on the desk.

Over denotes a superposition without any contact. Ex: The fly flew over the table. The eagle hovered over us.

RELATIONS EXPRESSED WITH OR WITHOUT A PREPOSITION
RELATION OF PLACE

The place where we are, or where an action is made must be preceded by the preposition *at*. Ex: He is at church. She is at home.

N. B. 1o With nouns of countries and capital-towns we use *in*. Ex: He is in France, in Paris. However, the foregoing rule is not absolute. *At* may also be used, but *in* is always preferable. Ex: He is in London or at London.

N. B. 2o. *In* is also used to express rest or motion in a place Ex: I am in the church. I walk in my room.

N. B. 3o. *At* may also express a state or manner of being, and then, it answers to the French locution, *en temps de*. Ex: Être en temps de paix, de repos, de guerre. To be at peace, at rest, at war.

The name of the place where we go, or where we wish to go, is preceded in English by *to*. Ex: We are going to London. I wish to go to Paris.

N. B. 1o. The word *home* does not admit the use of *to*. Ex: Let us go home. We also say, to go north, south, east, west.

N. B. 1o. The preposition *for* is sometimes used instead of *to*, to translate some French expressions with the preposition *pour* denoting destination. Ex: The troops sailed for China. Our soldiers started for South-Africa.

WE COME FROM MONTREAL

The name of the place from where we come must be preceded by *from*. Ex: We come from Montreal.

The name of the place through which we pass must be preceded by *through*. Ex: I will pass through the city. If we go only near the place, we use *by*. Ex: We will pass by the church. Nous passerons près de l'église.

The French preposition "*Chez*"

The translation of this preposition may be made in two different ways. 10. When *chez* is followed by a noun, it is translated by *to*, *at*, or *from* according to the verb, and the noun must be in the possessive case.

At with a verb denoting rest. Ex: I am at my father's. I live at my sister's.

To with a verb of motion. Ex: I am going to my aunt's. I went to my brother's.

From with a verb expressing separation or remoteness. Ex: I come from my father's. Je viens de chez mon père.

20. To translate *chez* followed by a pronoun, we must consider the person of this pronoun.

10. When the subject of the verb, and the pronoun coming after *chez* are of the same person, we translate *chez* and the pronoun by the words *home* with a verb of motion, and *at home* without motion. Ex: I am going home. My brother goes home, mon frère va chez lui. I am at home, je suis chez moi. He is at home, il est chez lui.

20. When the pronoun and the subject are not of the same person, we translate *chez* by the word *house*, preceded by *to*, *at* or *from*, and an adjective possessive convenient to the meaning of the sentence.

Ex: I am going to your house. Je vais chez vous.
My brother comes to my house. Mon frère vient chez moi.
I shall be at his house. Je serai chez lui.

RELATION OF TIME

10. To express the very hour at which an action is made, was made or will be made, we use *at*. Ex: I start, I started. I will start at 8th o'clock.

20. With the noun of the day, or to express the date of an action, we use *on*. Ex: They will arrive on Sunday, on the 15th of May. We use *on* in the following cases. On my departure, on my arrival, on many occasions.

30. *In* is used with the noun of the year. Ex: In the year 1900. It is also used in the following cases: In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon, in spring, in summer. Ex: In the autumn of 1900, on the 25th of November at six o'clock in the morning.

40. *For* is employed to mark the duration of an action, it is equivalent to the French word *pendant*. Ex: I remained there for three days. N. B. *For* is often understood Ex: He lived seventy years. He worked two years.

50. To express the periodical return of an action, we use no preposition in English; and instead of *par* used in French, we have *a* or *an* before the noun. Ex: Twice a week, deux fois par semaine. Three times a day, trois fois par jour.

60. The noun of the time in the limits of which an action is made, was made or will be made is preceded by *in* or *within*. Ex: The world was created in six

days. He will arrive within a month.

N.B. *En* or *dans* in French, has sometimes the meaning of *after*, there it must be translated so. Ex: He will arrive after three days. Il arrivera dans trois jours.

Withiu has rather the sense of *d'ici à*
Ex: He will arrive within a month. Il arrivera d'ici à un mois.

70. *Jusqu'à* expressing time, is translated into English by *till*. Ex: The concert lasted till eight o'clock.

N. B. 10. With *from*, we may use *to*. Ex: From morning, to evening. Du matin jusqu'au soir.

N. B. 20. *Jusqu'à* expressing place, must be translated by *as far as*. Ex: We will go as far as Montreal.

Sometimes, *jusqu'à* is translated by *down to*. Ex: From the year 1880, down to the year 1900.

Il y a, expressing time.

Il y a, may express a time fully past or not fully past.

10. When the action expressed is fully past,, we do not translate *il y a*, and we use the preterit or imperfect tense (*passé défini*) and the adverb *ago* which is placed after the noun of time. Ex: He arrived two months ago. Il y a deux mois qu'il est arrivé. She died two years ago. Il y a deux ans qu'elle est morte.

20. When the time is not fully past, without translating *il y a*, we use: 10. The perfect tense (*passé indéfini*) with the adjective *this* or *these*, instead of the present of the indicative mood used in French. *For* may be either used or taken off. Ex: He has travelled these two years. Il y a deux ans qu'il voyage.

20. The pluperfect tense in English instead of the *French imperfect*. Ex: We had been there for three days. Il y avait trois jours que nous étions là.

30. The second future in English instead of the *first future in French*. Ex: I will have spoken for two hours when you come. Il y aura deux heures que je parlerai quand vous viendrez.

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[No. 11 p. 158]

NOTES ON SUBORDINATE RULES

Observations on the translation of some French prepositions.

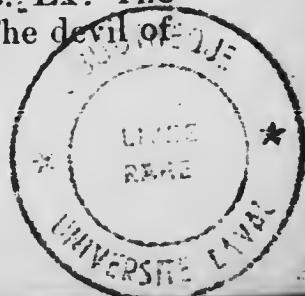
A book-seller sells books.

Du, de la, des (some or any) are not translated into English, when they are used in a general sense to express a custom, an habit or an enumeration. Ex: A book-seller sells books. Un libraire vend des livres. We sell fruits, wine, cider and soda-water.

If *du, de la, des*, are taken in a particular sense, that is, when the sense is limited to a certain number of persons or things, it is expressed by *some* or *any*. Ex: I have some friends among you. We have some fruits, will you have any?

The rascal of a boy.

De, placed between two nouns which represent the same person or the same thing, is represented by *of*, followed by the indefinite article *a* or *an*. Ex: The rascal of a servant. Le coquin de valet. The devil of a man. Le diable d'homme.



N. B. When it is possible to replace the first noun by an adjective, *de* is not translated. Ex: 'The knave of a boy, or 'The naughty boy.

Translation of the French preposition *A*.

Coming after the verb *to be*, to denote possession, *a* may be followed by a noun or a personal pronoun.

1^o. Followed by a noun, *a* is translated by the possessive form. Ex: This watch is my brother's. Cette montre est à mon frère.

2^o. Followed by a personal pronoun, it is translated by a possessive pronoun. Ex: This watch is mine. Cette montre est à moi.

N. B. With the verb *to belong*, we use *to*. Ex: This watch belongs to me. Cette montre est à moi.

He is writing.

A, placed between *to be* and an infinitive, to express occupation, is not translated into English; we use the imperfect participle alone. Ex: He is writing, studying. Il est à écrire, à étudier.

By the trace, we know the beast.

A, used to express a distinctive sign, a particularity, is translated by *by*. Ex: By the trace, we know the beast. A la piste, on connaît l'animal. By his countenance, we saw that he was sick. A sa figure nous vîmes qu'il était malade.

N. B. 1^o. *A* followed by an infinitive, has sometimes the meaning of *si*; when so, it is translated by *if* or *in*.

Beginning the sentence, in such cases, *a*, is tran-

slated by *if*. Ex: A considérer la chose, il a bien agi. If we consider the thing, he did well.

In the body of the sentence, we use *in*, with the imperfect participle. Ex: Il y a du danger à aller là. There is danger in going there.

Translation of the preposition *En*.

En, followed by the imperfect participle is not translated into English, or is translated by *whilst*, *when*, *as*. Ex: Il arriva en tremblant. He arrived trembling. *En* coulant, le ruisseau s'épure. As the brook runs, it refines.

En, followed by a noun, to express manner, is translated by *like* or *as*. Ex: Elle vit en reine. She lives as a queen.

En, meaning transition from one place to another, from one time to another, ought to be translated by *to*. Ex: De place en place. From place to place. De jour en jour. From day to day.

Malgré.

The English language has two words to translate this French preposition; they are: *in spite of*, and *notwithstanding*.

In spite of, is used for persons. Ex: He went there in spite of his brother. He did it in spite of me.

Notwithstanding, is used for things. Ex: He succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulty of the cause.

Pour.

Pour, before the infinitive, is generally translated into English by *to*. Ex: He is named to represent his

brother. Il est nommé pour représenter son frère.

When *pour*, has the meaning of *parceque*, it is translated by *for* with the imperfect participle. Ex: He was hanged, for killing his neighbour. Il fut pendu pour avoir tué son voisin.

N. B. 1o. Sometimes *pour* signifies *quoique*, it is then translated by *though* or *although*. Ex: Pour n'être pas bien, il ne se plaint pas. Though he is not well, he does not complain.

N. B. 2o. *Pour peu que*, if ever so little. Ex: Pour peu que vous travailliez. If you work ever so little.

—o—o—

CIRCUMSTANCES
OR
CIRCUMSTANCIAL COMPLEMENTS

SUBSTANCE

The noun of the substance from which a thing is made, may be preceded in English by *of*, *from* or *with*. Ex: Paper is made from rags. A house built with bricks. A hat made of straw.

When the verb is expressed in French, we may use, in English, the noun of the substance as an adjective and place it before the principal noun. Ex: A stone-house, a straw-hat.

MEASURE AND DIMENSION.

The house is fifteen feet high by forty feet long.

As will be seen by this example, instead of the verb *to have* used in French, the English use *to be*; *de*,

before the adjective, is taken off, and *sur* is changed into *by* or *and*. Ex: La maison a 15 pieds de haut sur 40 de long. The house is fifteen feet high by forty feet long. The same construction is used in the following cases. Ex: My brother is twelve years old. The mass was two hours long. The garrison was only forty men strong. Montreal is 180 miles distant from Quebec.

PRICE.

The noun of the price of the thing does not take any preposition in English. Ex: The books cost two dollars.

With the verbs *to sell* and *to buy*, we use *at* or *for*.

At, when the price was previously fixed. Ex: He sells his sugar at five cents a pound.

For, when the price was not fixed. Ex: I bought my horse for 150 dollars.

N. B. Instead of *le* or *la* used in such examples in French — cinq sous la pièce, la livre, — we use in English the indefinite article *a*. Five cents a piece, a pound.

MANNER.

Three prepositions may accompany this circumstantial complement: *in*, *with*, *after*. Ex: They are superior to him in strength. The boy with the white dress. He is dressed after (d'après) the English fashion.

N. B. Very often in French, the preposition is not expressed. Such a construction must not be used in English. Ex: Il se tenait les bras croisés. He stood with arms folded.

INSTRUMENTS.

The noun of the instrument used to make an action, takes in English two prepositions *by* or *with*. Ex: I struck him with a shovel. To fight with swords.

By is more generally used with active-intransitive verbs. We came by the stage-coach. They started by the express-train.

N. B. According to WEBSTER, it is difficult to give general rules for the use of these prepositions, which seem sometimes to be used arbitrarily. Practice will then do more than rules of grammar.

CAUSE.

The circumstantial complement of cause, is preceded by *of*, *from*, *by*, *for*, and sometimes *with*. Ex: The city was destroyed by fire. He died from a hurt. He died *with* laughing. He weeps for joy.

Out of, is also used to express cause. Ex: Out of joy, par joie. Out of love, par amour. God created the world out of nothing. The beast ate out of his hand.



[No. 12 p. 212]

Particular observations on the translation of some French conjunctions.

Comme.

Sometimes the French conjunction *comme* begins a sentence to express a comparison. It is then translated by *as* with the corresponsive conjunction *so* in

the second part of the sentence. The verb used with *so* must have the interrogative form. Ex: Comme il meurt aujourd'hui, ainsi je mourrai moi-même un jour. As he dies to day, so shall I die myself one day. As fire tries gold, so does adversity try courage.

Que.

10. *Que* placed between two verbs is translated by *that*. Ex: I believe that he will speak.

Such is the case with the French verbs *croire, dire, espérer, penser, promettre, savoir*, and their synonyms.

N. B. In conversation, the use of *that* is not necessary. Ex: I believe he will speak.

20. With these verbs, when the subject is the same for the two verbs, we always use a personal mood instead of the infinitive used in French. *That*, is the conjunction employed in such cases. Ex: Je crois le voir. I believe that I see him.

N. B. *That*, may be taken off. Je crois entendre quelque chose. I believe I hear something.

30. When *que* in French means *lorsque* or *quand*, it is translated into English by *when* or *that*. Ex: Le jour qu'il partit. The day *when* or *that* he set off. The day, when, that or on which your sister died.

40. After the French expression *à peine*, *que* is translated by *when*. Ex: Il avait à peine fini de manger, qu'il expira. He had scarcely done eating when he expired.

50. *Que* meaning *jusqu'à ce que* is translated by *till*. Ex: Je n'irai pas là que tout ne soit prêt. I will

not there, till all is ready.

60. *Ne . . . que*, meaning *seulement* is translated by *only, but* or *nothing but*. Ex: Il n'a que le succès en vue. He has only his success in view. He has nothing but his success in view.

70. In interrogative sentences, *que* may have the sense of *pourquoi*. We then use *why* to translate it. Ex: Que n'allez-vous pas là? Why don't you go there?

He is coming.

10. The French expression *voici . . . que, voilà . . . que*, are not translated. Ex: Voici qu'il vient. He is coming. Voilà qu'on me parle. They speak to me.

20. Preceded by *le, la, les*; *voici, voilà*, are translated by *here* and *there* which are always placed at the beginning of the sentence. Ex: Le voici qui vient. Here he comes. Le voilà qui passe. Here he goes.

30. When the French verb is translated into English by a compound verb, the sentence will begin with a preposition, and *le voici, le voilà*, will not be translated. Ex: Le voici qui monte. Up he goes. Le voici qui descend. Down he goes.

N. B. *Soit que*, repeated, is translated by *whether . . . or*. Ex: Soit qu'il le veuille, soit qu'il ne le veuille pas. *Whether* he will *or* not.

Soit, repeated, is translated by *either . . . or*. Ex: Vous aurez soit le livre, soit la montre. You will have either the book or the watch.

Whether . . . or, is also used to translate the French *si . . . ou*, preceded by a verb expressing doubt or

uncertainty. Ex: J'ignore s'il part ou s'il reste. I do not know whether he goes or stays.

Jusqu'à, expressing place, is translated by *how far* with a verb. *as far as* with a noun. Ex: Jusqu'ou allez-vous? How far do you go? As far as Montreal.

—o—o—

[No. 13 p. 135]

Particular rules on the definite article "*The*".

- *Definition.* The definite article *the* is a word which we use before nouns, to limit their signification.

Then, this article must not be used before nouns taken in a general sense: but only before those nouns whose meaning is limited by a restriction of time, place, person, cause or origin.

The definite article is not used:

1o. Before abstract nouns taken in their widest sense. Ex: Wisdom is lovely. Virtue is stern.

2o. Nouns of arts, sciences used in a general manner. Ex: Dancing is dangerous. Philosophy is difficult.

3o. Nouns of substances. Ex: •Gold is precious. Water is necessary.

4o. Before man and woman taken in general. Ex: Man is a fallen god. Woman is the consort of man.

5o. Before plural nouns having no determinative complement. Ex: -Friends are precious, when they are good. Good books are useful.

6o. Plural nouns denoting a species, and having no complement. Ex: Dogs are vigilant. Horses are useful.

70. Before titles immediately followed by proper nouns. Ex: King Henry. Queen Victoria. Cape Tourmente. Lake St-John. Mount Hecla.

80. Imperfect participles used as nouns. Ex: Fasting fortifies the soul. Le jeûne fortifie l'âme.

90. Before adjectives designating colours. Ex: Black absorbs heat, white reflects it. Le noir absorbe la chaleur, le blanc la réfléchit.

100. Before collective nouns taken abstractively. Ex: Aristocracy is a form of government. L'aristocratie est une forme de gouvernement.

110. Before nouns of seasons. Ex: Spring is pleasant. Le printemps est agréable.

120. The words earth, heaven, paradise, hell, presenting the idea of a dwelling. Ex: Christ went to hell. Le Christ alla aux enfers.

130. Nouns of countries and islands, when they are singular. Ex: America was discovered by Columbus. Corsica belongs to France.

140. Before the adjectives, poor, brave, old, little and young followed by a proper noun. Ex: Brave Peter. Young Henry. Old Thomas.

150. Some words which are much used, such as, church, school, land, market, sea, table, town, peace, war, when they are objects to a preposition. Ex: To go to church, to school, to market, We are at sea, at peace, at war. We go to sea; we are at table.

The definite article "*The*" ought to be used before:

10. Abstract nouns when they are limited. Ex:

The glory of Napoleon. The virtue of Peter.

20. Nouns of substances when their meaning is completed by another noun. Ex: The gold of California. The bread which we have here.

30. Singular nouns used in general to represent a species. Ex: The cat, the dog, the horse. The horse is the companion of man.

40. When the noun of an action, is given or used to represent the habit of this action. Ex: The song is to be found everywhere. The dance is dangerous. The fast fortifies the soul.

50. Before singular collective nouns, and also before those which design a mass, a whole, or the part of a whole. Ex: The mob is unsteady. La foule est mobile. The aristocracy of New-York. The earth revolves around the sun. The eye is the life of the countenance.

60. Nouns designing the seasons and the cardinal points take the article. Ex: Consider how the seasons follow each other. The cardinal winds blow from the cardinal points.

N. B. Nouns of seasons used in the singular number, in a general sense, do not take the article. Ex: Spring is pleasant. Winter is the season of colds. L'hiver est la saison des rhumes.

70. When cardinal points, used in the singular, are considered as countries, they take the article. Ex: Last year, we spent the summer in the north, this year, we will live in the south.

80. Nouns designing the body or the soul, take the article. Ex: The body perishes. The mind in

man is the intellectual soul.

90. Considered abstractively, those nouns do not take the article. Ex: Mind and matter are opposite.

100. Nouns designating the faculties of the soul, the senses of the body, may either take the article or not. Ex: Taste or the taste; touch or the touch; sight or the sight.

110. Proper nouns of countries, mountains, islands take the article when they are plural. Flanders, Wales, are excepted. Ex: The Americas. The Antillas. The Laurentides.

120. Before adjectives taken as nouns. Ex: The ambitious are never happy. The Canadians are brave.

130. Nouns representing seas and rivers take the article. Ex: The Atlantic Ocean. The Adriatic. The Saint-Laurence.

140. Titles connected to a proper noun by the preposition of, take the article. Ex: The duke of Buckingham. The Cape of Good-Hope.

N. B. When an adjective precedes the noun of the title, the article ought to be used. Ex: General Lamoricière. The prudent general Lamoricière.

150. The words emperor, empress, princess, comtess before proper nouns may take the article. Ex: The emperor Napoleon.

160. Plural collective nouns, presenting the idea of a collection of persons, arts, sciences, virtues and vices, may take the article. Ex: The patriarchs fed goats. The arts and sciences were then in their cradle. The fine arts were then unknown.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

Observation. — Very often the French language uses the definite article *le, la, les*, instead of a possessive adjective. This construction is not common in English. The relation existing between the possessor and the thing possessed must always be clearly expressed. Hence different rules for the translation of this French article.

A cannon-ball took off his leg.

The possessive adjective must always be used instead of the French article, before those nouns representing parts of the body, or faculties of the mind; if such nouns refer to the subject or to the indirect object. Ex: Il perdit la vie dans cette bataille. He lost his life in that battle. La voiture me passa sur le corps. The carriage ran over my body.

Obs. When the thing belongs to the direct object of the verb, we use *the* as in French. Ex: Elle prit son frère par le bras. She took her brother by the arm.

N. B. In this last case, we may take off the preposition *by*, and use an other construction. Ex: She took her brother's arm. Il me prit par le bras. He took me by the arm. He took my arm.

Several persons lost their lives.

In French, the object possessed is sometimes singular though referring to a plural subject and to a plural verb. In English, this object must be plural when it belongs to all the individuals taken separately. Ex: Plusieurs personnes perdirent la vie. Several persons lost their lives. They went out with

their hats on their heads. Ils sortirent le chapeau sur la tête.

This house is ours.

The French personal pronouns *à moi, à toi, à lui, à elle, à nous* etc. denoting possession, that is, coming after the verb *to be*, cannot be translated by *to me, to you* etc.: instead of them, we use the corresponding possessive pronouns. Ex: Cette maison est à nous. This house is ours. This watch is mine. (*à moi*).

N. B. 1o. *Le mien, le tien, le sien*, are used as nouns in French; they ought to be translated into English by *my own, thy own*, etc. Ex: Vous dites que nous sommes généreux, cependant nous ne donnons jamais rien du nôtre. You say we are generous, however we never give anything of our own.

N. B. 2o. Used in a general sense, to represent persons, *les miens, les tiens, les siens, les nôtres*, etc. are translated by the possessive adjectives followed by a noun convenient to the meaning of the sentence. Ex: Personne n'est prophète parmi les siens. Nobody is prophet among his own people.

N. B. 3o. Care should be taken to give the pronoun, the possessive adjective convenient to it. Ex: One is not always master of one's own temper. You are not always master of your own temper.

N. B. 4o. Likely, attention ought to be paid to the use of the compound personal pronoun (*pronom réfléchi*). Ex: On s'habille avec ses habits. One dresses one's self with one's dresses.

Here is a book of mine.

When the thing possessed is plural, that is, when the possessor has several of the objects mentioned; instead of the adjective and the noun, we often use *of*, with a possessive pronoun. This construction is generally preferable to the first one. Ex: Voici un de mes livres. Here is one of my books, or better: Here is a book of mine.



ON

Among the French indefinite pronouns, there is one which deserves a special attention. This pronoun is *On* which may be translated into English in different ways:

1o. *On* used in a general sense, or in its widest sense ought to be translated by *we, one, people, a man, men,* and sometimes *a woman, women*. In such cases, *on* generally represents all men, even the speaker. Ex: *On doit souffrir sur la terre.* One must suffer on earth. We must suffer on earth. A man must suffer on earth. Men must suffer on earth. *On ne peut pas être partout.* One cannot be everywhere. A man cannot be everywhere. *On n'est pas malheureuse parcequ'on est pauvre.* A woman is not unhappy because she is poor.

2o. *On* is translated by *they* when its meaning is limited, that is, when it represents a certain number of persons, such as the people of a country, of a city, the persons of a house. Ex: *On vit des choses terribles en 1812.* They saw terrible things in 1812.

On va planter des arbres dans ce jardin. They are going to plant trees in this garden.

30. *On* is sometimes used to represent only one person; it is then translated by *somebody* or *some one*.

Ex: On est venu ici pour vous voir. Somebody came here to see you.

40. As a general rule, we ought to say that it is better to use the passive form whenever it is possible

Ex: On vit des choses terribles en 1812. Terrible things were seen in 1812. On va planter des arbres dans ce jardin. Trees will be planted in this garden. On croit que l'armée partira bientôt. It is thought that the army will soon start.

QUELQUE

10. *Quel que* (in two words) and followed by a verb, may be translated by *whoever* or *whatever* for persons. Ex: All men whoever they may be are equal before the law. In such an example, *whoever* denotes the individuals, that is, whoever they may be (Peter, John or Andrew), they are equal. If instead of considering the individuals, we consider their qualities, then *quelque* ought to be translated by *whatever*. Ex: I do not fear them whatever they may be (strong, weak or wicked).

Whatever is also used for things. Ex: Whatever may be your means, you must be humble. *Quelque* soient vos moyens, vous devez être humbles.

20. *Quelle* (in one word) followed by a noun is translated by *whatever*. Ex: Whatever riches you may have, do not be proud. Whatever efforts you may make. *Quelques* efforts que vous fassiez.

N. B. However, if we have to choose an object among several, we use *whichever* instead of *whatever*.
Ex: Whichever book you may take, you will be satisfied.

30. *Quelque*, used as an adverb, before an adjective, a participle or an other adverb, is translated by *however* with the subjunctive. Ex: However rich they may be. However esteemed you may be. However learnedly he may speak.

N. B. With *whatever*, *whoever*, *whichever*, *however*, we always use the subjunctive or the potential with the auxiliary *I may*.

MEME

The French word *même* may be an adjective or an adverb. 10. Placed before a noun to express a comparison. *même* is translated by *same* and *que* by *as*. Ex: I have the same book as you.

20. The relative pronoun *qui* or *que* coming after *même* is translated by *that*. Ex: He is the same man that came yesterday. They are the same men that we met.

30. *Même* placed after a noun or a pronoun may be equivalent to a reflected pronoun; it is then translated by the compound personal pronouns. Ex: Ses ennemis mêmes l'estiment. His enemies themselves esteem him. J'ai parlé à l'homme même. I spoke to the man himself.

40. *Very* is sometimes used to translate *même* with the sense of *exactly*. Ex: This is the very house I wanted. On the very moment of his arrival. That very thing which I told you.

50. *Même* placed before an adjective, or before a noun after an enumeration, is taken as an adverb and ought to be translated by *even*. Ex: His gestures are fine, easy and even noble. He obtained riches, honor and even celebrity.

60. *Même* is also adverb and translated by *even* when it modifies a verb expressed or understood. Ex: They killed women and even children. They even admire the gesture of this orator.

Translation of some French expressions with *même*.

Mettre à même. I enabled him, I put him in a condition to do this. Je le mis à même de faire cela.

Etre à même. You are in a situation to do that man a service.

Manger, boire à même. Drink out of the decanter, Buvez à même la carafe. He ate out of the pot. Il mangeait à même le chaudron.

Translation of the French word "*Le*".

Some rules will help the translation of this word.

10. When *le* represents a noun taken in a general sense, that is, not limited by a determinative adjective, we translate it by *one*. Ex: I am not a captain, but I should like to be one. Je ne suis pas un capitaine, mais j'aimerais à l'être.

20. *Le* is translated by *so* when it represents a noun taken in particular, that is, limited by a determinative adjective; when it represents a plural noun an adjective or a participle. Ex: You were my doctor, and are so still. Vous étiez mon^ddocteur, et vous l'êtes encore. You are soldiers, I should like to be so. Vous êtes soldats, je voudrais l'être. They are brave.

you ought to be. Ils sont braves, vous devez l'être.

30. When *le* is accompanied by *aussi, ne plus, également, parillement*, it is translated by *so* followed by an adverb. Ex: Si vous êtes son ami, nous le sommes aussi. If you are his friend, we are so too. Vous étiez riches, vous ne l'êtes plus. You were rich, you are so no longer.

40. *Le* representing a whole proposition is translated by *so*. Ex: Shall you come to morrow? I hope so.

50. When *le* represents a whole proposition, it is sometimes translated by *it* with the verb *to know, to see, to perceive* etc. Ex: You will come to morrow, they know it. Vous viendrez demain; ils le savent. They have been deceived, they see it — ils le savent. We have been laugh at, we perceive it — nous le constatons.

N. B. *So* is rather used with such verbs as *to hope, to think, to tell, to say, to support*, etc. Ex: Shall he come to morrow? I hope so, I think so.

60. When *le* representing a noun, is the direct object of an active-transitive verb, it is translated by *him* or *it*. Ex: Nous avons perdu notre livre, nous le trouverons. We have lost our book, we will find it. We love our brother, we admire him.

70. *Le* is sometimes used in answers, to represent what has been said before. In such cases, *le* is not expressed in English. Ex: Are you satisfied? I am. Are you a soldier? I am. Are you a servant? I am. Etes-vous serviteur? Je le suis.

80. *Le* is not translated whenever it comes in the

second member of a comparison. Ex: I am more satisfied than you think. Je suis plus satisfait que ne le pensez. She is as perfect as you may imagine. Elle est aussi parfaite que vous pouvez l'imaginer. The thing took place as I told you. La chose s'est passée comme je vous l'ai dit.



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